



TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL  
REPORT  
—ON—  
ASYLUMS, PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES  
—OF—  
ONTARIO.  
1894.

Dr. BRUCE SMITH

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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES  
UPON THE  
LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.  
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER  
1894.

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*



TORONTO:  
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST  
1895





OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-seventh Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,  
*Inspector.*

TO THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,  
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,  
Toronto.





LUNATIC AND IDIOT ASYLUMS.

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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

---

PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,  
TORONTO, December, 1894.

*To the Honorable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-seventh Annual Report upon the Lunatic and Idiot Asylums of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE,  
*Inspector.*





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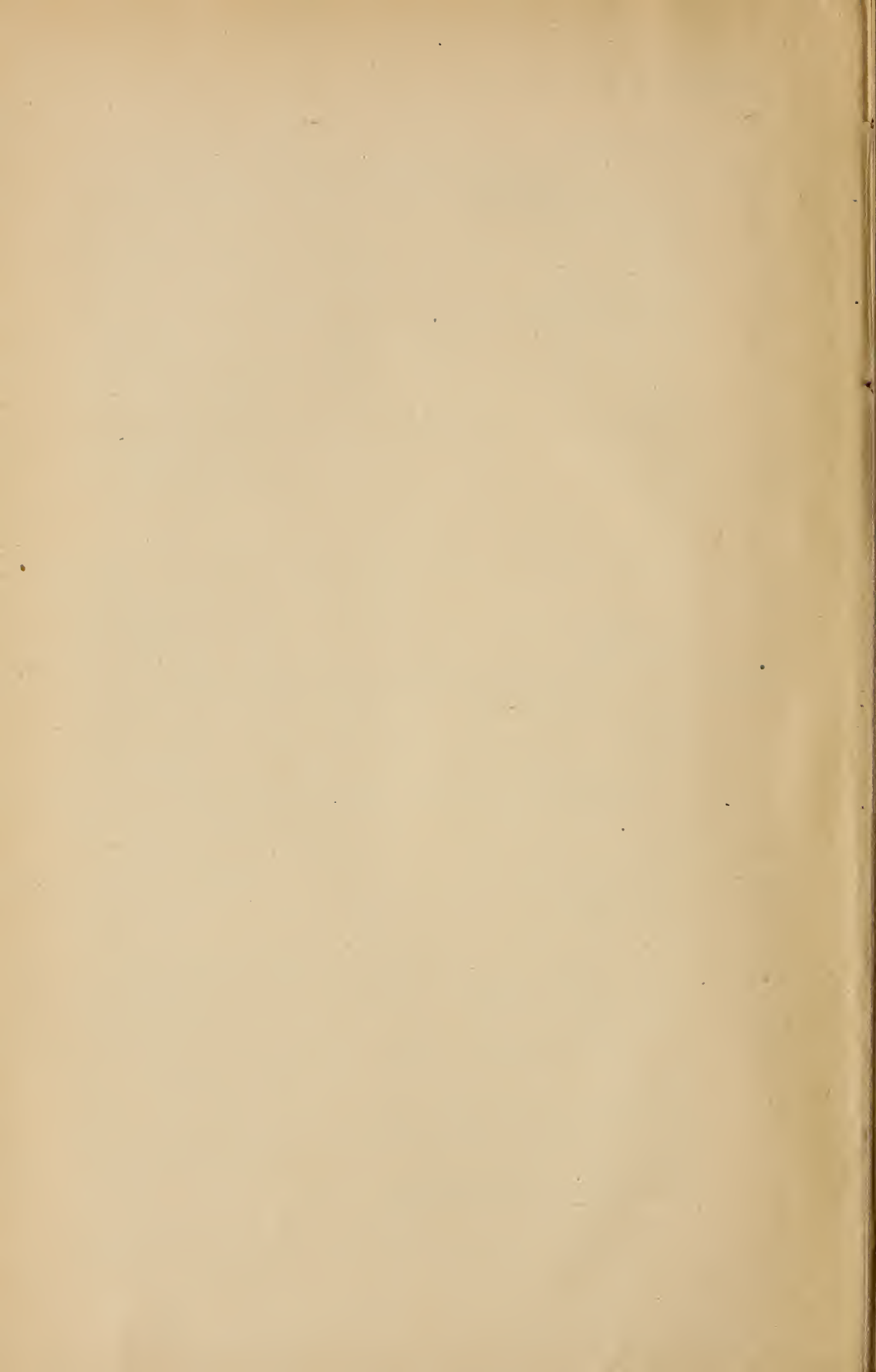
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## TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

UPON THE

# ASYLUMS FOR INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

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In compiling a statistical summary of the work of the Provincial Asylums for a given period, one of the prominent features of interest is that of the greater or fewer numbers who have been resident, receiving care or treatment in the institutions. If regard be had to the probable requirements for accommodation, or the estimated expenditure for maintenance, or to the probable increase or decrease of insanity, or the measure of success attending the treatment of the afflicted or imbecile classes, the importance of the collated information is obvious.

With reference to such matters it will be noted that the first table of this report shows that the admissions for the past year have decreased when compared with the year ending 30th Sept., 1893. During the latter year there were 820 admitted, while in the year under report there were only 781 or a decrease of 39.

This number fairly represents the average decrease for the past three years. But as the admissions have been practically limited to the accommodation at disposal, it is necessary to take into account the number of applications outstanding at the close of the year. These, known to this department, numbered 104, and if they had been admitted there would have been no decrease to note.

The number of lunatics and idiots remaining in residence at the close of the year shows an increase of 166 when compared with the previous year; and during the past five years 916 or at the rate of 183 1-5 patients have been added to the asylum population per annum.

The average daily number of insane patients in residence has also increased from 3,674 in 1893 to 3,809 during 1894, or an increase of 135 patients for the past year.

Of the other matters compiled from the several institutions' returns during the past year there is no marked change to note, or any indication other than that each institution and all combined have accomplished satisfactory results. The number of deaths is comparatively fewer. The percentage of recoveries is increased and this can be regarded as evidence of the sanitary condition of the institutions and the good measures and judgment used in caring for the patients under charge.

#### ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

With regard to the expenditure of the Asylums during the past year, as shown on page 34 of the statistical tables, it will be seen that while there has been an increase in the Toronto and Orillia institutions, there is a decrease of \$19,601.91 in the total expenditure for maintenance in all the institutions collectively when compared with the former year. This curtailment is due to a number of causes, but chiefly to that of a smaller supply of fuel being required and at a reduced cost when compared with the three previous years. The reduced supply is due to improvements which have been recently made at several of the institutions in furnace drafts and other general heating appliances; and to tests which have been made and are being continued with different kinds of coal, showing which is most economical for the purpose and can be used to the best advantage with the fittings in place in the different institutions.

The average cost per capita for fuel for the three years, 1891, 1892 and 1893, amounted to \$20.40, and for 1894 to \$15.44, or a decrease of \$4.96 per patient. And this reduced expenditure is more obvious when account is taken of the yearly increased accommodation and area to heat, which has been provided for the annually increasing number of patients in residence.

Other staple supplies have also been obtained at comparatively less prices. Flour in 1891, 1892 and 1893, cost \$4.47, \$4.66 and \$3.62 respectively, or an average per bbl. of \$4.34, while for 1894 the institutions were supplied at the average rate of \$3.27 or at the reduced rate of \$1.07 per bbl. when compared with the average of the three former years. The difference made in the per capita cost on account of this reduced price is also very marked. The average cost of maintenance in the several institutions for flour for the years 1891, 1892 and 1893 was respectively \$8.63, \$8.81 and \$7.14, or an average of \$8.19, while the average for 1894 was only \$5.88, or a difference of \$2.31 in favor of the latter year. These are the two commodities among the supplies in which the principal savings have been effected; but the reduced prices of others also have been factors in diminishing the average per capita cost for the past year by \$11.21, when compared with the average of the three former years, and by \$15.21 if compared with the expenditure for maintenance for 1891. Maintenance in that and the two following years amounted to \$142.43, \$137.16 and \$135.71 respectively, while in 1894 it was reduced to \$127.22.

This is a favorable showing compared with that of the neighboring state of New York, in the late report issued by the commission in lunacy upon the working of New York city hospitals, from which the average cost of the state hospitals appears to be \$184.77 per patient, or deducting the receipts from board of private and reimbursing patients and from sundry other sources, a cost to the state by direct taxation of \$152.85 per patient.

If the Ontario institutions were credited with the revenue received from paying patients, the average rate would be reduced to \$117.22 for the past three years or for the year 1894 to \$111.22.

It is true that the principal portion of this revenue is derived from paying patients occupying the superior wards in the Toronto institution, and if the revenue of that institution be deducted from its total expenditure for the past four years, the cost per capita would be \$86.04 per annum. These facts are evidence that the shrinkage in prices have been well responded to by an equally limited expenditure on maintenance account for institution supplies. But in no case has the food or general dietary of the patients been curtailed either in quality, quantity or variety. On the contrary the practice has been to furnish all necessary requirements for food of good and wholesome quality.

The great variety of requirements involved in the care, treatment and supervision of the insane is frequently of such complex character that it is impossible rightly to compare the expenditure of different institutions or fairly to reduce the outlay to a uniform basis. The necessity for a greater or fewer number of attendants as the exigencies of the service demand is evidence of this, and in the absence of all physical restraint and the establishment of infirmaries, it is apparent that an increased number of attendants is required.

There are in the Ontario institutions at present an average of one attendant to every 14.07 patients. This number or a like proportion is by many alienists of high reputation considered insufficient. Dr. Kirkbride, who for 40 years occupied the position of medical superintendent of the Pennsylvania hospital for the insane, Philadelphia, in the second edition of his work dedicated to his board of managers, states that in order to keep up the supervision, and carry out thoroughly the best means of treatment of the insane, the average number of attendants should be one to every eight patients, and that the minimum number should not be less than one to ten patients. He emphasizes his recommendation by stating that the number of attendants in excited wards especially is one of the most necessary factors for securing the disuse of all restraining apparatus and seclusion. The state commission in lunacy, under date of December 26, 1894, in reporting an investigation as to the condition of the New York city hospitals, urge that the number of attendants in those institutions is "markedly inadequate, being about one to sixteen, while in the state hospital service, the proportion is about one to seven."



Many reasons of like import might be cited to show the necessity for an increased or reduced expenditure in maintaining such institutions in efficient form. But it may be assumed that as the Provincial Asylums are becoming from year to year more consolidated and arranged for the work to be accomplished, no very important change can be effected either to decrease or increase the expenditure, apart from the fluctuations in values which may obtain during subsequent years.

It does not require, however, to be affirmed that the strictest economy in every branch of expenditure in such institutions is one of the best evidences of the proper and satisfactory administration and working of their affairs, and that no high plane of excellence can be reached or maintained with neglect of this constituent element of success. No lavish outlay or prodigal misuse of means can conceal or supplant defective oversight in management. And it is to be hoped that this service in the province by renewed efforts will continue to warrant such expressions of approval from an independent source, as the following extract from a late issue of the "New York Medical Record," dated January 26th, 1895 :

"The care of the insane in Canada has for many years been a serious problem, and it is only a few years since the distinguished English alienist, Dr. Tuke, "made such an unfavorable report on the condition of some of the Canadian asylums. Fortunately his severe criticism was confined to the Province of Quebec, and since then great improvements have been made in the asylums of that province. Ontario has sustained its reputation as the banner province of the Dominion, by excellent provision for the insane of its population. There are at present over four thousand insane persons in the care of the five well-equipped asylums maintained under the care of, and managed by the Government of the Province of Ontario. The management of these institutions has been such as to secure the fullest confidence of the profession, and the results of the treatment have been equal to any in the world. Ontario has just reason to be proud of its asylums although they are maintained at a very much reduced figure when compared with similar American institutions. . . . As an example of how economically everything is managed, it may be mentioned that the lowest salary paid to the medical superintendent of any asylum for the insane in the state of New York is four thousand dollars per annum, including a fine residence and living for himself and family; while in Ontario the highest salary paid to a medical superintendent in a similar position, and with fully as much responsibility, is two thousand dollars per annum. The opening of a new asylum at Brockville adds considerably to the provision made for the treatment of the insane in Ontario, and the excellence of the equipment of this institution is calculated to increase the confidence felt by the medical profession throughout the province, that in committing their patients to these institutions, they are placing

“them where they will be well and carefully provided for. The tendency in Ontario is to make these institutions more like first-class hospitals, full of cheerful comfort, and thus do away with the old idea that an asylum resembles and is managed like a prison.”

#### INSTITUTION ACCOMMODATION.

In view of the foregoing, which shows the present urgent requirements for increased accommodation, it is gratifying to note that the new asylum at Brockville, with room for 600 patients, is near completion. That this additional institution will afford the much needed relief admits of no doubt, and the locality chosen, from many points of view, is the most desirable. The attractive site for the buildings would alone commend the situation, and if the sanitary condition and pleasing surroundings are considered, the position appears to still greater advantage.

#### ALLOTMENT OF TERRITORY.

The necessity for considering a proper sectional territorial division in placing such institutions is of much importance, and happily this feature of advantage has not been lost sight of in selecting the positions for the seven Provincial Asylums for the care and treatment of the insane and imbecile classes. They are distributed and located in the more populous centres, and afford easy means of access, and the patients are benefited by being transferred with the least possible delay and more limited journey before being placed under asylum care. The selection of the separate districts has involved other important considerations, especially that of preserving while extending the operations of the system as one of provincial character.

The advantages resulting from having direct communication with each county whose officials are held responsible for the proper discharge of their duties, is of manifest benefit to the more indigent of the insane population, and under the present system the more remote as well as the more central districts are equally considered and served. Through this agency the means of accumulating the valuable statistical records are available, and it affords a channel for the necessarily centralized supervision over the whole service, and from a comparative point of view at least it has heretofore resulted in effecting the greatest measure of economy with efficient results.

It is not to be presumed, however, that while maintaining the system no additional requirements will be found necessary in the future; but the results in working the present system have shown such marked advantages, that with the view of its continuance as outlined, the following report was submitted to the Government, and on the 11th January, 1895, was approved by Order in Council:

I beg to report that owing to the recent construction of the asylums at Mimico and Brockville, a readjustment of the asylum districts has become necessary, and in order that the rearrangement may secure the advantage of having the population in each district equally apportioned to the accommodation provided in the several district asylums, due regard must be had,

(1) To leaving undisturbed the present county boundaries so that the system and order established for the temporary care of the indigent insane may remain operative through the county officials charged with this responsibility.

(2) To the lines of railway communication which afford the most direct route to the nearest district asylum.

(3) To the relative population of each county and district.

(4) To the asylum accommodation now provided in each district.

In regard to county boundaries, a difficulty arises on account of there being united counties with only one county town, as in the case of Northumberland and Durham, with Cobourg as the county official headquarters. From a geographical point of view Durham should properly belong to Mimico Asylum District, and Northumberland should, for a like reason, be attached to Kingston Asylum District, and Cobourg being the county town for the united counties, it is necessary to attach Durham to the Kingston District.

As fully 40 per cent. of the lunatics admitted to the asylums are warrant cases, it is necessary that these districts should be so arranged that the patients may be transferred to the nearest asylums with as little delay as possible, avoiding changing of trains and delays at junction points. This, however, does not appear to be possible in every instance, as some of the counties would have to be bisected to do this, and the necessity for allowing the county lines to remain intact has already been referred to.

The expense of transferring patients from the several counties by the provincial bailiffs must also be considered as a factor in the readjustment, and where it is practicable, to arrange for the removal of several patients from two or more counties on one consecutive trip on the same line of railway, the expense is materially lessened. This is well exemplified in the situation of Peterborough and Lindsay, from which places patients can be removed without making two separate journeys for that purpose.

In allotting the districts in their order admitted I have endeavored to estimate as correctly as possible the proportion of the insane of the province to that of the entire population, and find that the provision now made for the accommodation of patients is about one insane person to every 500 inhabitants.

According to the last Dominion census the insane population of Ontario in 1891 was 5,855, or 27.5 to every 10,000, or 1 to every 361 inhabitants. This number no doubt includes a great many chronic, quiet, harmless patients and imbeciles, who will in all probability be provided for by their friends, and conse-



quently will never be committed to an asylum. In this connection it is worthy of note that Ontario compares most favorably with other countries. Recent statistics give in England 1 insane person to every 313 inhabitants; Scotland, 1 to every 313; Ireland, 1 to every 270; France, 1 to every 400; Germany, 1 to every 417; Scandinavia, 1 to every 345; United States, 1 to every 303; Victoria, Australia, 1 to every 303.

After carefully considering the varied interests involved, I have concluded that the allotment of the districts to be attached to each asylum should be as follows: And with the view of more explicit reference for the future I would recommend that they be numbered, commencing at the western section of the province, designating it No. 1 or London District, to embrace the counties of Essex, Kent, Elgin, Lambton, Middlesex, Oxford, Huron, Bruce and Perth, these having a combined population of 540,839, for which there is provision in the District Asylum for 1 patient to every 537 inhabitants.

No. 2 or Hamilton District to embrace the counties of Halton, Wentworth, Welland, Lincoln, Haldimand, Norfolk, Brant, Wellington, Waterloo, Dufferin and Grey, having an aggregate population of 454,043, for which there is accommodation in the District Asylum for 1 patient to every 493 of the population.

No. 3 or Mimico District Asylum to embrace the counties of Peel, Simcoe, Ontario, Victoria, Peterborough, and the Districts of Muskoka, Parry Sound, Nipissing, Algoma, Thunder Bay and Rainy River, having an aggregate population of 318,728, for which there is accommodation in the District Asylum for 1 patient to every 569 of the inhabitants.

No. 4 or Toronto District to embrace the city of Toronto and county of York, having an aggregate population of 245,101, for which there is accommodation in the District Institution for 1 patient to every 518 of the inhabitants.

No. 5 or Kingston Asylum District to embrace the counties of Durham, Northumberland, Hastings, Lennox, Addington, Prince Edward, Frontenac and Renfrew, having an aggregate population of 267,170, for which there is accommodation in the District Institution for 1 patient to every 477 of the inhabitants.

No 6 or Brockville Asylum District to embrace the counties of Leeds, Grenville, Dundas, Stormont, Glengarry, Prescott, Russell, Carleton and Lanark, having an aggregate population of 288,440, for which there is accommodation in the District Asylum for 1 patient to every 487 of the inhabitants.

The territorial district allotted as No. 4 or Toronto may appear at first sight to be comparatively small, but it must be borne in mind that in the higher pay wards there is provided accommodation for 230 patients, which leaves only 478 beds available for warrant cases. The higher pay wards are available for patients from all sections of the province and are not limited to any territorial division from which they may be admitted.

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In order that the districts may be thoroughly published and understood I would recommend that I be authorized to have for distribution a sufficient number of maps of the province printed in which the different districts will be outlined, and a small copy thereof made for insertion in the Annual Asylum Report.

With the added institution at Brockville there should for years to come be ample accommodation for all patients requiring asylum care or treatment in any of the provincial institutions, and I am of opinion that if the foregoing recommendations are approved the tendency will be to lessen the number of cases committed under warrant to the gaols, as application would be made by the certifying physicians direct to their respective District Asylums, and a much larger number would be admitted under ordinary process and thereby facilitate the patient's removal within the shortest possible time after the commencement of the attack, and the number of recoveries would no doubt be relatively increased with a shorter period of institution residence.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that an Order in Council be passed designating the foregoing counties as they are respectively named as asylum districts, to be allotted to the several provincial institutions for the care and treatment of the insane.

From a prospective point of view it may fairly be considered that the centres of population in the province are now well established, and that the location of the principal lines of communication will be permanent, and if so, the allotment of the asylum districts, as stated, will prove to be a satisfactory readjustment for years to come.

In closing these introductory notes I would draw special attention to the valuable and historically instructive reports transmitted by the superintendents of the several asylums. Treating as they do also of subjects bearing on both the practical and scientific character of institution work, the information conveyed must be of value to those interested, and where such questions as the causes, means of relief, and prevention of mental disease, are discussed by competent specialists, the regret is that knowledge of such importance to the community at large is not more widely diffused than it can be, by giving it a place only in a section of an annual report.

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# ASYLUMS FOR THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC.

For the greater convenience of reference, the tables containing statistics on all points concerning the operations of the Asylums, are placed at the beginning of this report. The following is a list of these tables:—

Table No. 1.—Shews the movements of the entire Asylum population during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Table No. 2.—Shews the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in the Asylums of the Province during each of the seventeen years from the 1st October, 1876, to the 30th September, 1894.

Table No. 3.—Shews the Counties and places from which patients were admitted to the Asylums and the Asylums they were assigned to.

Table No. 4.—Shews the Counties and Districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the Asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the Counties and Districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1894, were originally admitted.

Table No. 5.—Shews the length of time lunatics received into the Asylums during the year had been insane prior to admission.

Table No. 6.—Shews the length of residence of patients remaining in the Asylums on the 30th September, 1894.

Table No. 7.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as being cured.

Table No. 8.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged as improved.

Table No. 9.—Shews the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

Table No. 10.—Shews the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Table No. 11.—Shews the causes of death of those who died during the year.

Table No. 12.—Shews trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

Table No. 13.—Shews in detail the expenditure of the various Asylums during the year ending on 30th September, 1894.

Table No. 14.—Shews the expenditure in each Asylum under the various headings of the estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Table No. 15.—Shews the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

Table No. 16.—Shews the number of officers and employees in each and all of the Asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Table No. 17.—Shews the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

Table No. 18.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the Asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Table No. 19.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the Asylums as cured during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Table No. 20.—Shews in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the Asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1894.



TABLE

Shewing the movements of the entire asylum

	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number of patients in asylums on Oct. 1st, 1893 .....	354	351	705	482	531	1,013	285	259	544
Admitted during year ending 30th September, 1894 .....	87	70	157	82	58	140	45	42	87
Total number under treatment during the year .....	441	421	862	564	589	1,153	330	311	641
Total number on asylum registers and actually under treatment in each asylum during year .....	441	421	862	564	589	1,153	330	311	641
Discharged cured .....	40	34	74	25	26	51	9	25	34
“ improved .....	8	13	21	5	3	8	3	7	10
“ unimproved .....	3	12	15	2	2	4	5	2	7
“ as not insane .....								1	1
Total number discharged during the year ...	51	59	110	32	31	63	17	35	52
Escaped .....	2		2	4		4	2		2
Died .....	24	14	38	28	18	46	11	11	22
Transferred from one asylum to another ...	1		1	12		12			
Total number discharged, escaped, died and transferred during the year .....	78	73	151	76	49	125	30	46	76
Number of patients remaining in asylums on 30th September, 1894 .....	363	348	711	488	540	1,028	300	265	565

No. 1.

population during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Total number of lunatics.			Orillia Asylum.			Total number of lunatics and idiots.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
428	468	896	290	269	559	1,839	1,888	3,727	278	235	513	2,117	2,123	4,240
103	130	233	31	41	72	348	341	689	59	33	92	407	374	781
531	598	1,129	321	310	631	2,187	2,229	4,416	337	268	605	2,524	2,497	5,021
531	598	1,129	321	310	631	2,187	2,229	4,416	337	268	605	2,524	2,497	5,021
23	31	54	4	5	9	101	121	222	.....	.....	.....	101	121	222
10	17	27	1	1	2	27	41	68	4	1	5	31	42	73
3	.....	3	1	.....	1	14	16	30	1	1	2	15	17	32
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
36	48	84	6	6	12	142	179	321	5	2	7	147	181	328
3	.....	3	1	.....	1	12	.....	12	.....	.....	.....	12	.....	12
26	22	48	17	18	35	106	83	189	29	23	52	135	106	241
.....	20	20	1	.....	1	14	20	34	.....	.....	.....	14	20	34
65	90	155	25	24	49	274	282	556	34	25	59	308	307	615
466	508	974	296	286	582	1,913	1,947	3,860	303	243	546	2,216	2,190	4,406

TABLE

Showing the general movement and result of treatment of lunatics in  
1st October, 1876, to the

Year ending 30th September.	Average daily number of patients resident.			Number of lunatics admitted each year.			Number of patients removed in each year.			Number of patients discharged improved and unim- proved each year.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
1877.....	916	903	1,819	243	184	437	82	70	152	26	29	55
1878.....	954	971	1,925	252	227	479	92	65	157	28	31	59
1879.....	1,010	1,044	2,054	231	230	461	71	64	135	42	27	69
1880.....	1,086	1,129	2,215	257	250	507	53	61	114	32	54	86
1881.....	1,164	1,190	2,354	270	232	502	84	82	166	33	38	71
Average of five years..	1,026	1,047.4	2,073.4	250.6	226.6	77.2	76.4	68.4	144	32.2	35	68.
1882.....	1,219	1,233	2,457	251	242	493	73	86	159	20	46	66
1883.....	1,280	1,300	2,580	253	266	519	94	80	174	36	54	90
1884.....	1,303	1,331	2,634	262	231	493	79	99	178	37	37	74
1885.....	1,384	1,360	2,708	259	193	457	88	101	189	41	39	80
1886.....	1,409	1,421	2,830	287	232	519	75	69	144	33	26	59
Average of five years..	1,311.8	1,330	2,641.8	262.4	233.8	496.2	81.8	87	118.8	33.4	40.4	73.8
1887.....	1,461	1,454	2,915	219	206	425	88	89	117	31	31	62
1888.....	1,491	1,494	2,985	300	257	566	76	60	136	42	43	85
1889.....	1,582	1,585	3,167	269	245	514	85	97	182	42	47	89
1890.....	1,633	1,633	3,266	310	356	666	84	88	172	32	53	85
1891.....	1,768	1,742	3,506	465	463	928	108	91	199	42	57	99
Average of five years..	1,586.2	1,581.6	3,167.8	314.4	305.4	619.8	98.2	85	173.2	37.8	46.2	84
1892.....	1,768	1,769	3,537	403	389	792	114	98	212	53	50	103
1893.....	1,818	1,856	3,674	369	384	753	98	101	199	46	60	106
1894.....	1,876	1,933	3,809	348	341	689	101	121	222	41	57	98

## No. 2.

the asylums of the Province during each of the eighteen years from the 30th September, 1894.

Number of patients who died in each year.			Percentage of recoveries upon admission.			Percentage of deaths upon number resident.			Number of lunatics remaining in asylum at the end of each year.		
Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
67	48	115	33.74	36.08	34.78	7.31	5.31	6.32	926	933	1,859
64	50	114	36.82	28.63	32.77	6.70	5.14	5.92	989	1,01	2,003
62	49	111	30.73	27.82	29.28	6.13	4.69	5.40	1,039	1,104	2,143
69	73	142	20.62	24.40	22.48	6.35	6.46	6.41	1,133	1,165	2,298
86	58	144	31.11	35.34	33.06	7.38	4.87	6.11	1,199	1,217	2,416
69.6	55.6	125.2	30.60	.45	30.47	6.77	5.29	6.03	1,057.2	1,086.6	2,143.8
99	67	166	29.08	35.38	32.25	8.12	5.41	6.75	1,249	1,259	2,508
92	71	163	37.15	30.07	33.52	7.18	5.46	6.31	1,274	1,320	2,594
90	64	154	30.15	42.85	36.10	6.90	4.40	5.85	1,320	1,351	2,671
86	60	146	33.97	51.01	41.35	6.38	4.41	5.39	1,356	1,349	2,705
86	55	141	26.13	29.74	27.66	6.10	3.87	4.98	1,449	1,450	2,899
90.6	63.4	154	31.29	37.81	44.17	6.93	4.79	5.85	1,329.6	1,345.8	2,675.4
77	66	143	40.16	43.20	41.64	5.27	4.53	4.79	1,459	1,468	2,927
90	66	156	24.59	23.34	24.02	6.04	4.42	5.22	1,554	1,556	3,110
93	65	158	31.60	39.59	35.41	5.87	4.10	4.99	1,590	1,591	3,181
91	118	209	27.60	24.61	25.56	5.57	7.22	6.46	1,652	1,666	3,318
91	99	190	23.21	19.61	21.41	5.16	5.68	5.42	1,746	1,722	3,468
88.4	82.8	171.2	29.40	31.41	29.61	5.58	5.19	5.38	160.0	1,601	3 201
125	73	198	28.36	28.19	26.76	7.07	4.12	5.44	1,776	1,811	3,587
102	108	210	26.56	26.30	26.44	5.61	5.82	5.71	1,839	1,888	3,727
106	83	189	29.02	35.45	32.22	5.65	4.29	4.96	1,913	1,947	3,860



TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties and places from which patients were admitted to the asylums, and the asylum they were assigned to.

County or place.	Number received from gaols under warrant of Lieutenant Governor.	Number received from private houses by medical certificates.	Total number received from respective counties during the year.	Assigned to Toronto Asylum.	Assigned to London Asylum.	Assigned to Kingston Asylum.	Assigned to Hamilton Asylum.	Assigned to Mimico Asylum.	Assigned to Orillia Asylum.
Algoma .....	4	2	6	2	1		3		
Brant .....	2	10	12				10	1	1
Bruce .....	5	14	19	1	11			1	6
Carleton .....	12	7	19	1		15			3
Dufferin .....	3	1	4				3	1	
Elgin .....	3	9	12		11			1	
Essex .....	4	10	14		7			1	6
Frontenac .....	1	22	23			15		1	7
Grey .....	7	12	19	6			8		5
Haldimand .....	1	9	10				8	1	1
Halton .....	7	7	7	2			2	3	
Hastings .....	2	12	20	4		7	4	2	3
Huron .....	3	11	14		13			1	
Kent .....	3	14	17		13				4
Lambton .....	5	21	26	2	21			1	2
Lanark .....	5	6	11			8	1	1	1
Leeds and Grenville .....	4	7	11			9	1	1	
Lennox and Addington .....	1	6	7			4	1		2
Lincoln .....	3	10	13	4			8		1
Middlesex .....	7	36	43	1	40			1	1
Muskoka .....	1	2	3	1			1	1	
Nipissing .....	2		2				1	1	
Norfolk .....	5	8	13				10	1	2
Northumberland and Durham .....	6	15	21	16			1	3	1
Ontario .....	1	12	13	9			1	2	1
Oxford .....	6	7	13	1	7			1	4
Peel .....	2	5	7	4			1	1	1
Perth .....	9	12	21		16		1	2	2
Peterborough .....	10	4	14	5			3	6	
Prescott and Russell .....	2	2	4			3	1		
Prince Edward .....		5	5			3		1	1
Renfrew .....	3	6	9			8	1		
Simcoe .....	13	27	40	1			28	2	9
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	5	11	16			14		1	1
Victoria .....	6	6	12	7			2	3	
Waterloo .....	7	18	25	3			18		4
Welland .....	1	8	9	1			8		
Wellington .....	11	22	33	2		1	24	1	5
Wentworth .....	8	47	55	3			42	2	8
York .....	65	89	154	76			41	27	10
Not classed .....	4	1	5	5					
Total .....	248	533	781	157	140	87	233	72	92

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the entire number of patients admitted to the asylums have been received, including the admissions of the present year; also the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence the 30th September, 1894, were originally admitted.

Counties and places.	Admissions of the year.	Total admissions.	Patients in residence 30th September, 1894.						
			Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Algoma.....	6	49	6	4	.....	6	1	4	21
Brant.....	12	340	6	8	.....	51	3	5	73
Bruce.....	19	323	1	83	.....	5	3	16	108
Carleton.....	19	564	14	2	99	2	20	15	152
Central Prison.....		3							
Dufferin.....	4	387	1	.....	.....	13	1	2	17
Elgin.....	12	321	2	72	.....	3	4	6	87
Essex.....	14	360	1	69	1	.....	6	17	94
Frontenac.....	23	713	6	2	94	9	15	20	146
Grey.....	19	333	23	10	.....	46	17	22	108
Haldimand.....	10	336	1	3	1	42	1	9	57
Haliburton.....		15							
Halton.....	7	264	8	2	.....	34	4	6	54
Hastings.....	20	397	33	6	13	3	37	16	108
Huron.....	14	511	5	102	.....	2	6	21	136
Kent.....	17	344	2	73	.....	1	2	12	90
Lambton.....	26	459	2	123	.....	1	5	13	144
Lanark.....	11	365	3	1	57	1	13	5	80
Leeds and Grenville.....	11	413	7	2	71	2	6	19	107
Lennox and Addington.....	7	246	1	2	34	1	6	14	58
Lincoln.....	13	380	9	.....	1	69	1	2	82
Middlesex.....	43	1,067	2	252	.....	3	14	18	289
Muskoka.....	3	51	3	.....	.....	5	.....	8	16
Nipissing.....	2	9	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2
Norfolk.....	13	239	1	7	1	47	1	10	67
Northumberland and Durham.....	21	762	57	5	1	6	41	12	122
Ontario.....	13	479	35	4	1	12	33	12	97
Oxford.....	13	454	8	75	1	5	10	11	110
Parry Sound.....		19				5	.....	2	7
Peel.....	7	306	21	4	.....	10	11	9	55
Perth.....	21	386	14	74	.....	3	6	9	106
Peterborough.....	14	248	20	1	2	6	23	4	56
Prescott and Russell.....	4	131	1	1	23	3	10	1	39
Prince Edward.....	5	158	2	.....	15	1	6	5	29
Rainy River.....		5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	2
Renfrew.....	9	153	2	.....	40	2	8	6	58
Simcoe.....	40	727	15	3	.....	138	8	43	207
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	16	454	7	1	82	1	12	17	120
Thunder Bay.....		13	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	4
Victoria.....	12	242	23	3	1	5	16	8	56
Waterloo.....	25	316	2	8	.....	57	4	11	82
Welland.....	9	251	5	1	.....	54	2	4	66
Wellington.....	33	601	19	4	.....	104	3	16	143
Wentworth.....	55	1,069	12	5	.....	157	5	27	201
York.....	154	3,442	334	10	6	57	212	89	708
Not classed.....	5	479	13	6	21	.....	4	.....	44
Total.....	781	19,237	711	1,028	565	974	582	546	4,406



TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of time lunatics received into the asylums during the year had  
 become insane prior to admission.

Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Total.
Under one month .....	35	20	21	37	1	114
From 1 to 2 months .....	25	24	12	40	10	111
" 2 " 3 " .....	7	11	4	19	5	46
" 3 " 4 " .....	7	18	4	12	3	44
" 4 " 5 " .....	10	10	2	9	2	33
" 5 " 6 " .....	4	2	2	5	1	14
" 6 " 7 " .....	5	7	6	12	1	31
" 7 " 8 " .....	3	3	.....	2	1	9
" 8 " 9 " .....	1	4	1	6	.....	12
" 9 " 10 " .....	4	2	3	5	.....	14
" 10 " 11 " .....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	3
" 11 " 12 " .....	2	.....	1	1	1	5
" 12 " 18 " .....	19	12	6	21	5	63
" 18 months to 2 years .....	4	1	5	4	.....	14
" 2 to 3 years .....	11	5	2	11	4	33
" 3 " 4 " .....	1	5	5	8	2	24
" 4 " 5 " .....	2	1	.....	5	1	9
" 5 " 6 " .....	5	7	1	3	3	19
" 6 " 7 " .....	4	1	.....	3	.....	8
" 7 " 8 " .....	1	1	.....	2	2	6
" 8 " 9 " .....	.....	.....	3	2	1	6
" 9 " 10 " .....	2	1	.....	2	1	6
" 10 " 15 " .....	3	1	.....	3	5	12
" 15 " 20 " .....	.....	1	3	1	6	11
" 20 years and upwards .....	.....	3	2	6	17	28
Unknown .....	.....	.....	3	14	.....	17
Totals.....:	157	140	87	233	72	689

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing the length of residence of patients remaining in the asylums on the 30th September, 1894.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month.....	5	6	5	10	3	6	35
From 1 to 2 months .....	7	14	2	20	1	4	48
" 2 " 3 " .....	12	7	9	15	6	11	60
" 3 " 4 " .....	8	14	5	26	8	5	66
" 4 " 5 " .....	9	4	8	7	4	12	41
" 5 " 6 " .....	8	10	1	15	6	2	42
" 6 " 7 " .....	4	9	8	16	2	13	52
" 7 " 8 " .....	13	17	6	17	13	7	73
" 8 " 9 " .....	8	11	8	21	...	10	58
" 9 " 10 " .....	5	6	7	15	16	4	53
" 10 " 11 " .....	11	5	6	9	1	3	35
" 11 " 12 " .....	6	10	3	5	1	8	33
" 12 " 18 " .....	52	52	34	39	29	32	238
" 18 months to 2 years...	44	63	36	31	23	24	221
" 2 " 3 years .....	69	68	31	77	136	78	459
" 3 " 4 " .....	77	57	55	68	234	99	590
" 4 " 5 " .....	36	64	29	51	99	18	297
" 5 " 6 " .....	14	31	21	70	.....	22	158
" 6 " 7 " .....	51	42	30	56	.....	50	229
" 7 " 8 " .....	17	27	29	30	.....	5	108
" 8 " 9 " .....	22	36	42	48	.....	14	162
" 9 " 10 " .....	9	29	12	40	.....	6	96
" 10 " 15 " .....	72	171	83	155	.....	59	540
" 15 " 20 " .....	86	116	33	60	.....	54	349
" 20 years and upwards..	66	159	62	73	.....	.....	360
Totals.....	711	1,028	565	974	582	546	4,406

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as cured.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals.
Under one month.....	9					9
From 1 to 2 months.....	9	2		2		13
" 2 " 3 " .....	8	3	1		1	13
" 3 " 4 " .....	10	5	2	7	3	27
" 4 " 5 " .....	6	2	1	6	1	16
" 5 " 6 " .....	5	3	5	6		19
" 6 " 7 " .....	3	3	1	5		12
" 7 " 8 " .....	3	4	3	2		12
" 8 " 9 " .....	3	4	2	1		10
" 9 " 10 " .....	1	5	3	4		13
" 10 " 11 " .....	2	5	3	4		14
" 11 " 12 " .....	1	1		2		4
" 12 " 18 " .....	4	9	2	8	1	24
" 18 months to 2 years.....	3	1	2	1	2	9
" 2 to 3 years.....	2	1	5	2		10
" 3 " 4 " .....	3	1	4			8
" 4 " 5 " .....	2	1			1	4
" 5 " 6 " .....				2		2
" 6 " 7 " .....				1		1
" 7 " 8 " .....				1		1
" 10 " 15 " .....		1				1
Totals.....	74	51	34	54	9	222

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year as improved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month .....					1	1
From 1 to 2 months .....	4			2		6
" 2 " 3 " .....	1		1	2		4
" 3 " 4 " .....	1					1
" 4 " 5 " .....	3		1			4
" 5 " 6 " .....	2	1		2		5
" 6 " 7 " .....			1	1		2
" 7 " 8 " .....		1		2		3
" 8 " 9 " .....			2			2
" 9 " 10 " .....	1	2		1		4
" 10 " 11 " .....				1		1
" 11 " 12 " .....	2			1		3
" 12 " 18 " .....	3	1	3	8		15
" 18 months to 2 years .....		1	2	2	1	6
" 2 to 3 years .....	1	1		2		4
" 3 " 4 " .....	1	1		2		4
" 4 " 5 " .....	1					1
" 5 " 6 " .....	1			1		2
Totals.....	21	8	10	27	2	68

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the periods that patients were under treatment who were discharged during the year unimproved.

Period under treatment.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month . . . . .	1	1			1	3
From 1 to 2 months . . . . .	2					2
" 2 " 3 " . . . . .			2			2
" 4 " 5 " . . . . .	2	1	1	1		5
" 5 " 6 " . . . . .	2					2
" 6 " 7 " . . . . .	1					1
" 7 " 8 " . . . . .	1		1			2
" 8 " 9 " . . . . .	1		1			2
" 11 " 12 " . . . . .	1			1		2
" 12 " 18 " . . . . .	1		2			3
" 18 months to 2 years . . . . .	1			1		2
" 4 to 5 years . . . . .	1					1
" 5 " 6 " . . . . .		1				1
" 6 " 7 " . . . . .	1	1				2
Totals . . . . .	15	4	7	3	1	30



TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the length of residence of patients who died during the year.

Length of residence.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Under 1 month .....	4	1	3	6	1	.....	15
From 1 to 2 months .....	5	.....	.....	3	.....	3	11
" 2 " 3 " .....	.....	2	1	3	2	2	10
" 3 " 4 " .....	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	5
" 4 " 5 " .....	4	2	.....	1	.....	2	9
" 5 " 6 " .....	2	1	1	1	.....	1	6
" 6 " 7 " .....	1	3	.....	.....	1	1	6
" 7 " 8 " .....	2	6	.....	2	.....	1	11
" 8 " 9 " .....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	2	.....	1	1	.....	4
" 10 " 11 " .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	2
" 11 " 12 " .....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
" 12 " 18 " .....	2	2	3	3	3	4	17
" 18 months to 2 years...	3	.....	.....	.....	4	1	8
" 2 to 3 years .....	.....	3	4	3	8	15	33
" 3 " 4 " .....	.....	2	3	3	11	4	23
" 4 " 5 " .....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	7
" 5 " 6 " .....	1	.....	1	3	.....	4	9
" 6 " 7 " .....	.....	1	2	2	.....	1	6
" 7 " 8 " .....	1	3	.....	2	.....	.....	6
" 8 " 9 " .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
" 9 " 10 " .....	1	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	4
" 10 " 15 " .....	1	4	1	4	.....	7	17
" 15 " 20 " .....	1	5	1	4	.....	2	13
" 20 years and upwards ..	5	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Totals.....	38	46	22	48	35	52	241

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the causes of death of those who died.

Causes of death.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Total.
Apoplexy .....	2			1	2		5
Anemia, pernicious .....					1		1
Abscess .....						1	1
Bright's disease .....				1			1
Bronchitis, capillary .....		1					1
Carcinoma hepatica .....		2					2
Cancer .....		1	1	3			5
Cerebral hemorrhage .....	1	1					2
Cancer of uterus .....				1			1
Cystic tumor of brain .....				1			1
Dysentery .....	1			1		1	3
Diarrhoea .....	3	3		1		3	10
Drowned .....			1				1
Erysipelas .....		2	1	1	1		5
Epilepsy .....	1	6	2	4		5	18
Exhaustion of mania .....	2	1	1	6	1		11
“ melancholia .....		1			1		2
“ dementia .....				5	1		6
“ epilepsy .....			1				1
Emphysema .....						1	1
Enteritis .....						3	3
Fever, gastric .....						1	1
Fatty degeneration of heart .....	1						1
General paresis .....	7	2					9
“ debility .....						9	9
Gangrene .....			1				1
Hemorrhage .....						2	2
Heart disease .....	2	2		1	2	3	10
Heart failure .....	1		1				2
Hydrocephalus .....						1	1
Influenza .....		2		1			3
Locomotor Ataxy .....		1					1
Laryngitis .....						2	2
Marasmus .....	3	2				3	8
Old age .....	5						5
Peritonitis .....	1		1	2	1	1	6
Phthisis .....	5	1	4	7	15	7	39
Paraplegia .....					1		1
Pneumonia .....		8		1	3	6	18
Paralysis .....	1			4			5
Paresis .....			4		2		6
Purpura .....				1			1
Rupture of aortic valve .....					1		1
Suicide .....			1				1
Senile dementia .....		1		1			2
Senile decay .....	1	6	1	5	1		14
Strangulation .....	1						1
Tumor, brain .....		1					1
Tubercular adenitis .....		1					1
Tuberculosis .....			2			3	5
Ulcer of stomach .....		1					1
Total .....	38	46	22	48	35	52	241

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, and also of the total number admitted.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
Actors .....		3
Artists .....	3	7
Agents .....	2	31
Architects .....		4
Actuaries .....		1
Basket-makers .....		2
Bankers .....		1
Bookkeepers .....	4	29
Bakers .....	3	43
Bricklayers .....		22
Butchers .....	2	45
Blacksmiths .....	2	120
Brass-finishers .....		8
Brewers .....		16
Builders .....	1	8
Barbers .....		13
Broom-makers .....		8
Barristers .....	1	4
Bookbinders .....		4
Brickmakers .....	3	8
Bridge-tenders .....		1
Brush-makers .....		1
Button-makers .....		2
Baggage-masters .....		2
Brakemen .....	1	2
Commercial travellers .....	2	26
Cabinetmakers .....		25
Consuls .....		1
Confectioners .....		7
Coopers .....	2	40
Carpenters .....	6	332
Clerks .....	8	280
Clergymen .....	4	59
Carriage-makers .....	2	16
Cooks .....	3	20
Carders .....		6
Captains of steamboats .....		7
Cigar-makers .....		4
Custom house officers .....	1	12
Coppersmiths .....		6
Cheese-makers .....		1
Civil servants .....	1	5
Clock-cleaners .....		11
Carters .....		6
Contractors .....		1
Cloth-dressers .....		14
Chisel-makers .....		1
Coachmen .....		1
Dyers .....		1
Domestic servants, all kinds .....	51	3,101
Dressmakers .....	7	64
Detectives .....		1
Druggists .....	3	30
Engineers .....	1	46
Editors .....		2

TABLE No. 12.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
Farmers . . . . .	94	2,894
Fishermen . . . . .		2
Founders . . . . .		2
Ferry-men . . . . .		2
Furriers . . . . .	1	6
Gardeners . . . . .	1	35
Grocers . . . . .		19
Glass-blower . . . . .		3
Gentlemen . . . . .	3	41
Glove-makers . . . . .		11
Gunsmiths . . . . .		2
Governess . . . . .		1
Hucksters . . . . .		1
Hatters . . . . .		2
Hostlers . . . . .		9
Hunters . . . . .		1
Harne-s-makers . . . . .	1	25
Housekeepers . . . . .	131	3,072
Hack-drivers . . . . .		28
Inn-keepers . . . . .	3	1
Jewellers . . . . .	1	21
Janitors . . . . .		1
Journalist . . . . .	1	2
Lock-keeper . . . . .		1
Laborers . . . . .	96	3,460
Laundresses . . . . .		13
Ladies . . . . .	3	227
Lawyers . . . . .		29
Lumbermen . . . . .	2	12
Lathers . . . . .		1
Loom-fixer . . . . .		1
Milliners . . . . .	2	49
Masons . . . . .	2	65
Machinists . . . . .	6	67
Match-makers . . . . .		4
Millers . . . . .	4	50
Molders . . . . .	1	51
Merchants . . . . .	8	29
Mechanics . . . . .	5	60
Music-teachers . . . . .	4	18
Marble-cutters . . . . .		3
Milkmen . . . . .		3
Millwrights . . . . .		2
No occupations . . . . .	44	871
Nightwatchmen . . . . .		2
Nurses . . . . .		14
Organ-builders . . . . .		3
Pianocase-maker . . . . .		1
Professors of music . . . . .		13
Plasterers . . . . .	1	3

TABLE No. 12—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the asylums during the year, etc.

Trades, callings and occupations.	Admissions of this year.	Total admissions.
Pensioners .....		5
Photographers .....		13
Prostitutes .....		9
Painters .....	9	114
Printers .....		60
Peddlers .....	3	87
Physicians .....	3	49
Pump-makers .....		3
Plumbers .....		3
Pattern-makers .....	1	1
Policemen .....		1
Private secretary .....		1
Railway employes .....		22
Spinsters .....	20	192
Sailors .....	3	70
Students .....	6	106
Spinners .....		27
Sisters of charity .....		3
Soda water manufacturers .....		1
Stonecutters .....		18
Showmen .....		2
Saddlers .....	1	13
Shoemakers .....	4	186
Seamstresses .....	3	28
Slaters .....		1
Soldiers .....	1	23
Salesmen .....	3	9
Surveyors .....		5
Sail and tent-makers .....		2
Shopkeepers .....		8
Ship-builders .....	1	7
Stenographers .....		3
Station-masters .....		1
Teachers .....	5	247
Tinsmiths .....		28
Tavern-keepers .....		134
Tailors .....	3	17
Tanners .....		12
Teamsters .....	1	4
Telegraph operators .....	1	4
Upholsterers .....		1
Veterinary surgeon .....		1
Vinegar-maker .....		1
Watchmakers .....	1	9
Woodworkers .....	1	8
Weavers .....	1	38
Wheelwrights .....		2
Wagon-makers .....		24
Waiters .....		5
Wives .....	45	333
Unknown or other employments, and idiots .....	139	2,568



TABLE No. 13.

Shewing in detail the expenditure of the various asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Medicines .....	807 13	1,284 70	635 71	586 43	788 46	277 28
Medical comforts and appliances .....	41 76	21 39	2 60	22 12	4 40	.....
Butchers' meat .....	12,297 74	12,166 07	9,210 82	11,622 69	9,982 26	5,233 22
Poultry, fish, etc. ....	1,311 44	1,682 60	714 71	2,055 14	907 39	368 01
Flour, bread, etc. ....	4,763 38	5,964 47	3,810 99	4,352 84	2,942 49	3,237 62
Butter .....	5,079 70	7,179 00	3,249 26	6,296 39	3,341 17	4,233 50
Barley, rice, peas and meal .....	1,069 08	1,041 25	815 08	1,574 92	914 78	241 29
Tea .....	1,579 24	1,440 10	1,202 02	1,302 56	1,403 17	858 96
Coffee .....	318 55	1,368 37	1,184 57	890 15	71 45	518 91
Cheese .....	433 47	1,035 33	285 06	919 28	564 72	16 75
Eggs .....	481 20	554 47	287 77	343 46	410 71	185 77
Fruit (dried) .....	855 69	944 52	329 11	1,849 98	620 28	271 73
Tobacco and pipes .....	.....	1,180 03	801 86	852 40	446 15	50 35
Salt, pepper, mustard, vinegar, pickles .....	448 28	267 03	333 05	505 29	254 39	85 73
Sugar and syrup .....	2,664 03	2,740 05	1,710 96	2,566 46	2,012 23	1,223 02
Unenumerated groceries .....	756 05	1,702 38	132 67	.....	345 93	142 64
Fruit and vegetables .....	2,755 77	1,366 45	1,617 11	1,168 30	737 78	1,021 95
Bedding .....	1,483 11	3,598 83	995 16	2,296 35	837 41	438 65
Straw for bedding .....	778 92	577 26	119 24	349 89	.....	105 76
Clothing .....	4,016 37	8,246 92	3,658 10	4,915 56	3,741 37	4,239 04
Shoes .....	349 49	2,193 76	554 98	1,053 50	451 24	522 31
Coal .....	7,710 84	12,328 22	7,182 67	7,609 14	9,890 79	12,291 86
Wood .....	1,124 48	330 00	14 00	554 18	.....	451 63
Gas .....	2,681 83	3,018 00	547 63	3,442 08	.....	428 34
Oil and candles .....	138 60	66 80	99 93	26 15	82 12	38 95
Matches .....	7 40	33 08	39 00	90 00	7 60	12 10
Brushes, brooms and mops .....	268 40	536 08	116 70	303 49	344 23	254 90
Bath-brick, blacklead, blacking .....	2 00	21 85	50 15	13 70	25 70	12 10
Soap and other laundry expenses .....	788 34	1,233 36	927 09	1,187 30	971 87	1,259 72
Water .....	2,794 26	.....	11 26	2,091 00	.....	.....
Ice .....	220 35	327 50	.....	569 10	.....	100 00
Advertising and printing .....	407 83	307 62	278 02	197 77	575 49	236 64
Postage, telegraph and express charges .....	219 99	393 13	262 36	316 36	154 85	178 22
Stationery and library .....	465 65	545 70	326 01	719 94	403 75	174 99
Furniture, renewals and repairs .....	1,017 72	1,522 18	984 41	1,974 95	801 88	951 60
Iron and tinware .....	550 83	479 70	184 26	486 79	270 97	117 85
Crockery and glassware .....	426 62	1,153 18	565 11	451 26	395 52	173 08
Feed and fodder .....	2,871 10	3,112 41	3,734 80	1,420 04	466 07	1,339 57
Farm stock and implements and repairs thereto .....	975 97	1,885 04	857 59	1,483 89	658 34	556 85
Repairs (ordinary) to buildings .....	2,927 50	2,708 49	2,033 95	2,952 25	1,847 44	1,110 45
Hardware, etc. ....	666 14	1,272 04	633 87	1,082 14	937 21	232 35
Paints and oils .....	422 28	1,200 39	694 25	935 66	60 19	121 79
Officers' travelling expenses .....	.....	122 10	11 45	149 17	128 13	62 30
Elopers, cost of recovering .....	.....	40 80	73 57	20 90	43 52	.....
Freight and duties .....	4 29	68 83	28 06	106 26	304 49	228 23
Amusements .....	214 50	428 14	165 98	600 05	273 28	54 21
Religious services .....	150 00	202 25	.....	9 50	20 44	.....
Rent .....	.....	761 97	.....	628 38	.....	133 28
Incidentals .....	388 84	290 75	384 23	93 19	207 20	355 48
Transfer and removal of patients .....	4 60	.....	39 35	49 70	39 50	.....
Salaries and wages .....	32,279 89	38,432 63	25,047 92	32,778 61	20,956 70	17,868 77
Totals .....	102,010 65	129,407 27	76,944 45	107,866 66	70,645 46	62,018 85

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the expenditure in each asylum under the various headings of the Estimates and the annual cost per patient under such heading.

Headings of Estimates.	Toronto Asylum.		London Asylum.		Kingston Asylum.		Hamilton Asylum.		Mimico Asylum.		Orillia Asylum.	
	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.	Expended under Estimates.	Yearly cost per patient.
Medicine and medical comforts....	\$ 848 89	1 19	\$ 1,304 09	1 28	\$ 638 31	1 13	\$ 608 55	64	\$ 792 85	1 38	\$ 277 38	53
Butchers' meat, fish, poultry....	13,609 18	19 14	13,848 67	13 59	9,925 53	17 60	13,677 83	14 43	10,890 05	19 06	5,601 23	10 71
Flour, bread, etc.....	4,763 38	6 70	5,964 47	5 85	3,810 99	6 77	4,352 84	4 60	2,942 49	5 15	3,237 62	6 19
Butter.....	5,079 70	7 14	7,179 00	7 05	3,249 26	5 77	6,296 39	6 65	3,341 17	5 85	4,233 50	8 09
Groceries.....	8,605 59	12 10	12,273 53	12 05	7,082 15	12 59	10,804 50	11 40	7,043 81	12 33	3,595 15	6 87
Fruit and vegetables.....	2,755 77	3 87	1,366 45	1 35	1,617 11	2 87	1,163 30	1 23	737 78	1 29	1,021 95	1 95
Bedding, clothing and shoes....	6,627 89	9 32	14,616 82	14 35	5,327 48	9 47	8,615 30	9 09	5,030 02	8 80	5,305 76	10 14
Fuel.....	8,835 32	12 43	12,658 22	12 41	7,196 67	12 79	8,163 22	8 63	9,890 79	17 31	12,743 49	24 37
Gas, oil, etc.....	2,817 83	3 96	3,147 88	3 09	686 56	1 22	3,558 23	3 77	89 72	16	479 39	92
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	1,058 74	1 49	1,791 29	1 76	1,093 94	1 94	1,604 49	1 61	1,341 80	2 35	1,526 72	2 93
Furniture and furnishings.....	1,395 17	2 81	3,155 06	3 09	1,733 78	3 03	2,913 00	3 08	1,468 37	2 57	1,242 53	2 37
Farm, garden, feed and fodder....	3,847 07	5 41	4,997 45	4 91	4,692 39	8 16	2,903 93	3 07	1,124 41	1 97	1,895 42	3 63
Repairs and alterations.....	4,015 92	5 65	5,180 92	5 08	3,362 07	5 97	4,970 05	5 25	2,844 84	4 98	1,464 59	2 80
Printing, postage and stationery....	1,093 47	1 54	1,246 45	1 22	866 39	1 52	1,234 07	1 29	1,134 09	1 98	589 85	1 12
Water supply.....	2,794 26	3 93	.....	.....	11 26	02	2,091 00	2 21	.....	.....	.....	.....
Salaries and wages.....	32,279 89	45 40	38,432 63	37 71	25,047 92	44 51	32,778 61	34 61	20,956 70	36 68	17,868 77	34 17
Miscellaneous.....	982 58	1 38	2,242 34	2 20	702 64	1 28	2,226 25	2 34	1,016 56	1 78	934 50	1 79
Totals.....	102,010 65	143 46	129,407 27	127 00	76,944 45	136 73	107,866 66	113 90	70,645 46	123 64	62,018 85	118 58

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing the supplies for which tenders were invited and the prices paid for the same.

Supplies.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Butchers' meat, per cwt .....						5 75
Flour, per bbl .....	3 28	3 35	3 60	2 89	3 20	3 29
Oatmeal, per bbl .....	4 00	4 00	4 25	4 28	4 10	4 50
Split peas, per bbl .....	3 70		4 00	3 57	3 75	4 00
Butter, roll and dairy, per lb.....	19	20½	19½	19½	19½	18¾
Potatoes, per bushel .....	50					
Fuel.						
Hard coal, large egg, per ton .....	4 12		3 61		4 39	4 93
“ stove .....	4 33	4 74	3 85	4 70	4 63	5 13
“ chestnut .....	4 33	4 74	3 85	4 70		
“ small egg.....		4 52	3 85	4 70		
Soft coal, for steam .....	3 80	5 30			3 88	3 45
Hard wood, green, per cord .....	4 70			5 35		2 75
“ dry, “ .....				5 35		
Pine .....				3 62½		

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing the number of officers and employees in each and all of the asylums classified according to the duties performed.

Occupation.	Toronto Asylum.	London Asylum.	Kingston Asylum.	Hamilton Asylum.	Mimico Asylum.	Orillia Asylum.	Totals.
Medical superintendents .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant medical superintendents .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	5
Assistant medical officers .....	3	2	1	2	1	1	10
Bursars and clerks .....	2	2	2	2	1	1	10
Storekeepers and assistants .....	2	2	1	2	1	1	9
Stewards .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Matrons .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Assistant matrons .....	1	1	1	2	1	1	7
Engineers' assistants and stokers .....	5	10	4	7	6	6	38
Masons and bricklayers .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Carpenters .....	2	2	1	2	2	1	10
Painters .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Bakers and assistants .....	2	2	1	1	1	1	8
Gardeners and assistants .....	2	2	2	1	1	1	9
Farmers and farm laborers .....	1	3	1	4	2	1	12
Tailors and seamstresses .....	2	3	2	3	2	2	14
Shoemakers .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Stable and stock-keepers .....	1	2	1	1	1	1	5
Butchers and jobbers .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Messengers, porters and portresses .....	1	2	1	1	1	1	7
Cooks and kitchen maids .....	7	6	3	5	4	4	29
Laundresses and assistants .....	6	4	2	4	4	2	22
Housemaids .....	4	8	2	4	1	8	26
Dairymaids .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Attendants.							
Chief male attendants and supervisors .....	9	12	8	12	6	1	48
Chief female attendants and supervisors .....	6	7	7	11	5	1	37
Trained infirmary nurses .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
Teachers of feeble-minded children .....	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Ordinary male attendants .....	18	32	14	20	13	6	103
Ordinary female attendants .....	18	26	13	18	14	9	98
Male night watchers .....	4	3	2	3	2	3	14
Female night watchers .....	4	3	2	3	2	2	12
Totals .....	107	139	76	113	71	62	568



TABLE No. 17.

Shewing the nature of employment, the number of patients employed, the number of days' work done by patients, and the average work in days per patient during the year.

Nature of employment.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.	No. of patients	No. of days worked.	Average per patient.
Carpenter's shop .....	4	1,252	313	12	3,213	268	18	3,881	216	6	1,746	291	2	411	205	1	279	279	43	10,782	250
Tailor's shop .....	4	1,000	250	3	852	281	6	1,151	192	3	867	289	3	607	202	...	...	...	19	4,477	246
Shoemaker's shop .....	5	403	81	2	335	168	7	1,581	226	3	852	284	3	902	301	...	...	...	20	4,073	203
Engineer's shop .....	8	2,920	365	7	1,996	285	8	2,263	283	6	1,845	308	9	2,675	286	5	1,357	272	43	13,036	303
Blacksmith's shop .....	2	377	188	...	...	...	3	787	262	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5	1,164	233
Mason work .....	4	680	170	5	1,306	261	...	3,982	221	4	481	121	1	67	67	...	...	...	32	6,516	203
Repairing roads .....	14	1,260	90	...	...	...	8	1,894	237	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	3,154	143
Wood yard and coal shed .....	20	5,200	260	4	979	245	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	7,904	213
Bakery .....	2	600	300	4	1,054	263	4	981	245	2	708	354	4	1,061	265	2	423	214	18	4,833	268
Laundry .....	20	6,260	318	25	6,495	260	24	7,102	296	27	7,855	290	4	911	227	12	3,496	291	112	32,119	286
Dairy .....	10	2,504	250	1	365	365	11	2,605	237	4	1,296	324	4	1,378	345	5	1,825	365	35	9,973	285
Butcher's shop and slaughter house .....	2	665	333	6	1,612	269	6	1,620	270	1	365	365	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	4,262	284
Piggery .....	...	...	...	3	920	307	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Painting .....	5	1,252	250	7	1,688	241	8	2,286	286	6	1,833	305	1	296	296	2	730	365	5	1,650	330
Farm .....	30	7,600	253	28	7,419	265	14	2,830	202	62	14,562	235	11	3,234	294	48	9,940	207	29	7,855	270
Garden and grounds .....	26	7,512	288	48	13,781	283	13	2,820	217	68	17,594	258	...	...	...	...	...	...	193	45,585	231
Stable .....	7	1,252	179	16	4,125	251	7	1,640	235	5	1,681	332	5	1,395	273	...	...	...	155	41,707	269
Kitchen .....	18	2,194	122	33	8,914	270	18	3,472	193	23	7,713	336	9	2,416	268	14	4,538	324	115	29,247	254
Dining room .....	80	29,200	365	85	19,468	228	50	12,799	255	56	17,828	356	53	16,039	308	20	6,596	329	338	101,870	301
Officers' quarters .....	6	1,825	304	10	3,300	339	...	3,300	339	...	...	...	...	350	350	1	365	365	18	5,980	330
Sewing .....	3	936	312	155	26,372	170	76	21,331	282	52	15,120	298	6	1,804	301	4	1,060	265	296	66,623	225
Knitting .....	28	8,764	334	115	23,113	201	43	12,900	300	52	15,538	299	14	3,908	280	20	5,740	287	272	69,663	257
Mending .....	67	17,000	254	31	1,312	42	13	3,900	300	19	4,655	245	7	1,984	284	...	...	...	137	28,851	210
Wards and halls .....	131	47,324	365	456	124,146	272	155	50,984	329	382	134,560	352	...	...	...	118	42,967	364	1,242	399,981	322
Storeroom .....	12	1,440	120	2	448	224	2	460	230	1	309	309	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	3,182	159
Not otherwise specified .....	160	50,080	313	157	39,081	243	20	5,190	259	46	15,593	339	378	110,527	292	15	1,457	97	776	221,928	286
Totals .....	668	199,500	299	1,202	288,014	239	545	152,769	280	822	263,001	298	518	150,412	290	286	84,225	1,859	4,041	1,137,921	282

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons admitted to the asylums (excluding transfers) during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years .....																					
From 15 to 20 years.	7	.....	7	5	3	8	2	1	3	3	4	7	.....	.....	1	19	16	35	19	17	36
" 20 " 25 " ..	7	5	12	6	6	12	3	4	7	15	9	24	2	.....	.....	13	5	18	30	13	43
" 25 " 30 " ..	9	10	19	11	7	18	3	8	11	9	14	23	1	4	5	6	2	8	39	28	67
" 30 " 35 " ..	10	13	23	10	8	18	8	8	16	9	15	24	2	3	5	3	1	6	38	44	82
" 35 " 40 " ..	6	6	12	8	8	16	6	7	13	15	21	36	3	5	8	4	1	5	42	50	92
" 40 " 45 " ..	7	7	14	7	5	12	6	4	10	9	9	18	7	6	13	6	3	9	42	48	90
" 45 " 50 " ..	8	10	18	9	3	12	4	5	9	4	24	28	6	3	9	2	1	3	33	46	79
" 50 " 55 " ..	14	5	19	9	5	14	2	1	3	15	13	28	4	6	10	1	.....	1	45	30	75
" 55 " 60 " ..	6	4	10	5	4	9	3	2	5	7	5	12	1	2	3	.....	.....	1	22	18	40
" 60 " 65 " ..	6	5	11	3	3	6	3	1	4	3	4	7	1	3	4	.....	.....	.....	16	16	32
" 65 " 70 " ..	2	3	5	3	3	6	2	1	3	3	3	6	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	12	12	24
" 70 " 75 " ..	1	1	2	3	2	5	2	.....	2	5	4	9	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	12	9	21
" 75 " 80 " ..	2	.....	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	7	1	8
" 80 " 85 " ..	2	1	3	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	5	7
" 85 " 90 " ..	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
" 90 " 95 " ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	1	5
Totals.....	87	70	157	82	58	140	45	42	87	103	130	233	31	41	72	59	33	92	407	374	781

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons discharged from the asylums as cured, during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Totals.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 15 years .....	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
From 15 to 20 years.....	3	1	4	1	4	5	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	6	5	11
" 20 " 25 " .....	5	6	11	5	3	8	3	2	5	3	4	7	...	...	...	16	15	31
" 25 " 30 " .....	6	8	14	5	3	8	1	5	6	5	7	12	...	...	...	17	23	40
" 30 " 35 " .....	3	4	7	...	2	2	1	4	5	3	6	9	...	2	2	9	18	27
" 35 " 40 " .....	4	1	5	2	2	4	1	3	4	1	3	4	1	1	2	9	10	19
" 40 " 45 " .....	4	3	7	2	3	5	...	2	2	1	2	3	1	...	1	8	10	18
" 45 " 50 " .....	2	3	5	4	3	7	...	4	4	1	2	3	1	...	1	8	12	20
" 50 " 55 " .....	6	3	9	2	1	3	...	4	4	3	4	7	1	1	2	12	13	25
" 55 " 60 " .....	3	1	4	...	3	3	...	1	1	1	1	2	...	...	...	4	6	10
" 60 " 65 " .....	2	2	4	2	1	3	2	...	2	...	1	1	...	1	1	6	5	11
" 65 " 70 " .....	1	1	2	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	3	3	6
" 70 " 75 " .....	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 75 " 80 " .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
" 80 " 85 " .....	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Unknown .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Totals .....	40	34	74	25	26	51	9	25	34	23	31	54	4	5	9	101	121	222

TABLE No. 20.

Shewing in quinquennial periods the ages of those persons who died in the asylums during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Ages.	Toronto Asylum.			London Asylum.			Kingston Asylum.			Hamilton Asylum.			Mimico Asylum.			Orillia Asylum.			Totals.	
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
Under 15 years	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	16	8	8
From 15 to 20 years.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	7	14	7	8
" 20 " 25 "	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	6	6
" 25 " 30 "	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	1	1	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	8	2
" 30 " 35 "	3	.....	3	2	3	5	3	.....	3	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	3	1	4	13	5
" 35 " 40 "	2	1	3	2	1	3	2	1	3	3	6	9	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	14	9
" 40 " 45 "	5	.....	5	1	3	4	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	1	3	3	2	5	15	9
" 45 " 50 "	1	3	4	8	.....	8	2	.....	2	1	2	3	2	2	4	1	.....	1	15	7
" 50 " 55 "	1	2	3	2	1	3	.....	1	1	2	4	6	2	4	6	.....	.....	.....	7	12
" 55 " 60 "	3	1	4	1	2	3	1	1	2	4	1	5	2	3	5	.....	1	1	11	9
" 60 " 65 "	2	1	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3	1	3	4	.....	1	1	6	6
" 65 " 70 "	1	4	5	1	2	3	1	1	2	2	1	3	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	7	10
" 70 " 75 "	3	.....	3	2	3	5	.....	1	1	2	.....	2	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	9	5
" 75 " 80 "	2	1	3	2	1	3	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	2
" 80 " 85 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	4
" 85 " 90 "	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2
" 90 " 95 "	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals	24	14	38	28	18	46	11	11	22	26	22	48	17	18	35	29	23	52	185	106
																				241



The details of the distribution of all these persons will be found in the following table, which also affords a means of comparison with the previous year :

Place of confinement.	30th September, 1893.			30th September, 1894.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Asylum for Insane, Toronto.....	354	351	705	363	348	711
“ “ London .....	482	531	1,013	488	540	1,028
“ “ Kingston .....	285	269	554	300	265	565
“ “ Hamilton .....	428	468	896	466	508	974
“ “ Mimico .....	290	269	559	296	286	582
Total insane in asylums .....	1,839	1,888	3,727	1,913	1,947	3,860
Asylum for Idiots, Orillia .....	278	235	513	303	243	546
Total number in Provincial Asylums.....	2,117	2,123	4,240	2,216	2,190	4,406
Homewood Retreat, Guelph.....	7	9	16	10	7	17
Insane convicts in Kingston Penitentiary.....	33	.....	33	33	.....	33
Insane and idiotic persons in the common gaols ....	9	8	17	29	17	46
Total number of insane and idiotic persons under public accommodation .....	2,166	2,140	4,306	2,288	2,214	4,502
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Toronto Asylum.....	8	24	32	2	17	19
Number of applications on hand for admission to the London Asylum .....	6	4	10	3	19	22
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Kingston Asylum.....	2	2	4	2	6	8
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Hamilton Asylum .....	7	9	16	4	5	9
Number of applications on hand for admission to the Orillia Asylum .....	18	10	28	4	10	14
Total number of insane and idiotic persons known to the Department on 30th Sep- tember, 1893 and 1894.....	2,207	2,189	4,396	2,303	2,271	4,574

## DISCHARGES.

Asylums.	No. of cures.	No. of admissions.	Percentage of cures to admissions.
Toronto .....	74	157	47.13
London .....	51	140	36.43
Kingston.....	34	87	39.08
Hamilton .....	54	233	23.18
Mimico .....	9	72	12.50
Totals.....	222	689	32.22

## PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

The number of patients who were allowed to return to their homes on probational leave, and the ultimate results thereof, as shown in the following table :

—	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted .....				111	122	233
Discharged, cured .....	50	72	122			
“ improved .....	7	11	18			
“ unimproved .....	3		3			
Died before expiration of leave .....	1		1			
Returned to asylum .....	23	11	34			
Out on probation 30th September, 1893 .....	27	28	55			
Totals.....	111	122	233	111	122	233

## DEATHS IN ASYLUM.

Asylums.	No. of deaths.	Total population.	Percentage of deaths on total population.
Toronto .....	38	862	4.41
London .....	46	1,153	4.00
Kingston .....	22	641	3.43
Hamilton .....	48	1,129	4.25
Mimico.....	35	631	5.55
Orillia (Idiot).....	52	605	8.59
Totals.....	241	5,021	4.79

## ASSIGNED CAUSES OF INSANITY.

The table shewing the assigned causes of insanity is annexed :

Assigned causes.	Number of instances in which each was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Moral.</b>						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends.....	1	5	6	9	35	44
Religious excitement .....	3			3	8	11
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....	2	1	3	20	7	27
Love affairs, including seduction.....	1		1	1	18	19
Mental anxiety—"worry".....				10	18	28
Fright and nervous shocks .....				2	4	6
<b>Physical.</b>						
Intemperance in drink .....	6		6	13	4	17
Intemperance, sexual .....	2		2	3		3
Veneral diseases .....	3		3	6		6
Self-abuse, sexual .....	2	2	4	26	5	31
Over-work.....	4	5	9	11	4	15
Sunstroke .....	2		2	4		4
Accident or injury. ....	5		5	10	2	12
Pregnancy .....					4	4
Puerperal .....					17	17
Lactation .....					2	2
Puberty and change of life.....		6	6		11	11
Uterine disorders .....		2	2		12	12
Brain disease, with general paralysis...	1		1	11	1	12
Brain disease, with epilepsy.....	2	3	5	3	2	5
Other forms of brain disease .....	2	1	3	2	2	4
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age .....	6	7	13	11	13	24
Fevers .....		3	3	6	9	15
<b>Hereditary.</b>						
With other ascertained cause in combination.....	28	35	63	1	2	3
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	63	69	132	3	2	5
<b>Congenital.</b>						
With other combined cause not ascertained.....	3	1	4	2	2	4
Unknown .....	215	201	416	191	157	348
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>689</b>	<b>348</b>	<b>341</b>	<b>689</b>

The following table shows the number of beds in each of the asylums and how they were occupied at the close of the official year :

Asylums.	Number of beds.			Number in residence of 30th September, 1894.			Number of vacancies.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Toronto .....	354	349	703	363	348	711	.....	1	1
London .....	471	533	1,004	488	540	1,028	.....		
Kingston .....	297	263	560	300	265	565	.....		
Hamilton .....	473	528	1,001	466	508	974	7	20	27
Mimico .....	290	290	580	296	286	582	.....	4	4
Orillia .....	280	270	550	303	243	546	.....	27	27
Total .....	2,165	2,233	4,398	2,216	2,190	4,406	7	52	59

#### SOCIAL STATE.

The following information, in respect to the nationalities, religious denominations and social state of the patients admitted, including transfers, as well as the aggregate admissions of all preceding years since 1841, is compiled from the records of the various institutions :

#### *Social state.*

	Admissions of year.	Total admissions.
Married .....	434	9,244
Unmarried .....	347	9,737
	781	18,981

#### *Nationalities.*

Canadian .....	510	9,343
English .....	99	2,540
Irish .....	87	3,869
Scotch .....	36	1,697
United States .....	16	556
Other countries and unknown .....	33	976
	781	18,981

#### *Religious denominations.*

Church of England .....	152	4,369
Roman Catholic .....	158	4,086
Presbyterian .....	128	3,833
Methodist .....	218	3,926
Other denominations and unknown .....	125	2,767
	781	18,981



The following table shews the admissions, discharges, etc., for each year since 1877, inclusive :

Year.	Lunatics admitted.	Discharged, died and escaped.	Remained.	Percentage.
1877	437	331	106	24.25
1878	479	335	144	30.06
1879	461	321	140	30.36
1880	507	353	154	30.37
1881	502	386	116	23.10
1882	493	401	92	18.66
1883	519	433	86	16.57
1884	493	416	77	15.61
1885	457	423	34	7.44
1886	519	355	164	31.60
1887	425	395	30	7.06
1888	566	386	180	31.80
1889	514	441	73	14.20
1890	669	492	177	26.46
1891	928	495	433	46.66
1892	792	531	261	32.95
1893	753	533	220	29.21
1894	689	522	167	24.24

#### EMPLOYMENT OF PATIENTS.

The following two tables, shew, 1st, the percentage of patients employed in the year just closed, and, 2nd, the increase in that percentage which has taken place since 1882, the first year in which we have regular statistics on the subject :

Asylums.	Actual population.	Number of patients who worked.	Collective stay, in days, of patients.	Number of days' work done.	Percentage of days worked to collective stay.
Toronto	862	668	258,661	199,500	77.13
London	1,153	1,202	372,035	288,014	77.41
Kingston	641	545	205,395	152,769	74.47
Hamilton	1,129	822	345,537	263,001	76.43
Mimico	631	518	208,554	150,412	72.12
Orillia	605	286	190,866	84,225	44.13
Total	5,021	4,041	1,581,048	1,137,921	71.97

The following table shews the percentage of days worked to the collective stay in the asylums in each year since 1882 :

Asylums.	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Toronto	32.15	30.44	53.90	38.40	41.10	56.37	52.09	51.39	62.01	67.04	75.05	73.44	77.13
London	54.00	69.89	86.56	79.58	77.84	77.84	77.54	77.30	75.43	73.40	77.20	78.71	77.41
Kingston	45.11	50.33	76.59	61.13	68.26	68.26	69.71	70.56	70.27	87.24	65.89	73.22	74.47
Hamilton	37.61	62.38	56.40	48.82	62.32	61.49	73.95	57.32	68.43	77.27	77.90	77.20	76.43
Mimico											36.11	43.26	72.12

## ASYLUM EXPENDITURE.

The following table shews the expenditure incurred for the maintenance of the asylums during the past year, as well as for the year which preceded it :

Asylums.	Expended 1893.	Expended 1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto .....	98,932 22	102,010 65	3,078 43	.....
London .....	141,546 63	129,407 27	.....	12,139 36
Kingston .....	80,712 31	76,944 45	.....	3,767 86
Hamilton .....	114,013 10	107,866 66	.....	6,146 44
Mimico .....	74,002 05	70,645 46	.....	3,356 59
Orillia .....	59,288 94	62,018 85	2,729 91	.....
Totals .....	568,495 25	548,893 34	5,808 34	25,410 25
Actual decrease, 1894 .....	.....	.....	.....	19,601 91

The next table shews the annual and weekly cost per patient of each of the asylums during 1893 and 1894, together with the average daily population :

Asylums.	Year ending 30th Sept., 1893.					Year ending 30th Sept., 1894.				
	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Daily average population.	Annual cost per patient.	Weekly cost per patient.	Annual cost per patient after deducting revenue.	Weekly cost per patient after deducting revenue.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Toronto .....	708	140 22	2 69	86 70	1 67	711	143 46	2 76	90 87	1 75
London .....	979	144 34	2 77	131 56	2 53	1,019	127 00	2 44	111 83	2 15
Kingston .....	547	147 55	2 83	138 82	2 67	563	136 73	2 63	129 22	2 48
Hamilton .....	899	126 82	2 45	112 75	2 17	947	113 90	2 19	100 71	1 94
Mimico .....	542	136 53	2 63	134 92	2 59	571	123 64	2 38	121 40	2 33
Orillia .....	499	118 82	2 29	113 29	2 18	523	148 58	2 28	113 31	2 18
Totals .....	4,174	135 71	2 61	119 67	2 30	4,334	127 22	2 45	111 22	2 14

## REVENUE FROM PAYING PATIENTS.

	No. of patients.	Revenue.
Toronto Asylum .....	292	\$37,399 86
London " .....	152	15,544 68
Kingston " .....	62	4,193 27
Hamilton " .....	137	11,496 07
Orillia " .....	46	2,765 17
Mimico " .....	13	1,322 99
Totals .....	702	\$72,722 04

## COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE.

The following statement shows the revenue received from the asylums for each year since 1871, together with the number of paying patients in the asylums from year to year :

	No. of patients.	Revenue.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	% c.	\$ c.
For the year ending September 30, 1871.....	118	14,045 30	.....	.....
" " 1872.....	139	19,255 80	5,219 50	.....
" " 1873.....	171	16,660 61	.....	2,595 19
" " 1874.....	182	20,035 77	3,375 15	.....
" " 1875.....	231	21,875 92	1,840 15	.....
" " 1876.....	256	21,175 93	.....	699 99
" " 1877.....	323	28,093 58	6,917 65	.....
" " 1878.....	334	30,103 75	2,010 17	.....
" " 1879.....	343	32,398 26	2,794 51	.....
" " 1880.....	387	37,653 81	4,755 55	.....
" " 1881.....	414	41,066 54	3,412 73	.....
" " 1882.....	475	43,937 64	2,871 10	.....
" " 1883.....	538	59,922 59	15,984 95	.....
" " 1884.....	496	48,135 18	.....	11,787 41
" " 1885.....	509	49,620 93	1,485 73	.....
" " 1886.....	516	53,030 05	4,309 12	.....
" " 1887.....	514	48,742 53	.....	5,187 52
" " 1888.....	538	59,638 16	10,895 63	.....
" " 1889.....	708	66,670 64	7,032 48	.....
" " 1890.....	562	62,754 16	.....	3,916 48
" " 1891.....	577	58,507 42	.....	4,246 74
" " 1892.....	632	73,240 61	14,733 19	.....
" " 1893.....	661	73,415 54	174 93	.....
" " 1894.....	697	72,722 04	.....	693 50

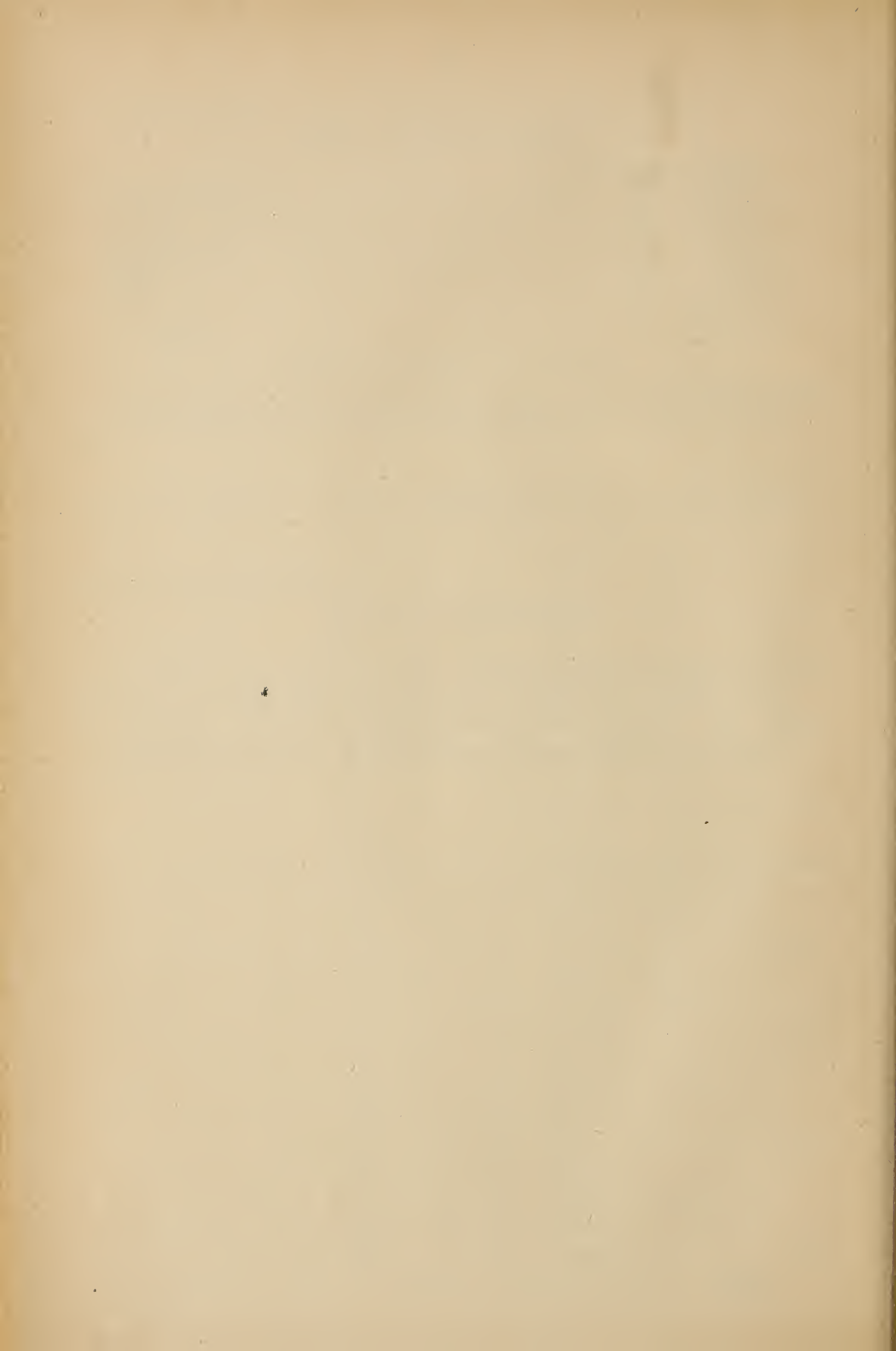
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## APPENDIX.

TO THE TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT UPON THE ASYLUMS FOR  
THE INSANE AND IDIOTIC, CONTAINING THE ANNUAL REPORTS  
OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENTS OF THE ASYLUMS IN  
TORONTO, LONDON, KINGSTON, HAMILTON, MIMICÓ AND ORILLIA.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM  
FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
SEPTEMBER 30th, 1894.

*To Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Public Charities, Toronto :*

SIR,—In accordance with Statute I have the honor herewith to submit to you the fifty-fourth annual report of the operations of the Asylum for the Insane, Toronto, for the year ending September 30th, 1894.

STATISTICS.

It will be observed in the accompanying tables that 157 patients were admitted during the year. Of that number 26 were warrant patients and 131 were admitted under medical certificates. The number of recoveries in proportion to the annual admissions was 74 patients or 47.2 per cent. This is above the usual percentage. In 1892 it was 41 per cent. on admissions and in 1893 it was 41.4 per cent., based upon the same calculation.

The deaths were 38 persons. This number would be a percentage of 4.4 in a population of 862 persons during the year. This proportion is somewhat below the usual rate. One was a case of suicide by hanging, but the Coroner did not think an inquest was necessary, as no blame could be attached to anyone.

EXPENDITURE AND EFFICIENCY.

Extravagance is one thing and efficient expenditure is quite another. There is often a penuriousness which in the end is expensive. This is especially true in hospitals for the insane if the primary aim of such institutions is to cure and discharge, because those who are incurable and drift into a chronic state have to be supported by the Province during life. Those who recover are no longer a tax upon the state but become useful citizens again. As a matter of economy, not to mention the humanitarian object which is of far greater importance, it will be seen that it pays to use without stint all available means to restore to physical and mental health as many as possible. If medical officers are compelled by reason of popular clamor against needful expenditure to deprive the sick under their care of what in their judgment is necessary in the way of nourishing food, medicines, extra comforts and appliances, then must the recoveries diminish and the chronics increase. Proof of this fact is seen in the few cures where cheapness is the only point arrived at and efficiency is held to be of secondary consideration. To lavish much that is not necessary upon the sick is wasteful, but to deprive them of what matured medical experience shows is needful, is not only inhuman but in the end costly. We should consider what each of us should do for sick members of our own families and no false economy should hinder us from doing the same for the unfortunates under our care. There is a heartlessness in basing care, custody and treatment merely on cheapness. No waste, no superfluities and no mere ornamental requirements are needed, but what is actually necessary should not be denied on pecuniary grounds.

Distinctions have been made between asylums as to *per capita* cost of persons in each. In these comparisons there are fallacies, especially in comparing matters that differ. In some asylums in the American Union and also in Great Britain ordinary repairs are not included in the maintenance account (as in this Province). This one item for repairs means in many institutions from ten to fifteen thousand dollars annually. Even here,

where there is uniformity in this respect, there exists great variety in this item. For example, Toronto Asylum is half a century old. For the last twenty years renewals of all kinds have of necessity been going on quite extensively, as must be the case with all old buildings. As a result our expenditure for repairs has been annually comparatively large. This has been added to our maintenance outlay and swells it considerably. It has always seemed strange to me to put the cost of new floors, doors, windows, roofing, structural changes, repairs to furniture and such like in the maintenance account. These are in many ways as permanent fixtures as are the buildings themselves, and are in a large measure virtually the same. The comparatively new public buildings have less expenditure in these directions and have us at a disadvantage if these items are included in the maintenance account as, so far, has been the case.

The fair comparisons should be on four items, viz. : Food, clothing, wages and salaries. These are matters of daily outlays and cover what can truly be called expenditure for maintenance.

Not only so, but the clothing account is much less in any asylum which has a large number of chronics. The recent and acute cases are destructive and need more to clothe them, especially if personal restraint is not resorted to. Some asylums take in a much larger number of this class than others, and this has to be taken into consideration. It will be seen also that the quality of the food as well as the quantity and kind used have to be considered. Cut down the dietry to poorhouse and prison fare and the cost could be reduced one-half. Give, as is done in some asylums in other countries, only the cheapest kinds of food such as bread, rice, beans, molasses, potatoes and the food bill would be very low. Deprive the patients, except occasionally, of meat, tea, butter, coffee, preserves and fruit, then would a still lower rate be reached. Clothe them in cheap goods of the most objectionable kind and then congratulate ourselves on our economy. The results to these most sad of all human beings would be such as has been stated, and this Province would be a loser in the end.

The asylums of this Province stand at the foot of the list in regard to outlay, notwithstanding these unfair comparisons. In many of the United States the insane are much better fed and clothed than are our insane. We give plenty of food and well cooked of the kind, but our neighbors wisely seek variety and a much more expensive diet for the sick. As a result the annual cost per patient is nearly double what it costs this Province. This is possibly going to the other extreme, but it shows that they bestow their charities with no niggard hand when the sick and wretched need their help.

#### ASYLUM DISTRICTS.

The present allocation of asylum districts was made about sixteen years ago. Many changes have taken place since then in respect to lines of railway and asylum accommodation. The Hamilton and London Asylums have added more than one-third to their insane population in that time while Toronto Asylum has remained stationary for want of room. Mimico Branch Asylum is near us with its five hundred and sixty insane, and the new Asylum at Brockville will be partially opened in a few weeks. It is evident then that new divisions of the Province for asylum purposes must of necessity take place. The Toronto district has been always altogether too large when the circumscribed room in this Asylum is taken in consideration.

This institution has a twofold function and in this respect stands alone in the Province. It has six wards set apart for private patients. These come from all parts of the Province irrespective of districts, and number on an average over two hundred persons. Out of a population of seven hundred, this leaves only five hundred free patients to be provided for in this district. Our territory comprises the city of Toronto, the counties of York, Peel, Ontario, Durham, Northumberland, Peterborough, Hastings, Haliburton, Victoria, Muskoka, Grey, Parry Sound.



The city of Toronto and county of York lying outside of the city limits have nearly a quarter of a million of a population. This area alone, so densely peopled, would furnish more insane than we could find room for, not to mention the immense section of country from which we are expected to take all of this class. There is no wonder then that a goodly number must of necessity gravitate to the gaols for temporary security and shelter. This Asylum and the Mimico Asylum combined are inadequate to find room for all applicants, and will so continue unless enlarged. The steady growth of this city and vicinity will mean an increased ratio of the insane. In former reports I have urged the importance of building dormitories to our two cottages so that all the private patients could be put in detached buildings, and thus leave the main building for free patients. In this way one hundred free patients extra could be provided for, and the private patients could be isolated into what might be called a "Retreat." I was in hopes that this plan would be adopted as the extra expense would not be great in proportion to the benefits bestowed in so many ways. The fruition of this suggestion is in the good time coming, but how far in the future is impossible to say. Possibly necessity may bring it about, as it is said to know no law. Surely the citizens who bring to the Provincial treasury on an average \$38,000 a year are worthy of more than a passing notice in regard to their care, cure and custody, as well as those supported by the Province.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

During the year our main sewer has been repaired, which was much needed.

A female infirmary has been constructed on the east side of the main building corresponding to the male infirmary on west side which was built last year. The benefit of these detached structures to the sick cannot be overestimated.

The steward's house has been reconstructed and repaired. These were much needed as it had become very much dilapidated after 45 years of use.

The rotten woodshed at the residence was replaced by a brick structure.

As far as possible Asylum labor was utilized, which reduced the cost very much, of these erections.

#### WANTS.

A new piano is much needed for our concert hall. The one now in use has seen a good many years of service but would do very well for some years to come in one of the female private wards, where reside constantly a number of good musicians.

The mortuary is in need of repairs. A more suitable room to which relatives go so often to see deceased friends, would cost little and be appreciated by the public. Sometimes service is held in this building over the dead. An addition of about 20 feet would be sufficient and a large part of the work could be done by ourselves.

Our conservatory is tumbling down and will soon have no existence. The foundation has given way: the timbers and sash are rotten and the cold winter winds find access in all directions. We would build it ourselves were we furnished with material. The cost would not be over \$300.

#### WORKSHOP.

We commenced to use our new workshop for patients on July 6th. At first six patients were set to work making shoes, boots and slippers and repairing. This number of workers is being largely increased.

In addition to this industry we expect to add a tinshop, a bindery, a basket and brush factory, as soon as the tools are supplied.

For many years patients have worked with the tailor, the carpenters, the mason, the painter, the gardeners, the stable and dairy men, as the tables show.



This year an endeavor has been made to induce the relatives and friends of private patients to allow them to do Asylum labor in one form or other. This request is based on the fact that work is conducive to mental recovery and physical health. Out of about 225 patients of this class at least fifty per cent might be coaxed to work. It is astonishing how many outside friends object to this laudable object because of paying a small pittance weekly for maintenance. They look upon it as derogatory to the social status of the patients.

Our stables need reflooring. I would recommend a concrete floor as being the more cleanly than wood and less apt to give out smells.

The roofs of all the Asylum buildings need a thorough overhauling. They leak badly into the wards and loosen the ceilings so as to make them dangerous to patients.

The verandahs are rotting and denuded of their paint to a large extent. Their preservation is an urgent need if they are to remain safe as promenades for the inmates.

Storm sashes are needed for the wings. They never had any and as the old sashes have shrunk a good deal the wintry winds and frosts find ready entrance in many places. It would not only be more comfortable to have them provided but it would mean economy in coal.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

In addition to the usual dances, outings and such like, our city friends kindly gave the following concerts :

##### *List of concerts given during the year 1893.*

1. November 1st.—Concert by The Five Sharp Quintette.
2. November 9th.—Concert by Sons of Scotland.
3. November 13th.—Concert by Lippincott's Church Choir.
4. November 30th.—Concert by Y. W. C. A.
5. December 19th.—Concert by St. Margaret's Church Choir.
6. December 21st.—Concert by K. Kingscott and Friends.
7. January 3rd.—Concert by Miss Lelean and Friends.
8. January 17th.—Concert by Lippincott's Church Choir.
9. January 25.—Concert by St. Margaret's Church Choir.
10. February 9th.—Concert by Parkdale Presbyterian Young People.
11. February 19th.—Concert by McMaster Hall Students.
12. February 22nd.—Concert by Robert De Bruce's Camp. S. O. S.
13. March 14th.—Concert by Madam Stuttaford and Pupils.
14. March 15th.—Concert by Queen Street Methodist Church Choir.
15. March 21st.—Concert by Alphonsus Society.
16. April 2nd.—Concert by Central Presbyterian Church Choir.
17. April 12th.—Concert by Lippincott's Church Choir.
18. April 26th.—Concert by Church of Holy Trinity.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

We are well supplied in these respects, as the different churches hold services at 9.30 a.m. 2.30 p.m. and 4.30 p.m. These much appreciated gatherings are held by clergymen and ministers ungrudgingly and gratuitously.

#### CHANGES AND DEATHS.

March 6th, 1894. John Scully, chief attendant, died. He was 75 years of age. He entered the Asylum service December 1st, 1856, and was a faithful man and of sterling integrity.

Edward McQuire, chief attendant, of our 1st superior male ward was selected to fill his place.

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April 11th, 1894. Robert Blair, our steward, died of paralysis. He entered the Asylum service in the year 1851 and gave continuous attention to his duties here during these 43 years, with the exception of a few years' residence at Kingston Asylum. No more honorable gentleman could be found anywhere. He was zealous in the discharge of his duty; always found at his post; thorough in his work and trusted by everyone. So accustomed were we all to see him about morning, noon and night, year in and year out, that his departure has left a great blank.

Our assistant storekeeper, Mr. B. Winnifrith, was appointed in Mr. Blair's place.

Dr. W. Weir, who has been my first assistant for several years past left the service on September 1st to engage in private practice in the city. He gave great satisfaction in the discharge of his duty while here, and left with our good wishes.

Dr. E. H. Stafford, of this city, has taken his place and entered upon his duties September 1st ult.

These are the principal changes which have taken place during the year and to us they have been of considerable importance in many ways.

I beg to thank you for your uniform courtesy and valuable advice given cheerfully to me personally and which have helped to lighten very much the onerous duties incident to Asylum administration.

I have the honor to be Sir,

Your obedient servant,

DANIEL CLARK,

Medical Superintendent.

# ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Toronto, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	To
Remaining October 1st, 1893 .....				354	351	705
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	23	3	26			
" Medical Certificate.....	64	67	131	87	70	157
Total number under treatment during year .....				441	421	862
Discharged during year :						
As recovered .....	40	34	74			
" improved .....	8	13	21			
" unimproved .....	3	12	15			
Total number of discharges during year .....	51	59	110			
Died .....	24	14	38			
Eloped .....	2		2			
Transferred .....	1		1	78	73	151
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1894 .....				363	348	711
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ...				4,032	3,686	7,718
" discharged .....	2,064	1,964	4,028			
" died .....	1,010	853	1,863			
" eloped .....	75	11	86			
" transferred.....	520	510	1,030			
" remaining 30th September, 1894..				363	348	711
No of applications on file, 30th September, 1894....	2	17	19			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.

	Male.			Female.		Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence on the 1st of Sept., 1894	368			357		725
Minimum " " on the 5th of Nov., 1893	348			348		696
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year	130,889			127,772		258,661
Daily average population	358.6			352.8		711.4

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Social State.</b>						
Married	49	43	92	1,812	2,299	4,111
Widowed	38	27	65	2,220	1,387	3,607
Single						
Total	87	70	157	4,032	3,686	7,718
<b>Religion.</b>						
Presbyterians	11	16	27	887	821	1,708
Episcopalians	27	20	47	1,131	1,039	2,170
Methodists	24	24	48	756	718	1,474
Baptists	2	1	3	82	79	161
Congregationalists	1		1	38	51	89
Roman Catholics	14	7	21	815	717	1,532
Mennonites	1		1	1		1
Quakers	2	1	3	2	1	3
Other denominations	4	1	5	231	212	443
Not reported	1		1	89	48	137
Total	87	70	157	4,032	3,686	7,718
<b>Nationalities.</b>						
English	18	13	31	691	600	1,291
Irish	8	5	13	1,024	989	2,013
Scotch	3	3	6	469	414	883
Canadian	54	45	99	1,560	1,416	2,976
United States	1	2	3	132	149	281
Other countries	2	2	4	122	96	218
Unknown	1		1	34	22	56
Total	87	70	157	4,032	3,686	7,718



TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the Counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....	1	1	2	9	7	16
Brant .....				45	55	100
Bruce .....	1		1	21	10	31
Carleton .....		1	1	75	59	134
Dufferin .....				6	5	11
Elgin .....				30	23	53
Essex .....				17	12	29
Frontenac .....				101	68	169
Grey .....	4	2	6	106	84	190
Haldimand .....				25	24	49
Halton .....	1	1	2	79	63	142
Hastings .....	3	1	4	107	78	185
Huron .....				57	51	108
Kent .....				25	22	47
Lambton .....	1	1	2	27	23	50
Lanark .....				50	43	93
Leeds and Grenville .....				58	49	107
Lennox and Addington .....				24	16	40
Lincoln .....	3	1	4	97	81	178
Middlesex .....	1		1	77	71	148
Muskoka District .....		1	1	10	9	19
Norfolk .....				15	19	34
Northumberland and Durham .....	10	6	16	279	258	537
Ontario .....	2	7	9	169	159	328
Oxford .....		1	1	35	39	74
Peel .....		4	4	125	110	235
Perth .....				45	42	87
Peterborough .....	2	3	5	90	83	173
Prescott and Russell .....				13	17	30
Prince Edward .....				26	26	52
Renfrew .....				4	8	12
Simcoe .....		1	1	118	128	246
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....				61	59	120
Victoria .....	5	2	7	84	56	140
Waterloo .....	2	1	3	46	47	93
Welland .....	1		1	45	44	89
Wellington .....	1	1	2	135	136	271
Wentworth .....	2	1	3	223	205	428
York and Toronto .....	42	34	76	1,301	1,340	2,641
Not classed .....	5		5	172	57	229
Total admissions.....	87	70	157	4,032	3,686	7,718

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the Counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....				5	1	6
Brant .....				2	3	5
Bruce .....				5		5
Carleton .....				12	1	13
Dufferin .....				3		3
Elgin .....				1		1
Essex .....				1	2	3
Frontenac .....				23	13	36
Grey .....	2		2	57	17	74
Haldimand .....				5	1	6
Halton .....				4	1	5
Hastings .....				53	26	79
Huron .....				3		3
Kent .....				6	2	8
Lambton .....	1		1	3	2	5
Lanark .....				9	6	15
Leeds and Grenville .....				11	5	16
Lennox and Addington .....				11		11
Lincoln .....				13	9	22
Muskoka District .....				2	1	3
Norfolk .....				1	1	2
Northumberland and Durham .....	3		3	60	26	86
Ontario .....				60	29	89
Oxford .....				3	5	8
Peel .....				31	8	39
Perth .....				7		7
Peterborough .....	2		2	40	14	54
Prescott and Russell .....				5	2	7
Prince Edward .....				3		3
Renfrew .....				4	1	5
Simcoe .....				24	12	36
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....				13	4	17
Victoria .....	1		1	51	23	74
Waterloo .....				9	4	13
Welland .....				6	3	9
Wellington .....				13	3	16
Wentworth .....				38	9	47
York .....	10	3	13	368	258	526
Not classed .....	4		4	85	14	109
Total admissions .....	23	3	26	1,050	506	1,556

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
1	E. H.	F	July	6th, 1892	October	2nd, 1893	Improved.
2	M. McL	F	"	9th, 1893	"	5th, "	"
3	J. R.	F	May	22nd, "	"	6th, "	"
4	J. L.	F	August	6th, 1889	"	10th, "	Unimproved.
5	J. C.	M	July	27th, 1888	"	11th, "	Recovered.
6	P. K.	M	May	19th, 1893	"	11th, "	"
7	D. B.	M	September	4th, "	"	15th, "	"
8	D. S.	M	"	29th, "	"	24th, "	"
9	S. M.	F	February	13th, "	"	28th, "	Unimproved.
10	T. L.	M	April	28th, 1892	November	1st, "	"
11	R. C.	F	October	20th, 1893	"	2nd, "	Recovered.
12	J. A.	F	"	24th, "	"	4th, "	"
13	W. H.	M	July	6th, "	"	11th, "	"
14	A. G.	F	June	13th, "	"	11th, "	Improved.
15	F. D. H.	F	"	10th, "	"	17th, "	Recovered.
16	W. R. H.	M	July	22nd, "	"	20th, "	Unimproved.
17	E. A. C.	F	March	19th, 1887	"	24th, "	Improved.
18	M. H.	F	May	27th, 1893	"	28th, "	Recovered.
19	S. D.	F	July	20th, "	December	4th, "	Unimproved.
20	J. N.	M	March	25th, "	"	8th, "	Recovered.
21	J. C.	M	September	2nd, "	"	9th, "	"
22	C. N.	F	May	9th, "	"	15th, "	"
23	C. J. B.	M	November	30th, "	"	18th, "	"
24	H. R.	F	"	24th, "	"	18th, "	"
25	R. H.	M	December	6th, "	"	20th, "	"
26	N. W. W.	M	July	11th, "	"	20th, "	"
27	H. J. E.	M	February	1st, "	"	20th, "	"
28	E. M. M.	F	July	18th, "	"	23rd, "	Unimproved.
29	C. C.	F	June	21st, "	"	27th, "	Recovered.
30	F. W. H.	M	August	30th, "	"	11th, "	"
31	G. D.	M	June	8th, "	January	2nd, 1894	Unimproved.
32	W. R. B.	M	September	23rd, "	"	3rd, "	Recovered.
33	M. S.	F	July	14th, 1892	"	11th, "	Improved.
34	A. K.	F	November	30th, 1893	"	18th, "	Unimproved.
35	E. J. L.	F	February	1st, "	"	22nd, "	"
36	E. P.	F	December	8th, "	"	25th, "	Recovered.
37	F. C. L.	M	May	12th, "	"	29th, "	"
38	S. B.	M	September	27th, "	"	29th, "	Improved.
39	E. H.	F	October	25th, "	"	31st, "	Recovered.
40	E. McC	F	August	19th, "	February	3rd, "	"
41	H. H.	F	September	15th, "	"	8th, "	"
42	A. H.	F	January	4th, "	"	10th, "	Unimproved.
43	C. T.	M	December	5th, "	"	13th, "	Recovered.
44	C. S. K.	F	September	20th, "	"	14th, "	"
45	A. E.	M	December	23rd, "	"	22nd, "	"
46	E. J. W.	M	January	31st, "	"	26th, "	"
47	T. G.	M	June	8th, 1892	March	10th, "	"
48	A. M.	M	February	17th, 1894	"	22nd, "	Improved.
49	M. F. L.	F	April	5th, 1889	"	24th, "	Recovered.
50	M. S.	F	"	3rd, 1891	"	24th, "	Improved.
51	W. R.	M	November	10th, 1892	"	29th, "	Recovered.
52	A. H.	F	December	11th, "	"	31st, "	Unimproved.
53	F. D. H.	F	March	24th, 1894	April	14th, "	Recovered.
54	S. L.	F	May	1st, 1893	"	19th, "	Improved.
55	C. C.	F	"	16th, 1890	"	26th, "	Recovered.
56	H. McE.	M	July	29th, 1893	"	27th, "	"
57	S. L. S.	F	November	17th, "	"	30th, "	Unimproved.
58	A. C. McF.	F	May	31st, "	"	30th, "	Improved.
59	J. K.	M	March	12th, 1892	"	30th, "	Recovered.
60	W. N. W. P.	M	September	6th, 1893	May	3rd, "	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
61	W. McK.....	M.....	June	22nd, 1893.....	May	4th, 1894.....	Recovered.
62	A. B.....	F.....	November	30th, 1891.....	"	8th, ".....	"
63	S. A. A.....	M.....	June	1st, 1889.....	"	11th, ".....	"
64	J. P. R.....	M.....	May	15th, 1893.....	"	12th, ".....	"
65	A. C.....	F.....	November	3rd, 1891.....	"	16th, ".....	"
66	F. C.....	M.....	March	2nd, 1894.....	"	16th, ".....	"
67	W. S.....	M.....	April	20th, ".....	"	16th, ".....	"
68	A. P.....	F.....	January	31st, ".....	"	16th, ".....	"
69	C. F.....	M.....	March	2nd, ".....	"	19th, ".....	"
70	C. G. B.....	M.....	"	2nd, ".....	"	19th, ".....	"
71	A. W.....	F.....	January	9th, ".....	"	22nd, ".....	"
72	R. C. G.....	M.....	September	11th, 1893.....	"	31st, ".....	"
73	H. McD.....	M.....	December	26th, ".....	June	2nd, ".....	"
74	C. C.....	M.....	March	7th, 1894.....	"	4th, ".....	"
75	R. C.....	F.....	November	27th, 1893.....	"	4th, ".....	"
76	S. K.....	F.....	February	3rd, ".....	"	7th, ".....	"
77	W. H. McK.....	M.....	May	16th, 1894.....	"	16th, ".....	Improved.
78	E. W. J.....	M.....	February	28th, ".....	"	19th, ".....	Recovered.
79	S. C. G.....	F.....	"	3rd, ".....	"	22nd, ".....	"
80	E. B.....	F.....	May	19th, 1893.....	"	29th, ".....	"
81	A. F.....	F.....	"	12th, 1894.....	July	2nd, ".....	Unimproved.
82	M. J. W.....	F.....	March	13th, ".....	"	2nd, ".....	Improved.
83	H. B.....	F.....	February	19th, 1893.....	"	4th, ".....	"
84	S. M.....	F.....	March	27th, 1894.....	"	6th, ".....	Recovered.
85	B. W.....	M.....	April	23rd, ".....	"	7th, ".....	Improved.
86	C. B.....	M.....	June	11th, ".....	"	11th, ".....	Recovered.
87	J. G. R.....	M.....	February	24th, ".....	"	16th, ".....	"
88	M. J. G.....	F.....	July	11th, ".....	"	20th, ".....	Unimproved.
89	R. S.....	F.....	April	18th, 1891.....	"	23rd, ".....	Recovered.
90	M. A. H.....	F.....	"	27th, 1894.....	"	27th, ".....	"
91	F. McL.....	F.....	June	20th, ".....	"	28th, ".....	"
92	E. S.....	F.....	March	10th, 1892.....	"	31st, ".....	"
93	R. L. B.....	M.....	June	23rd, 1894.....	August	2nd, ".....	"
94	E. M. McT.....	F.....	December	20th, 1893.....	"	7th, ".....	"
95	A. W. G.....	M.....	March	7th, 1894.....	"	13th, ".....	Improved.
96	G. S. T.....	M.....	December	4th, 1893.....	September	4th, ".....	"
97	M. A. W.....	F.....	May	21st, 1894.....	"	8th, ".....	Recovered.
98	M. M. G.....	F.....	July	9th, ".....	"	8th, ".....	"
99	E. B.....	M.....	December	19th, 1892.....	"	11th, ".....	"
100	M. E. P.....	F.....	November	11th, 1893.....	"	11th, ".....	"
101	H. T.....	F.....	July	9th, 1890.....	"	14th, ".....	Improved.
102	C. W.....	F.....	January	25th, 1894.....	"	14th, ".....	Unimproved.
103	G. H. R. L.....	M.....	June	13th, ".....	"	15th, ".....	Recovered.
104	E. G.....	F.....	December	8th, 1891.....	"	15th, ".....	Improved.
105	G. C.....	M.....	July	26th, 1894.....	"	17th, ".....	Recovered.
106	E. T.....	M.....	March	3rd, 1893.....	"	24th, ".....	"
107	F. C.....	M.....	July	17th, 1894.....	"	29th, ".....	"
108	W. B.....	M.....	"	1st, ".....	"	29th, ".....	"
109	S. T.....	F.....	August	18th, ".....	"	29th, ".....	"
110	D. F. M.....	M.....	April	29th, ".....	"	29th, ".....	"



TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	H. B. ....	F ....	65	October 2, 1893. ....	7	14		Diarrhœa.
2	P. W. ....	F ....	69	" 4, 1893. ....	7	27		Dysentery.
3	M. S. ....	F ....	45	" 10, 1893. ....	1	5		Apoplexy.
4	E. C. ....	F ....	60	" 21, 1893. ....	1	13		Marasmus.
5	F. A. ....	M ....	70	" 23, 1893. ....	1	2		Diarrhœa.
6	E. McG. ....	M ....	58	" 26, 1893. ....	6	21		G. Paresis.
7	J. H. ....	M ....	30	" 29, 1893. ....	4	6		Epilepsy.
8	A. McC. ....	M ....	62	November 3, 1893. ....		15		Exhaustion.
9	J. J. ....	M ....	40	" 5, 1893. ....	4	14		Phthisis.
10	N. B. ....	M ....	70	" 11, 1893. ....	4	13		Senile decay.
11	M. O. ? N. ....	F ....	77	" 26, 1893. ....	23	10		Old age.
12	S. L. ....	F ....	54	" 26, 1893. ....		15		Apoplexy.
13	J. C. ....	F ....	49	December 5, 1893. ....	1	19		Heart failure.
14	P. A. N. ....	M ....	22	" 6, 1893. ....	1	5		Exhaustion.
15	A. C. ....	F ....	69	" 15, 1893. ....	1	17		Old age.
16	J. P. ....	M ....	34	" 21, 1893. ....	7	9		Phthisis.
17	E. G. ....	M ....	56	January 19, 1894. ....	8	7		Heart disease.
18	C. McN. ....	M ....	62	" 28, 1894. ....	5	20		Cereb. hemorrhage.
19	W. P. ....	M ....	41	" 28, 1894. ....	8	20		G. paresis.
20	E. G. ....	F ....	?	" 31, 1894. ....	24	3		Peritonitis.
21	M. A. L. ....	F ....	69	February 8, 1894. ....	11	25		Paralysis.
22	K. C. B. ....	M ....	45	" 27, 1894. ....	10	9		Diarrhœa.
23	J. H. ....	M ....	70	March 12, 1894. ....	1	10		Old age.
24	A. M. J. ....	M ....	77	" 19, 1894. ....	9	2		Marasmus.
25	M. A. H. ....	F ....	37	" 24, 1894. ....	16	7		Phthisis.
26	G. H. B. ....	M ....	35	April 1, 1894. ....	1	19		G. Paresis.
27	H. K. ....	M ....	43	" 17, 1894. ....	1	9		"
28	W. S. ....	M ....	77	" 25, 1894. ....		14		Old age.
29	A. McD. ....	M ....	54	May 1, 1894. ....	29	3		Phthisis.
30	W. J. W. ....	M ....	38	June 3, 1894. ....	4	8		G. Paresis.
31	G. M. ....	M ....	68	" 28, 1894. ....	8	1		Old age.
32	C. T. ....	F ....	48	" 30, 1894. ....	22	8		Phthisis.
33	J. McL. ....	M ....	42	July 11, 1894. ....	5	2		Heart disease.
34	J. N. W. ....	M ....	44	" 12, 1894. ....	11	17		G. Paresis.
35	S. J. C. ....	M ....	57	August 1, 1894. ....	1	11		"
36	C. G. P. ....	M ....	32	September 6, 1894. ....		21		Strangulation.
37	C. L. W. ....	F ....	54	" 8, 1894. ....	5	23		Marasmus.
38	S. B. ....	F ....	57	" 20, 1894. ....	23	9	4	Fatty degeneration of heart.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents .....	2		2	12		12	14
Architects .....				2		2	2
Actors .....	1			1	1	2	2
Artists .....	1	1	2	3		3	5
Bookkeepers .....				26		26	26
Bakers .....	1		1	26		26	27
Bricklayers .....				9		9	9
Butchers .....	1		1	25		25	26
Blacksmiths .....	1		1	46		46	47
Brass-finishers .....				2		2	2
Brewers .....				11		11	11
Builders .....				5		5	5
Barbers .....				2		2	2
Barristers .....	2		2				2
Bookbinders .....				1	3	4	4
Brickmakers .....	1		1	6		6	7
Bridge-tenders .....				1		1	1
Brakesmen .....				2		2	2
Commercial travellers .....				18		18	18
Cabinetmakers .....				9		9	9
Confectioners .....				1		1	1
Coopers .....				19		19	19
Carpenters .....				152		152	152
Clerks .....	5		5	170	3	173	178
Clergymen .....	2		2	34		34	36
Carriage-makers .....	1		1	2		2	3
Cooks .....				1	10	11	11
Captains of steamboats .....				2		2	2
Cigarmakers .....				7		7	7
Custom-house officers .....				3		3	3
Coachmen .....				2		2	2
Civil servants .....				8		8	8
Clock cleaners .....				1		1	1
Carters .....				1		1	1
Dyers .....				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds .....		1	1	5	1,016	1,021	1,022
Dressmakers .....		2	2		21	21	23
Druggists .....				19		19	19
Engineers .....				21		21	21
Editors .....				3		3	3
Engravers .....				1		1	1
Farmers .....	22		22	1,061	33	1,094	1,116
Fishermen .....				1		1	1
Founders .....				1		1	1
Furriers .....	1		1				1
Farmers' daughters .....		3	3		23	23	26
Gardeners .....	1		1	10		10	11
Grocers .....				10	1	11	11
Gentlemen .....	3		3	32		32	35
Glovmakers .....					1	1	1

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Gunsmiths .....				2		2	2
Hostlers .....				2		2	2
Hunters .....				1		1	1
Harness-makers .....	1		1	12		12	13
Housekeepers .....		7	7		391	391	398
Hack-drivers .....				3		3	3
Innkeepers .....	1		1	9		9	10
Ironmongers .....				1		1	1
Jewellers .....				9	1	10	10
Janitors .....				2		2	2
Laborers .....	14		14	900	1	901	915
Laundresses .....					6	6	6
Ladies .....		3	3		95	95	98
Lawyers .....				23		23	23
Lumbermen .....	1		1				1
Milliners .....		2	2		27	27	29
Masons .....				44		44	44
Machinists .....	1		1	21		21	22
Millers .....	2		2	31		31	33
Moulders .....				1		1	1
Merchants .....	4	1	5	105		105	110
Mechanics .....				28		28	28
Music-teachers .....		1	1	8	7	15	16
No occupation .....		13	13	142	372	514	527
Night-watchmen .....				1		1	1
Nurses .....					10	10	10
Not stated .....				204	329	533	533
Organ-builders .....				1		1	1
Other occupations .....	7	3	10	104	21	125	135
Professors of music .....				1		1	1
Plasterers .....				2		2	2
Pensioners .....				1		1	1
Photographers .....				6		6	6
Prostitutes .....					1	1	1
Painters .....	2		2	42		42	44
Printers .....				35		35	35
Peddlers .....	2		2	22		22	24
Physicians .....	2		2	26		26	28
Pumpmakers .....				3			3
Railway foremen .....				4		4	4
Railway conductors .....				2		2	2
Spinsters .....					154	154	154
Sailors .....				28		28	28
Students .....	3	2	5	30	10	40	45
Sisters of Charity .....					2	2	2
Stonecutters .....				3		3	3

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Saddlers .....				2		2	2
Shoemakers .....	1		1	84	2	86	87
Seamstresses .....		1	1		88	88	89
Slaters .....				1		1	1
Soldiers .....				9		9	9
Salesmen .....				3	2	5	5
Surveyors .....				2		2	2
Sail and tent-makers .....				1		1	1
Shopkeepers .....				5	2	7	7
Stenographers .....				2	1	3	3
Teachers .....		1	1	57	77	134	135
Tinsmiths .....				15		15	15
Tavern-keepers .....				2		2	2
Tailors .....	1		1	77	2	79	80
Teamsters .....	1		1	7		7	8
Widows .....		2	2		6	6	8
Watchmakers .....				1		1	1
Woodworkers .....				2		2	2
Weavers .....				12	3	15	15
Wheelwrights .....				1		1	1
Wagon-makers .....				1		1	1
Wives .....		27	27		887	887	914
Unknown or other employments .....				27	7	34	34
Total .....	87	70	157	3,945	3,616	7,561	7,718



TABLE No. 8.  
Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1894.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Moral.</b>						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends .....		4	4	1	2	3
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles. ....	2	1	3	1	1	1
Mental anxiety, "worry" .....				2	5	7
<b>Physical.</b>						
Intemperance in drink .....	3		3	3		3
Intemperance, sexual .....				1		1
Venereal disease .....				1		1
Self-abuse, sexual .....	1	2	3	9	3	12
Overwork .....	1	3	4	4		4
Sunstroke .....	1		1	1		1
Accident or injury .....	1		1	1		1
Pregnancy .....					1	1
Puerperal .....					1	1
Lactation .....					1	1
Puberty and change of life .....		1	1			
Brain disease, with general paralysis .....	1		1			
Brain disease, with epilepsy .....	1		1			
Other forms of brain disease .....	2		2	1	2	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age. ....	1		1	1		1
Fevers .....		3	3	2	2	4
<b>Hereditary.</b>						
With other ascertained cause in combination .....	8	10	18		1	1
With other combined cause not ascertained .....	12	8	20			
Unknown .....	53	38	91	60	51	111
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>87</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>157</b>	<b>87</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>157</b>

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
7489	M	P. K.	October	7th, 1893.	1 month.	Discharged recovered.
7506	F	F. D. H.	"	17th, "	1 "	" "
7487	F	C. N.	November	15th, "	1 "	" "
7447	M	J. N.	"	24th, "	1 "	" "
7559	M	W. R. B.	December	3rd, "	1 "	" "
7410	M	H. J. E.	"	7th, "	1 "	" "
7560	M	T. B.	"	21st, "	1 "	" improved.
7481	M	F. C. L.	"	28th, "	1 "	" recovered.
7557	F	C. K.	January	17th, "	1 "	" "
7263	M	L. G.	February	10th, "	1 "	" "
7602	M	A. E.	"	16th, "	1 "	" "
7362	M	W. R.	"	19th, "	1 "	" "
6429	F	M. F. L.	March	1st, "	1 "	" "
6973	F	M. S.	"	26th, "	1 "	" improved.
7513	F	A. M.	"	27th, "	1 "	Brought back.
6447	M	S. A. A.	April	11th, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
7413	F	S. K.	May	1st, "	1 "	" "
7588	F	R. C.	"	4th, "	1 "	" "
7635	M	E. W. J.	"	12th, "	1 "	" "
6698	F	H. W.	"	14th, "	1 "	Brought back.
7554	M	R. G.	"	17th, "	1 "	Discharged recovered.
7488	F	E. B.	"	22nd, "	1 "	" "
7647	F	S. M.	"	26th, "	1 "	" "
7198	F	E. S.	June	16th, "	1 "	" "
7632	M	J. G. R.	"	16th, "	1 "	" "
7593	M	G. S. T.	July	23rd, "	1 "	" improved.
7436	F	E. T.	"	24th, "	2 "	" recovered.
7293	M	E. B.	August	1st, "	1 "	" "
6874	F	M. M.	"	1st, "	1 "	Brought back.
7582	F	M. E. P.	"	10th, 1894.	1 "	Discharged recovered.

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.	Term of probation.	Result.
6697	F ....	H. T.....	August 10th, 1894....	1 month.....	Discharged improved.
7688	M ....	W. B.....	" 29th, " ....	1 " .....	" recovered.
7090	F ....	M. H. ....	September 18th, " ....	1 " .....	Still out.
7648	F ....	A. H.....	" 15th, " ....	1 " .....	"

## SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				17	18	35
Discharged recovered .....	15	11	26			
" improved .....	2	2	4			
" unimproved .....						
Died before expiration of leave.....						
Returned to Asylum.....		3	3			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1894 .....		2	2	17	18	35

TABLE No. 10.

Showing the *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....					1	1			
" 15 " 20 " .....	7	.....	7	3	1	4			
" 20 " 25 " .....	7	5	12	5	6	11	1	.....	1
" 25 " 30 " .....	9	10	19	6	8	14			
" 30 " 35 " .....	10	13	23	3	4	7	3	....	3
" 35 " 40 " .....	6	6	12	4	1	5	2	1	3
" 40 " 45 " .....	7	7	14	4	3	7	5	.....	5
" 45 " 50 " .....	8	10	18	2	3	5	1	3	4
" 50 " 55 " .....	14	5	19	6	3	9	1	2	3
" 55 " 60 " .....	6	4	10	3	1	4	3	1	4
" 60 " 65 " .....	6	5	11	2	2	4	2	1	3
" 65 " 70 " .....	2	3	5	1	1	2	1	4	5
" 70 " 75 " .....	1	1	2				3	.....	3
" 75 " 80 " .....	2	.....	2				2	1	3
" 80 " 85 " .....	2	1	3	1	.....	1			
Unknown .....								1	1
Totals.....	87	70	157	40	34	74	24	14	38



TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc.,  
during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month .....	35	5	9	.....	1
From 1 to 2 months.....	25	7	9	4	2
" 2 " 3 " .....	7	12	8	1	.....
" 3 " 4 " .....	7	8	10	1	.....
" 4 " 5 " .....	10	9	6	3	2
" 5 " 6 " .....	4	8	5	2	2
" 6 " 7 " .....	5	4	3	.....	1
" 7 " 8 " .....	3	13	3	.....	1
" 8 " 9 " .....	1	8	3	.....	1
" 9 " 10 " .....	4	5	1	1	.....
" 10 " 11 " .....	2	11	2	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 " .....	2	6	1	2	1
" 12 " 18 " .....	19	52	4	3	1
" 18 months to 2 years.....	4	44	3	.....	1
" 2 to 3 years .....	11	69	2	1	.....
" 3 " 4 " .....	1	77	3	1	.....
" 4 " 5 " .....	2	36	2	1	1
" 5 " 6 " .....	5	14	.....	1	.....
" 6 " 7 " .....	4	51	.....	.....	1
" 7 " 8 " .....	1	17	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 " .....	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 " .....	2	9	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 " .....	3	72	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 " .....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards .....	.....	86	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	157	711	74	21	15

TABLE No. 12.

Patients transferred to other asylums.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality.		Religious denomination.		Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Admitted by certificate.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
				Canadian.	English.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.				
H.R.W.	30	Male.	Hastings	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3 mos.	1	Journalist	Kingston.

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1894, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....	4	2	6
Brant .....	2	4	6
Bruce .....	1	.....	1
Carleton .....	9	5	14
Dufferin .....	1	.....	1
Dundas .....	1	1	2
Durham .....	12	17	29
Elgin .....	1	1	2
Essex .....	1	.....	1
Frontenac .....	2	4	6
Glengarry .....	2	.....	2
Grenville .....	3	.....	3
Grey .....	13	10	23
Haldimand .....	1	.....	1
Halton .....	2	6	8
Hastings .....	25	8	33
Huron .....	2	3	5
Kent .....	2	.....	2
Lambton .....	1	1	2
Lanark .....	2	1	3
Leeds .....	3	1	4
Lennox and Addington .....	1	.....	1
Lincoln .....	2	7	9
Middlesex .....	2	.....	2
Muskoka District .....	2	1	3
Nipissing District .....	.....	1	1
Norfolk .....	.....	1	1
Northumberland .....	17	11	28
Ontario .....	14	21	35
Oxford .....	4	4	8
Peel .....	9	12	21
Perth .....	13	1	14
Peterborough .....	12	8	20
Prescott .....	1	.....	1
Prince Edward .....	.....	2	2
Renfrew .....	2	.....	2
Simcoe .....	4	11	15
Stormont .....	3	.....	3
Thunder Bay District .....	3	.....	3
Victoria .....	14	9	23
Waterloo .....	1	1	2
Welland .....	1	4	5
Wellington .....	8	11	19
Wentworth .....	5	7	12
York .....	155	179	334
Not classed, unknown, etc .....	10	3	13
Total .....	363	348	711

TABLE No. 14.

Shewing the nature of employment and number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	4	1,252		1,252
Tailor's shop .....	4	1,000		1,000
Shoe shop, from July 7th to September 30th .....	5	403		403
Engineer's shop.....	8	2,920		2,920
Blacksmith's shop .....	2	377		377
Mason work.....	4	680		680
Repairing roads .....	14	1,260		1,260
Wood yard and coal shed .....	20	5,200		5,200
Bakery .....	2	600		600
Laundry .....	20	3,000	3,260	6,260
Dairy .....	10	2,504		2,504
Butcher's shop.....	2	665		665
Painting .....	5	1,252		1,252
Farm .....	30	7,600		7,600
Garden .....	10	2,504		2,504
Grounds .....	16	5,008		5,008
Stable.....	7	1,252		1,252
Kitchen .....	18	2,194		2,194
Dining rooms .....	80	14,600	14,600	29,200
Officers' quarters .....	6	730	1,095	1,825
Sewing rooms .....	3		936	936
Knitting .....	28	313	8,461	8,764
Mending .....	67	2,000	1,500	1,700
Wards .....	125	14,741	28,203	42,944
Halls .....	6	2,190	2,190	4,380
Storeroom.....	12	720	720	1,440
General .....	160	25,040	25,040	50,080
Total .....	668	100,005	99,495	199,500



TABLE No. 15.  
Shewing work done in Female Wards.

Name of article.	Made.	Repaired.	Name of article.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	471	391	Quilts .....	223	599
Blankets .....	12	338	Rugs .....	18	83
Bootees, woolen .....	204	66	Sideboard covers, embroidered .....	17	.....
Blinds .....	.....	251	Shrouds .....	26	.....
Bedticks .....	4	.....	Skirts .....	148	2,159
Cushions .....	7	1	Shirts .....	295	462
Collars .....	.....	3	Stockings .....	312	4,894
Combination suits .....	390	1,624	Socks .....	340	3,508
Chemises .....	71	.....	Sheets .....	909	638
Caps .....	.....	168	Shawls, woolen .....	5	.....
Counterpanes .....	.....	35	Slippers, woolen, pairs .....	6	.....
Jarpetts .....	43	57	Sofa covers, embroidered .....	2	.....
Clothes bags .....	2	.....	Towels, diaper .....	.....	8
Cushion covers, embroidered .....	210	867	“ roller .....	188	74
Drawers, pairs .....	427	2,388	“ dish .....	396	.....
Dresses .....	112	.....	Tablecloths .....	125	20
Dusters .....	.....	286	Table-covers .....	11	.....
Guernseys .....	.....	131	Tea-coseys .....	8	.....
Hats, trimmed .....	267	.....	Traycovers, embroidered .....	6	.....
Handkerchiefs .....	117	58	Waists .....	26	.....
Mattress-ticks .....	6	.....	Toilet covers, embroidered .....	63	.....
Mantel drapes .....	8	.....	Curtains .....	71	.....
Mittens .....	49	657	Fascinators .....	7	.....
Nightgowns .....	2	.....	Lace, yards .....	884	.....
Piano covers, embroidered .....	4	.....	Jackets, woolen .....	15	.....
Pillowcases .....	1,099	304	Hoods, woolen .....	16	.....
Pillow shams, embroidered .....	179	.....	Mats, sets of .....	6	.....
Pillow ticks .....	.....	4	Capes .....	6	.....
Pants .....	180	.....			

Shewing work done in sewing-room.

Name of article.	Out.	Made.	Repaired.	Name of article.	Out.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses .....	472	45	12	Piano covers .....	1	.....	.....
Aprons .....	403	32	39	Sheets .....	909	.....	.....
Nightgowns .....	52	3	.....	Pillowcases .....	1,099	.....	.....
Chemises .....	390	.....	.....	Shams .....	179	.....	.....
Drawers .....	213	3	20	Rugs .....	18	.....	.....
Shrouds, trimmed .....	26	.....	.....	Mattress-ticks .....	117	.....	.....
Skirts .....	159	12	8	Counterpanes .....	.....	54	6
Waists .....	26	.....	.....	Blinds .....	215	11	.....
Untidy suits .....	2	2	.....	Curtains .....	89	18	12
Capes .....	8	5	.....	Mantel drapes .....	25	19	.....
Shirts .....	303	8	15	Lambrequins .....	152	133	.....
Blouses .....	7	7	.....	Roller towels .....	188	.....	.....
Socks .....	.....	.....	50	Dish towels .....	296	.....	.....
Tablecloths .....	133	8	98	Towels .....	24	24	.....
Pudding-cloths .....	24	24	.....	Dusters .....	21	9	.....
Quilts .....	223	.....	.....	Clothes bags .....	44	1	.....
Table-napkins .....	.....	.....	98	Jelly bags .....	14	14	.....
Table-covers .....	13	2	.....	Tray cloths .....	2	.....	.....
Toilet-covers .....	63	.....	.....	Books, covered .....	187	.....	.....
Sideboard covers .....	17	.....	.....	Coats .....	.....	.....	1
Sofa covers, embroidered .....	2	2	.....	Mats .....	.....	.....	4
Sofa cushions, embroidered .....	2	2	.....	Carpets .....	3	3	.....
Bagatelle covers .....	2	2	.....				

TABLE No. 16.  
Showing work done in laundry.

Name of article.	Number.	Name of article.	Number.
Aprons.....	12,320	Night gowns .....	10,840
Antimacassars .....	52	Night gown cases .....	9
Blankets .....	5,805	Overalls.....	52
Bolster-covers .....	260	Pudding cloths .....	152
Bedticks .....	1,117	Pillow cases .....	44,509
Blinds .....	2,018	Pillow shams .....	641
Bags, clothes .....	4,268	Pillow ticks .....	129
Blouses .....	709	Pantaloons ....	2,309
Bracket drapes .....	7	Pieces of net .....	30
Chemises, cotton .....	17,085	Quilts .....	11,634
Chemises, flannel .....	2,201	Rugs.....	319
Collars .....	5,755	Roller towels ....	5,309
Cuffs, prs .....	1,078	Sofa covers .....	10
Caps .....	52	Spreads .....	2,066
Coats .....	1,782	Sheets .....	36,271
Curtains .....	424	Shirts, flannel .....	3,554
Crumb cloths.....	35	Shirts, cotton.....	16,874
Cushion covers .....	28	Socks, prs .....	16,816
Curtain bands .....	8	Stockings, prs .....	4,699
Combination suits .....	392	Shawls .....	61
Dresses .....	13,327	Skirts .....	14,460
Drawers, cotton .....	5,591	Tablecloths .....	8,838
Drawers, flannel.....	9,816	Table napkins .....	12,947
Dusters .....	545	Tray cloths.....	1,314
Dish towels .....	3,107	Toilet covers .....	293
Guernseys.....	10,068	Toilet mats.....	36
Handkerchiefs.....	12,552	Under waists .....	1,329
Lambrequins .....	14	Vests .....	559
Meat covers .....	57	Extras .....	4,394
Neckties .....	433	Total .....	323,434

TABLE No 16.—*Continued.*

Remade and repaired in men's wards.

Articles.	Remade.	Repaired.	Recovered.
Hair mattresses.....	364	10	
Hair pillows....	46	210	
Pants .....	10	454	
Coats .....		220	
Shirts .....		514	
Sheets .....		348	
Quilts .....		145	
Bedticks .....		40	
Books .....			640

TABLE No. 17.

Returns from shoe shop from July 6th to Sept. 30th, 1894.

Quantity.	Articles.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
50 pairs .....	Women's slippers, leather.....	1 50	75 00
3 " .....	" " canvas.....	1 00	3 00
34 " .....	Men's slippers, leather .....	2 00	68 00
12 " .....	" shoes, laced.....	2 50	30 00
13 " .....	" brogans .....	2 25	29 25
2 " .....	" " tie .....	2 00	4 00
2 " .....	" slippers, canvas.....	1 50	3 00
			212 25
	Repairs.		
254 pairs . . . . .	Boots and shoes, estimate cost.....		128 65

TABLE No. 18.

Returns from tailor shop from Oct. 1st, 1893, to Sept 30th, 1894.

No.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
104	Tweed coats for patients .....	104	
39	“ pants “ .....	39	
27	“ vests “ .....	27	
69	“ caps “ .....	69	
1	Corduroy coat .....	1	
3	“ pants .....	3	
4	Moleskin coats .....	4	
4	“ pants .....	4	
8	Blue denim coats .....	8	
9	“ pants .....	9	
29	Uniform coats .....	29	
29	“ pants .....	29	
3	Coats, attendants' .....	3	
3	Pants “ .....	3	
3	Vests “ .....	3	
2	Wagon covers .....	2	
Repaired.			
86	Coats .....		86
141	Pants .....		141
17	Vests .....		17
2	Long suits .....		2
2	Robes .....		2
Cut and pressed.			
185	Pairs pants .....		
185	“ “ made in wards .....		



TABLE No. 19.

Returns of farm and garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
			\$ c.
Asparagus .....	2,069 bunches .....	1c. each .....	20 69
Artichokes .....	45 bushels .....	50c. bushel .....	22 50
Beans .....	20 " .....	40c. " .....	8 00
Beets .....	260 " .....	50c. " .....	130 00
Carrots .....	240 " .....	40c. " .....	96 00
Cucumbers .....	2,300 .....	1c. each .....	23 00
Cauliflower .....	1,200 heads .....	5c. " .....	60 00
Celery .....	5,316 " .....	2c. " .....	106 32
Cabbage .....	12,000 " .....	3c. " .....	360 00
Currants .....	316 quarts .....	5c. quart .....	15 80
Cress .....	238 bunches .....	1c. each .....	2 38
Citron .....	300 .....	5c. " .....	15 00
Corn .....	590 dozen .....	7c. dozen .....	41 30
Capsicums .....	1 bushel .....	\$1.50 .....	1 50
Grapes .....	110 pounds .....	2c. pound .....	2 20
Gooseberries .....	46 quarts .....	5c. quart .....	2 30
Lettuce .....	13,630 heads .....	1c. each .....	136 30
Melons .....	130 .....	8c. " .....	10 40
Onions, ripe .....	50 bushels .....	80c. bushel .....	40 00
" green .....	7,000 bunches .....	1c. each .....	70 00
Peas in pod .....	12 bushels .....	30c. bushel .....	3 60
Potatoes .....	150 " .....	40c. " .....	60 00
Parsley .....	2,220 bunches .....	1c. bunch .....	22 20
Parsnip .....	275 bushels .....	30c. bushel .....	82 50
Rhubarb .....	10,000 bunches .....	2c. bunch .....	200 00
Raspberries .....	138 quarts .....	5c. quart .....	6 90
Strawberries .....	111 " .....	5c. " .....	5 55
Salsify .....	48 bushels .....	70c. bushel .....	33 60
Spinach .....	205 " .....	30c. " .....	61 50
Savory .....	50 bunches .....	5c. bunch .....	2 50
Squash .....	150 .....	3c. each .....	4 50
Sprouts, Brussels .....	40 stalks .....	10c. " .....	4 00
Sage and Mint .....	530 bunches .....	2c. " .....	10 60
Tomatoes .....	120 bushels .....	25c. bushel .....	30 00
Turnips .....	500 " .....	25c. " .....	125 00
Mangle-wurzels .....	155 tons .....	\$7.00 ton .....	1,085 00
Western corn .....	36 loads .....	\$1.50 load .....	54 00
Grasses .....	32 " .....	\$1.50 " .....	48 00
Vegetable marrow .....	300 .....	3c. each .....	9 00
Milk .....	24,555 gallons .....	12c. gallon .....	2,946 60
Eggs from hennery .....	510 dozen .....	12c. dozen .....	63 75
Total .....			6,012 49
Plants and bulbs.			
Plants in pots .....	1,410 .....	40c. each .....	564 00
" bedding out .....	1,640 .....	7c. " .....	114 80
Bulbs .....	40 .....	\$1.00 " .....	40 00
" .....	510 .....	70c. " .....	357 00
Plants bedding out .....	3,710 .....	10c. " .....	371 00
Total .....			7,459 29

[illegible]

TORONTO ASYLUM.—Farm exchange account for the year ended 30th September, 1894.

1894.	Disbursements.	Dr.	1894.	Receipts.	Cr.
		\$ c.			\$ c.
June 1. " 1.	To cash paid R. Hunter for 3 cows.....\$144 00 " " expenses..... 2 50 Less for calves. 1 50	\$ 146 50			
" 28. " 28.	" " 3 cows.....\$120 00 " " expenses. .... 1 50 Less for calf... 1 00	\$121 50			
July 19. " 27.	" " 1 cow..... " " 2 cows.....\$95 00 Less for calf... 1 00	47 00			
August 15.	" " 4 cows.....189 75 Less for calves. 7 50	197 25			
Sept. 30.	To cash balance on hand.....	186 95	October 1.	By balance brought forward.....	186 95
		\$1,669 50			1,669 50

## ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON, ONTARIO.

October 1st, 1894.

*To R. Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :*

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you herewith the Twenty-third Annual Report of this Asylum.

There were in residence at this Asylum on the first day of October, 1893, 1,013 patients, of whom 482 were men and 531 women. In the course of the twelve months that have since elapsed, there have been admitted into the Asylum 140 patients, of whom 82 were men and 58 women, making the total number of patients under treatment during the year 1,153—564 men and 589 women.

Of these patients 63 have been discharged—32 men and 31 women; 46 have died—28 men and 18 women; 4 have eloped—all men; and 12—all men—have been transferred to another asylum, leaving in residence at present 1,028 patients—488 men and 540 women.

Of the 63 patients discharged, 51—25 men and 26 women were discharged recovered; 8—5 men and 3 women were discharged improved; and 4—2 men and 2 women were discharged at the request of their friends unimproved.

The number of patients discharged recovered and improved was 59 or 42.14 per cent. of the admissions.

The average recovery rate from the opening of the Asylum down to date, including patients discharged improved, has been 40.21 per cent. of the admissions.

The total number of patients under treatment during the year was 1,153 and the number of deaths 46, so that the death rate for the year was 4.07 per cent.

The deaths were all from natural and unpreventable causes, there being no death during the year from either homicide, suicide or accident.

The average annual death rate from the opening of the Asylum down to the present time has been 4.52 per cent.

The total number of patients admitted to this Asylum since it was opened on 20th November, 1870, is 3,699—1,966 men and 1,733 women. Of these:

There have been discharged 1,398—728 men and 670 women.

There have died 964—554 men and 410 women.

There have eloped 70—62 men and 8 women.

There have been transferred to other asylums 239—134 men and 105 women.

Leaving in residence to-day 1,028—488 men and 540 women.

The 12 patients transferred during the year just closed were sent to Mimico on the 6th of February.

### REPAIRS, RENEWALS, ETC., OF THE YEAR.

The principal work of the year was the completing of the new cow stable, which this time last year was ready for occupation, but not absolutely finished, and the building of the new horse stable, which is at present erected and in the hands of the slaters. Into this work we have put all the time and energy that it was possible to spare from absolutely indispensable repairs. I may say that we have, as the result of two years' work, an almost perfect cow stable with stalls for sixty-four cows, and that we are on the way to have an equally good horse stable sufficiently large for our purposes. Besides this work we have done a quantity of necessary repairs upon the back kitchen at Bursar's house; remodeled one piggery and built another for breeding purposes; repaired the side verandah at Medical Superintendent's house; made six bread cupboards for new dining rooms; put in partitions in back stairways at A halls, main asylum; reconstructed storerooms male side, main asylum; put three new floors in west cottage where old floors had rotted out; remodeled Medical Superintendent's office, taking on another (small) room, closing up one door, moving another, re ceiling and repainting; fitted up



a sleeping room for engineers at north building, the rooms for employees at that building being crowded and unhealthy; removed fourteen hundred and fifty feet of fence from around cottage grounds, it being no longer needed on account of removal of the cows to their new stable; put up thirteen hundred feet of new fence about new garden on west farm; took down, lowered and put up again one hundred and fifty feet of fence on side road; fitted up back kitchen and coal shed at side lodge; took up and relaid drain on side road leading to east and west cottages; built and fitted up a small greenhouse for the use of the manager of the sewage field so that he might raise his own plants. The Public Works Department has extended the fire protection system so as to cover the slaughterhouse, piggeries, new horse and cow stables. I may mention here that we pumped during the year 32,850,000 gallons of water and 18,720,000 gallons of sewage. That the total amount of steaming done for the year was, in the main asylum 3,160 hours and in the north building 2,532 hours. Hundreds—even thousands—of other small repairs, alterations and renewals have been done which could not possibly be specified.

#### NEW WORK, ALTERATIONS AND RENEWALS.

As elsewhere noted the new cow stable is finished and the new horse stable will be within a few months. The old cow stable and the two old barns are built into the new buildings. I shall ask this year for a very moderate sum for material to build a new barn. The brick, etc., in the old horse stable will be used in the construction of this latter. The disuse of the old horse stable, in a couple of months from now, will make it possible to begin clearing up the old barnyard. In the course of the winter I hope to accomplish this and next spring lay out the site and so complete the ornamental grounds of the Asylum. These at present completely surround the old barnyard which has been, of late years, a serious blot upon the beauty of these grounds. The old building and fence being cleared away and the land leveled and laid out, I shall ask the Government to build an infirmary in the centre of the old barnyard, and I propose to lay out the grounds with reference to this consummation.

1. The first thing needed therefore at present is money to purchase part of the material for a new barn.

2. A small sum to refit (they are old and rotten) and move to the new farmyard the two wooden buildings now used as an ice house and as wagon shed.

3. I trust the Government will seriously consider the advisability of building the new infirmary mentioned in my last year's report and referred to above; it is greatly needed in order to bring this Asylum up to the level of modern institutions of the sort. The make-shift infirmary we have, though infinitely better than none at all, is still exceedingly defective. It consists of two large rooms, one containing beds for twenty men, the other for twenty women; whereas an infirmary should contain a number of single rooms and small dormitories. The present infirmary is also difficult of access, being up three stairs; neither is it of sufficient capacity for an asylum containing (as this does) over a thousand patients.

4. A new porch is urgently needed at the front of the north building. It has been promised now for many years. This year it was to have been built for certain, but still it is not visible except to an eye greatly aided by imagination.

5. I have asked for many years, and now ask again, for a Turkish bath to be used in the treatment of patients, especially melancholies.

6. The flat tin roof of centre building, main asylum, is in a bad state; as fast as it is repaired in one place it leaks in another. These leaks render the bedrooms beneath very uncomfortable in wet weather and bring down the ceilings sometimes for two or more storeys from the top. This roof has never been satisfactory for more than a few months at a time and seldom even that. It should be renewed and made better and more durable than it has ever yet been.

7. The outside of the Medical Superintendent's house should be painted.

8. The lodges of the front and side gates, as also the out-buildings belonging to them, need repairs and painting.

9. The sheds in airing courts both at the north and main asylum need, some of them roofs, some floors, and some both floors and roofs. I shall ask on Capital Account (as I have done—fruitlessly—for some years) an appropriation to restore them.

10. A butcher's shop should be built as an addition to the slaughterhouse.

11. The B halls of the main asylum require lighting; they should have glass ends, and the ends of the A halls next the centre building should be reconstructed; using much more glass in them than there is at present. This work has been spoken of for years and the necessary money has been promised several times.

12. The asylum roads are wearing out, a large quantity of gravel is needed to put them in proper order.

13. Water power should be applied to the lifts in the main asylum—the labor of working them by hand is too great. It is not right to ask patients to do such heavy work and there is no one else to do it.

14. The outside asylum fence (there is about six miles of it) should be taken down, lowered and reset. The fence is now twenty-four years old and its posts are rotting. There is no need of having such a high fence, the ordinary picket would answer all purposes just as well and the strain upon the post would be much less. As it is, the weight of the fence not only leads to breaking the posts before their time, but causes the fence to sag and lean much more than a less high fence would do and so gives much unnecessary trouble keeping it straightened up.

15. A new house should be built for the gardener—the one he lives in was an old house (I believe) when the Asylum was built, twenty-four years ago. It is very low on the ground and not healthy; it is needed as a store house for fruit and vegetables and that is really all it is fit for.

16. I should very much like that a verandah be built along the east side of the Medical Superintendent's house—it would cost but little and would be a very great improvement to the residence. The present verandah requires extensive repairs, its supports are giving away—rotting out.

17. The ceilings of the Asylum, generally, should be replaced with iron. Plaster ceilings require constant renewal and wooden ceilings are nearly as costly as iron and very much inferior in appearance and in durability.

18. The farmer's house is getting old and requires repairs; it is a light frame and pretty cold. My idea is that a good foundation should be built under it and that the house should be veneered with brick.

19. The present tailor's shop should be enlarged and used as an attendant's dining room, the present dining room being given to the attendants for a sitting room—they have none at present except the reception room and that is too small and too public to be of real use to them.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

We had in the year just closed more amusements for the patients than in any other except that immediately preceding. In our large concert hall we had one hundred and ten evenings, viz.: Forty-seven dances, twenty-five "At Homes," nineteen lectures and nineteen theatrical entertainments and concerts. The total attendance of patients on the one hundred and ten evenings was 34,164 or an average attendance of 310 upon each occasion. As against a total attendance of 32,325 and an average of 294 last season.

The lectures were good—many of them as good as the average we pay to hear—and they were much appreciated. I will mention the subjects of a few of them: "Chinese Gordon," by Rev. Aylward; "The Tongue," Rev. Dr. Antliff; "Siberia," Mr. Faskin; "Causes of the War of 1755," Mr. Geo. Kirk; "William Lyon Mackenzie," Mr. J. M. McEvoy; "Tom Moore," Rev. Dr. Flannery; "American Civil War," Mr. E. R. Cameron; "North American Indians," Rev. J. W. Annis; "Absolute Monarchy in England," Mr. R. A. Little. If any of the men who lectured for us last winter or any other winter should happen to see this page I should like them to know from me that their lectures were understood and afforded gratification beyond, probably, anything that they could expect considering the mental condition of the great mass of the auditory. At the



"At Homes" the patients, attendants and officers spend an hour together in the large hall playing cards, draughts, chess, etc., while from time to time the musical attendant plays a piece on the piano.

It is once more my pleasant duty to thank the directors of the Western Fair for the privilege of sending patients to it free of charge. One hundred and seven men and seventy-four women—one hundred and eighty-one patients in all—were in such condition as to be able to avail themselves of the kindness thus extended, and they greatly enjoyed their half day on the fair grounds.

We had our usual weekly evening band concerts on the cricket grounds in front of the north building during the summer, and as heretofore they were much enjoyed by the patients.

Our Bursar, Dr. Sippi, still gives his fine musical talents and a great deal of his time to the music provided for the patients. He leads the orchestra at the bi-weekly dances and in the summer evening concerts—attends practice an average of about two afternoons a week throughout the year—leads the choir at the Sunday morning service and gets up musical entertainments such as minstrel shows every amusement season. The amount of gratuitous labor that he thus performs for the Asylum must be nearly equal to that for which he is paid. His untiring energy and his admirable perseverance in this good work are sources of constant wonder and admiration to me.

As a close to the year and its amusements we held on the 4th of October (while this report was being written) our Seventh Annual Athletic Sports. We were fortunate in having a fine day and the contestants and spectators alike enjoyed themselves much. The best thanks of the institution and of all concerned in the games are due and gladly paid to the following firms and individuals who donated useful, beautiful and in some cases, really valuable articles to be given as prizes therein, viz : Robinson, Little & Co.; A. E. Pavay & Co.; Struthers, Anderson & Co.; J. Marshall & Co.; Elliott, Marr & Co.; M. Masuret; J. Cowan & Co.; J. Reid & Co.; R. Lewis; W. T. Strong; J. G. Shuff; Cairncross & Lawrence; W. S. Barkwell; C. F. Colwell; W. Stevely & Son; Plewes & Son; C. S. Hyman; J. Purdom; D. S. Perrin & Co.; S. Darch & Sons; A. M. Hamilton & Son; J. Green & Co.; J. I. Anderson & Co.; Geo. Heaman; J. D. Saunby; J. W. Jones; Reid Bros. & Co.; Advertiser Printing Co.; T. Gilleam; W. J. Craig; A. D. Cameron & Son; Anderson & Nelles; N. F. Yeo; G. McLean; Laidlaw & Co.; City Gas Co.; W. A. Young; N. Hunt; Geo. Belton; Sifton & Co.; J. Ferguson; P. Birtwistle; J. R. Shuttleworth; R. S. Williams & Co.; J. C. Trebilcock; E. Leanord & Sons; Fairburn & Malloch; Graham Bros.

These Annual Athletic Sports are exceedingly popular with our people and are most enjoyable. The day devoted to them is perhaps, of all the days in the year, the most enjoyable to the Asylum as a whole, including men and women—patients, employees and officers.

#### FIRE PROTECTION, ETC.

In the several matters of fire protection, sewage disposal, disuse of alcohol and of restraint, and employment of patients I have (as noted in the same words last year) nothing to add to what has been presented in preceding reports.

Our fire protection apparatus is thoroughly efficient, always in order, ready for use at a moment's notice day or night. Sewage disposal by the "Intermittent Downward Filtration" system continues an absolute success. For still another year we have used no restraint or seclusion and no alcohol, making eleven years disuse of the former and twelve of the latter. As regards employment of patients there has been equally no change; more than eight hundred are occupied in some useful manner every lawful day. The aggregate amount of work accomplished is enormous and the benefit to the patients is, I am persuaded, as great.

#### INFIRMARY.

On the 1st of October, 1893, there were in the infirmary 40 patients—20 men and 20 women. During the year 163 patients—88 men and 75 women—were sent to it, making 203 patients—108 men and 95 women who were cared for there during

the year. Of these 203 patients, 23—13 men and 10 women died in the infirmary 82—47 men and 35 women were discharged from it recovered (not of their insanity but of the bodily ailment for which they were sent to the infirmary); 11—6 men and 5 women were returned to the other halls of the Asylum, improved; and 7—2 men and 5 women were returned to the general Asylum halls unimproved; leaving 40 patients—20 men and 20 women in the infirmary at the date of this report.

There is no part of an asylum more essential than an infirmary and no odds how insufficient it may be it is better than none. Ours is about as elementary and simple as an infirmary could well be, still we are much better off now that we have it than we were for years when we had none.

I trust the day is not far distant when we shall have a real infirmary with single rooms as well as dormitories in which there will be accommodation for all our sick, and means of attending to their needs; in which there will be verandahs for the summer which will be provided with glass for the colder weather, and to which access may be had without climbing three stairs.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Each Sunday morning in the year at 9 o'clock we have had a Protestant, and every second Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock a Catholic service. The patients gladly attend these, and all who are mentally fit are allowed and asked so to do.

The services of the clergymen of all denominations are given gratuitously. It has been said that some are paid and others not. This is not true and I repeat here (what I have said before) that none are paid anything either directly or indirectly. They all give their time freely, and the Asylum inmates are deeply indebted to them for this genuine Christian charity.

#### OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

No changes have occurred on the Medical Staff or among the officers during the year. Drs. Beemer, Ross and Hobbs are still here and I should be well content that they should remain. Changes of attendants and other employees have been fewer than ever before in my nineteen years' experience. The work of the institution has gone on (I might say exceptionally) smoothly and quietly, and I am well pleased with the manner in which each has done his or her share of it. At the present writing this Asylum has undoubtedly an exceptionally able and efficient staff of both officers and employees.

#### FARM AND GARDEN.

The summer was again very dry and a large part of our crop (especially ensilage corn, potatoes, and garden products) suffered more or less from this cause, but after all the total yield of the farm and garden was fair.

The farm crop was as follows:

Hay .....	115 tons.
Ensilage corn .....	275 "
Potatoes .....	2,420 bushels.
Carrots .....	2,600 "
Green feed .....	75 loads
Milk .....	23,812 gallons.
Pork, dressed .....	6,763 pounds.
Hogs, live .....	34,212 "
Willows, peeled .....	600 "



## In the garden we had vegetables as under :

Asparagus .....	371 bunches.
Beans, string .....	62 bushels.
Beets .....	701 bunches.
“ .....	590 bushels.
Cabbage .....	16,830 heads.
“ red .....	535 heads.
Cauliflower .....	4,638 heads.
Carrots .....	252 bunches.
“ .....	860 bushels.
Celery .....	6,000 sticks.
Corn .....	1,323 dozen.
Cucumbers .....	181 $\frac{3}{4}$ “
“ pickling .....	140 quarts.
Horse-radish .....	180 bunches.
Lettuce, forced .....	89 dozen.
“ garden .....	236 “
Onions, green .....	2,723 bunches.
“ dried .....	224 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
“ pickling .....	260 quarts.
Potatoes .....	117 bushels.
Parsnips .....	615 “
Peas .....	83 “
Rhubarb, forced .....	243 bunches.
“ garden .....	2,611 “
Radish, forced .....	309 “
“ garden .....	1,986 “
Salsify .....	560 “
Spinach .....	38 $\frac{3}{4}$ bushels.
Turnips, garden .....	680 “
“ Swede .....	725 “
Tomatoes .....	435 “

## Of fruit we had :

Apples... ..	175 bushels.
“ Crab .....	73 $\frac{1}{2}$ “
Currants, red .....	544 quarts.
“ white .....	69 “
“ black .....	131 “
Cherries .....	267 “
Gooseberries .....	2,155 “
Melons, musk .....	2,422
“ water citron .....	263
Pears .....	78 $\frac{1}{2}$ bushels.
Plums .....	54 quarts.
Raspberries .....	162 “
Strawberries .....	679 “

## Herbs :

Summer savory .....	600 bunches.
Sage .....	300 “
Thyme .....	200 “
Mint .....	50 “
Parsley .....	50 “

Of plants grown for winter flowering and decorative purposes we had 5,328 ; of plants raised in greenhouses for bedding purposes 37,817 ; of annuals raised under glass 16,235 ; from our nursery we transplanted 235 Manitoba maples and 84 Norway spruce.

## PRODUCE OF SEWAGE FIELD.

I wish, for the second time, to refer especially to the produce of the four-acre field used at this Asylum on the "Intermittent Downward Filtration" plan, for the disposal of sewage. Of the whole four acres of which the field is composed, only about two acres are available for cultivation. Yet it appears that the value of the crop on this small plot of ground is not less than one thousand and fifty-nine dollars, as against eight hundred and fifty dollars last year. In detail the produce of the field, and its cash value was as under:

Lettuce, forced.....	161 $\frac{1}{3}$	doz. at	\$0 40	\$ 65 63
Radish ".....	78	"	30	23 40
Beans ".....	40	qts. at	10	4 00
Beans.....	19 $\frac{3}{4}$	bush. at	1 50	29 63
Cucumbers, forced.....	12 $\frac{1}{2}$	doz. "	50	6 25
Cucumbers.....	1,138 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	8	91 08
Peas, green.....	73	bush. "	1 25	91 25
Cabbage, early.....	117 $\frac{1}{3}$	doz. "	60	70 40
Tomatoes.....	226 $\frac{1}{2}$	bush "	40	90 60
Pumpkins.....	5	doz. "	50	2 50
Squash.....	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	" "	50	11 25
Muskmelons.....	339	" "	80	271 20
Watermelons.....	164 $\frac{1}{2}$	" " 1	20	197 40
Celery.....	342	" "	30	102 00
Peppers.....	7	" "	5	35
Chilies.....	24	qts. "	10	2 40
				\$1059 94

The yield of the two acres appeared to me so exceptional that I asked the Bursar to look into the prices appended to the various fruits and vegetables. He has done so and now writes me the following note on the subject:

London Asylum, 8th September, 1894.

My dear DR. BUCKE,—I have examined the above prices placed after each article named in this list, and on receiving quotations for same from most reliable sources in the city, I find that they are below the wholesale market value.

C. A. SIPPI,  
Bursar.

That the quantity claimed was produced there is of course no doubt.

I am sure that you will agree with me that this crop is quite exceptional in quantity, and I can assure you that both the fruit and vegetables raised on this field are equally exceptional as to their quality, which be it remarked is not taken into account in making up the value.

Absolutely no paid labor is used in producing this crop since at the time Mr. Flynn was appointed to the charge of this field he was instructed to plant nothing in it, so that his salary is all paid for attending to the sewage disposal. Some slight addition has been made to the number of patients he was formerly allowed to assist him in his work, that is all.

In speaking to you a year ago on this subject I pointed out that the value of Richard Flynn's services to the Asylum was greater than the comparatively moderate salary which he receives, *i.e.* \$20.00 a month and board or (as at present arranged) \$30.00 a month without board. This is the pay of an attendant or a stoker; but Mr. Flynn's services are certainly more valuable and of a higher grade than either of these. I asked you at that time to have \$5.00 a month added to Mr. Flynn's salary, and you acquiesced in the justice of this demand. Nothing however was done. I should be very glad if you would kindly look into this matter, and if possible have the increase made now.

R. M. BURKE,  
Medical Superintendent



# ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, London, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

TABLE No. 1,

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1893.....				482	531	1,013
Admitted during year:						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	25	12	37			
" Medical Certificate .....	57	46	103	82	58	140
Total number under treatment during year .....				564	589	1,153
Discharges during year:						
As recovered . .....	25	26	51			
" improved .....	5	3	8			
" unimproved .....	2	2	4			
Total number of discharges during year .....	32	31	63			
Died .....	28	18	46			
Eloped .....	4		4			
Transferred .....	12		12	76	49	125
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1894.....				488	540	1,028
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				1,966	1,733	3,699
" discharged .....	728	670	1,398			
" died .....	554	410	964			
" eloped .....	62	8	70			
" transferred.....	134	105	239	1,478	1,193	2,671
" remaining, 30th September, 1894 ....				488	540	1,028
No of applications on file 30th September, 1894 ....	3	19	22			



TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 10th of September, 1894) . . .	493	542	1,035
Minimum " " (on the 6th of February, 1894) . . . . .	469	539	1,008
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year . . . . .	174,935	197,100	372,035
Daily average population . . . . .	479	540	1,019

Social state.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Married . . . . .	44	34	78	762	961	1,723	1,801
Widowed . . . . .				51	75	126	126
Single . . . . .	38	24	62	1,062	637	1,699	1,761
Not reported . . . . .				9	2	11	11
Total . . . . .	82	58	140	1,884	1,675	3,559	3,699
Religion.							
Presbyterians . . . . .	16	17	33	419	386	805	838
Episcopalians . . . . .	11	9	20	371	299	670	690
Methodists . . . . .	27	18	45	391	391	782	827
Baptists . . . . .	7	6	13	147	129	276	289
Congregationalists . . . . .	1	1	2	20	11	31	33
Roman Catholics . . . . .	11	5	16	310	312	622	638
Mennonites . . . . .				4	1	5	5
Quakers . . . . .	1		1	8	2	10	11
Infidels . . . . .				25	8	33	33
Other denominations . . . . .	4	2	6	88	77	165	171
Not reported . . . . .	4		4	101	59	160	164
Total . . . . .	82	58	140	1,884	1,675	3,559	3,699
Nationalities.							
English . . . . .	9	6	15	273	197	470	485
Irish . . . . .	8	11	19	266	316	582	601
Scotch . . . . .	6	2	8	186	164	350	358
Canadian . . . . .	57	34	91	975	855	1,830	1,921
United States . . . . .	1	4	5	81	49	130	135
Other countries . . . . .	1	1	2	44	54	98	100
Unknown . . . . .				59	40	99	99
Total . . . . .	82	58	140	1,884	1,675	3,559	3,699

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District .....	1		1	7	4	11	12
Brant .....				38	33	71	71
Bruce .....	7	4	11	130	93	223	234
Carleton .....				4	7	11	11
Elgin .....	8	3	11	110	103	218	229
Essex .....	4	3	7	98	90	188	195
Frontenac .....				5	7	12	12
Grey .....				10	13	23	23
Haldimand .....				22	23	45	45
Halton .....				10	7	17	17
Hastings .....				5	8	13	13
Huron .....	8	5	13	156	166	322	335
Kent .....	6	7	13	111	133	244	257
Lambton .....	13	8	21	195	141	336	357
Lanark .....				3	3	6	6
Leeds and Grenville .....					5	5	5
Lennox and Addington .....				3	1	4	4
Lincoln .....				10	6	16	16
Middlesex .....	19	21	40	425	381	806	846
Norfolk .....				30	35	65	65
Northumberland and Durham .....				14	10	24	24
Ontario .....				6	13	19	19
Oxford .....	6	1	7	176	114	290	297
Peel .....				4	6	10	10
Perth .....	10	6	16	130	101	231	247
Peterborough .....				1	5	6	6
Prescott and Russell .....				2	3	5	5
Prince Edward .....				1	1	2	2
Renfrew .....				13	21	34	34
Simcoe .....				5	5	10	10
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....				12	14	26	26
Victoria .....				33	21	54	54
Waterloo .....				8	6	14	14
Welland .....				20	16	36	36
Wellington .....				13	17	30	30
Wentworth .....				46	47	93	93
York .....				26	11	37	37
Thunder Bay .....				2		2	2
Total admissions .....	82	58	140	1,884	1,675	3,559	3,699

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.....	1		1	7	1	8	9
Brant .....				20	11	31	31
Bruce .....	4	1	5	63	35	98	103
Carleton .....					2	2	2
Elgin .....	2		2	35	11	46	48
Essex .....	3	1	4	51	33	84	88
Frontenac .....					1	1	1
Grey .....				9	8	17	17
Haldimand .....				10	3	13	13
Halton .....				7	3	10	10
Hastings .....				2	5	7	7
Huron .....	2		2	75	44	119	121
Kent .....	1	2	3	39	20	59	62
Lambton .....	3		3	105	40	145	148
Lanark .....					1	1	1
Lennox and Addington .....				1		1	1
Lincoln .....				8	1	9	9
Middlesex .....	2	4	6	109	87	196	202
Norfolk .....				21	12	33	33
Northumberland and Durham .....				4	2	6	6
Ontario .....				1	5	6	6
Oxford .....	3		3	96	31	117	120
Peel .....				3	5	8	8
Perth .....	5	4	9	56	25	81	90
Peterborough .....				1	5	6	6
Prescott and Russell .....				1	1	2	2
Prince Edward .....					1	1	1
Simcoe .....				5	8	13	13
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....				1		1	1
Victoria .....				9	9	18	18
Waterloo .....				17	8	25	25
Welland .....				3	5	8	8
Wellington .....				13	11	24	24
Wentworth .....				6	9	15	15
York .....				28	25	53	53
Not classed .....				1		1	1
Total admissions .....	26	12	38	797	468	1,265	1,303

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
3082	M. P.	F.	September 5, 1890.	October 12, 1893.	Recovered.
3411	J. S.	M.	June 10, 1893.	" 17, "	Improved.
3310	R. E.	F.	May 25, 1892.	" 18, "	"
3514	W. M. H.	M.	June 6, 1893.	" 23, "	Unimproved.
3410	A. McK.	M.	January 10, 1893.	" 27, "	Recovered.
3522	J. R.	M.	June 30, 1893.	" 27, "	"
3188	A. L. M.	M.	June 15, 1891.	November 6, "	Improved.
3504	T. A.	M.	May 18, 1893.	" 9, "	"
3350	S. McL.	F.	August 19, 1892.	" 15, "	Recovered.
3426	G. G.	M.	February 14, 1893.	" 25, "	"
3549	J. W.	F.	September 12, 1893.	December 7, "	"
3358	E. S.	M.	September 1, 1892.	" 7, "	"
3495	G. W.	M.	April 21, 1893.	" 21, "	"
3480	R. C.	M.	April 19, 1893.	" 22, "	"
3477	A. C.	F.	April 17, 1893.	" 23, "	"
3497	M. A. S.	F.	April 25, 1893.	" 30, "	"
3559	E. L.	M.	September 30, 1893.	January 12, 1894.	"
3361	D. McL.	M.	September 9, 1892.	" 12, "	"
3395	A. D.	F.	December 13, 1892.	" 13, "	"
3377	J. E. S.	M.	October 12, 1892.	" 17, "	"
3455	E. McL.	F.	March 20, 1893.	" 27, "	"
3512	H. B.	M.	June 3, 1893.	February 2, "	"
2757	H. K.	F.	October 28, 1887.	" 2, "	Unimproved.
3260	E. C.	F.	February 19, 1892.	" 17, "	Recovered.
3601	C. S.	F.	January 15, 1894.	" 17, "	"
3598	M. D.	F.	January 4, 1894.	" 21, "	"
3572	M. S.	F.	October 18, 1893.	" 26, "	"
3585	M. L.	F.	November 23, 1893.	March 10, "	"
2915	E. McL.	F.	April 29, 1889.	" 12, "	"
3507	M. McR.	F.	May 23, 1893.	" 15, "	Improved.
3499	R. J.	M.	April 29, 1893.	" 23, "	Recovered.
3534	W. H.	M.	July 26, 1893.	" 23, "	Improved.
3508	J. McL.	M.	May 23, 1893.	" 23, "	Recovered.
3421	G. K.	M.	January 25, 1893.	" 26, "	"
3521	J. S. L.	M.	June 28, 1893.	April 2, "	"
3640	J. B.	F.	March 30, 1894.	" 5, "	Unimproved.
3610	W. W.	M.	January 30, 1894.	" 9, "	Recovered.
3577	E. McD.	F.	October 25, 1893.	" 20, "	"
3367	J. McD.	M.	September 26, 1892.	" 25, "	Improved.
3581	J. H.	M.	November 10, 1893.	May 3, "	Recovered.
3564	E. N.	F.	October 5, 1893.	" 28, "	"
3603	J. M.	M.	January 16, 1894.	June 1, "	"
3540	C. McP.	F.	August 16, 1893.	" 4, "	"
3470	P. G.	M.	April 5, 1893.	" 7, "	"
3589	J. C.	F.	December 4, 1893.	" 12, "	"
2018	F. S.	F.	November 29, 1881.	" 13, "	"
2830	W. G.	M.	August 9, 1888.	July 4, "	Unimproved.
3537	T. S.	M.	August 2, 1893.	" 19, "	Recovered.
3546	O. C.	F.	September 1, 1893.	" 23, "	"
3523	D. T.	M.	July 4, 1893.	" 27, "	"
3596	J. D.	F.	December 29, 1893.	August 1, "	"
3607	E. P.	F.	January 26, 1894.	" 1, "	"
3593	M. W.	F.	December 12, 1893.	" 2, "	"
3575	M. C. R.	F.	October 23, 1893.	" 13, "	"
3554	M. G.	F.	September 22, 1893.	" 18, "	"
3672	J. McL.	M.	June 27, 1894.	September 10, "	"
3654	C. R.	F.	May 15, 1894.	" 12, "	"
3316	A. M.	M.	June 9, 1892.	" 17, "	"
3356	P. M.	M.	May 22, 1894.	" 18, "	"
3634	R. F.	M.	March 9, 1894.	" 24, "	"
3196	M. A. M.	F.	June 26, 1891.	" 24, "	Improved.
3511	I. G.	M.	June 3, 1893.	" 28, "	Recovered.
3646	C. B.	F.	April 23, 1894.	" 28, "	"



TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Approximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1..	M. L. M. ....	F. ....	31	October 17, 1893. ....	2	7	6	Epilepsy.
2..	M. A. Z. ....	F. ....	65	" 29, " ....	7	27		Carcinoma hepatica.
3..	M. L. ....	F. ....	68	" 31, " ....	22	11	8	Senile decay.
4..	J. A. M. ....	M. ....	46	" 31, " ....	31		3	Capillary bronchitis.
5..	E. G. ....	F. ....	57	November 5, " ....	2	2	7	Erysipelas.
6..	J. McD. ....	M. ....	48	" 6, " ....	3		9	Exhaustion of mania.
7..	A. O. ....	M. ....	49	" 8, " ....	1	2	13	Locomotor ataxia.
8..	J. M. ....	F. ....	35	" 9, " ....		6	27	Pneumonia.
9..	J. A. L. ....	F. ....	43	" 19, " ....	19	4	1	Chronic diarrhoea.
10..	E. McA. ....	F. ....	74	" 21, " ....		7	24	Senile decay.
11..	W. F. ....	M. ....	75	" 22, " ....	23		4	Tubercular adenitis.
12..	E. McD. ....	F. ....	30	" 26, " ....	3	9	30	General paresis.
13..	M. C. ....	F. ....	72	" 27, " ....	12	4	6	Carcinoma hepatica.
14..	J. S. ....	M. ....	86	December 19, " ....		2	16	Pneumonia.
15..	J. B. ....	M. ....	37	" 21, " ....	2	5	18	Influenza.
16..	M. D. ....	F. ....	54	" 23, " ....	23	1	5	Heart disease.
17..	M. McK. ....	F. ....	88	" 29, " ....	23	1	6	Senile decay.
18..	M. McL. ....	M. ....	23	" 30, " ....		8	19	Pneumonia.
19..	A. H. ....	M. ....	38	" 31, " ....		2	11	Influenza.
20..	F. G. ....	M. ....	49	January 9, 1894. ....		7	17	Pneumonia.
21..	I. F. ....	F. ....	44	" 12, " ....		5	24	Epilepsy.
22..	R. W. ....	F. ....	88	" 13, " ....		9	1	Senile dementia.
23..	S. L. C. ....	F. ....	71	" 22, " ....		6	14	Pneumonia.
24..	M. M. ....	M. ....	48	" 24, " ....		9	5	Diarrhoea.
25..	J. B. ....	M. ....	85	February 1, " ....	17		6	Heart disease.
26..	J. T. W. ....	M. ....	55	" 6, " ....	10		1	Pneumonia.
27..	W. P. ....	M. ....	49	" 17, " ....	18	7	10	Epilepsy.
28..	J. W. ....	M. ....	45	" 24, " ....	10	5	28	Ulcer of stomach.
29..	D. D. ....	F. ....	59	" 24, " ....	10	10	24	Cerebral hemorrhage.
30..	J. M. ....	M. ....	47	" 26, " ....		4	20	Cancer of lip.
31..	G. M. ....	M. ....	68	March 4, " ....	23	3	14	Senile decay.
32..	I. C. ....	M. ....	76	" 7, " ....		4	4	Senile decay.
33..	J. D. McL. ....	M. ....	28	" 8, " ....	6	4	4	Erysipelas.
34..	M. S. ....	F. ....	78	" 28, " ....	23	4	10	Chronic diarrhoea.
35..	D. McK. ....	M. ....	22	" 31, " ....	1		17	Phthisis pulmonales.
36..	W. N. ....	M. ....	50	" 31, " ....	16	2	9	Marasmus.
37..	F. S. ....	M. ....	51	April 9, " ....		7	22	General paresis.
38..	W. P. ....	M. ....	73	" 14, " ....	7	9	9	Pneumonia.
39..	W. H. ....	M. ....	27	May 18, " ....		7	16	Brain tumor.
40..	R. T. ....	M. ....	42	" 26, " ....		7	28	Exhaustion melancholia.
41..	A. S. ....	M. ....	31	June 1, " ....	4	4	23	Pneumonia.
42..	S. H. ....	M. ....	65	July 25, " ....	18	1	4	Senile decay.
43..	W. H. M. ....	M. ....	34	" 26, " ....	10		22	Epilepsy.
44..	E. T. ....	F. ....	31	August 15, " ....	7		4	Epil-psy.
45..	J. G. ....	F. ....	44	September 20, " ....		10	9	Marasmus.
46..	J. H. ....	M. ....	74	" 25, " ....	7	3	2	Epilepsy.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents .....				7		7	7
Bookkeepers .....	2		2	4		4	6
Bakers .....	1		1	8		8	9
Bricklayers .....				3		3	3
Butchers .....				8		8	8
Blacksmiths .....	1		1	24		24	25
Brass finishers .....				2		2	2
Brewers .....				2		2	2
Builders .....				1		1	1
Barbers .....				5		5	5
Broommakers .....				2		2	2
Brakesmen .....	1		1				1
Baggagemen .....				2		2	2
Commercial travellers .....	1		1	3		3	4
Cabinetmakers .....				10		10	10
Confectioners .....				2		2	2
Coopers .....	1		1	12		12	13
Carpenters .....	2		2	53		53	55
Clerks .....	1		1	34		34	35
Clergymen .....	1		1	2		2	3
Carriage makers .....	1		1	2		2	3
Cooks .....		1	1		1	1	2
Corders .....				1		1	1
Cigarmakers .....				1		1	1
Custom house officers .....				2		2	2
Civil servants .....	1		1	2		2	3
Dyers .....				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds .....		9	9	4	233	237	246
Dressmakers .....		1	1		14	14	15
Druggists .....	1		1	3		3	4
Engineers .....	1		1	12		12	13
Farmers .....	26		26	712	9	721	747
Fishermen .....				3		3	3
Founders .....				1		1	1
Ferrymen .....				2		2	2
Furriers .....					1	1	1
Gardeners .....				11		11	11
Grocers .....				1		1	1
Gentlemen .....				2		2	2
Grooms .....				1		1	1
Hucksters .....					1	1	1
Hatters .....				1		1	1
Hostlers .....				3		3	3
Harnessmakers .....				4		4	4
Housekeepers .....		37	37		989	989	1,026
Hack drivers .....				1		1	1
Innkeepers .....	2		2	1		1	3

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Tbtal.	
Jewellers .....				4		4	4
Laborers .....	24		24	479		479	503
Laundresses .....					4	4	4
Ladies .....					10	10	10
Lawyers .....				1		1	1
Lumbermen .....				4		4	4
Milliners .....					12	12	12
Masons .....	1		1	8		8	9
Machinists .....	1		1	13		13	14
Matchmakers .....				1		1	1
Millers .....	1		1	9		9	10
Moulders .....				13		13	13
Merchants .....				32		32	32
Mechanics .....	1		1	1		1	2
Music teachers .....		1	1	1	3	4	5
Marble cutters .....				1		1	1
No occupation .....	1	3	4	14	55	69	73
Nurses .....					1	1	1
Not stated .....	2	3	5	7	34	41	46
Organ builders .....				2		2	2
Plasterers .....				4		4	4
Pensioners .....				4		4	4
Photographers .....				4		4	4
Prostitutes .....					6	6	6
Painters .....	1		1	23		23	24
Printers .....				15		15	15
Peddlers .....				3	1	4	4
Physicians .....				6		6	6
Railway foremen .....				2		2	2
Spinsters .....		1	1		4	4	5
Sailors .....	1		1	11		11	12
Students .....				27		27	27
Spinners .....					2	2	2
Sisters of Charity .....					1	1	1
Soda water manufacturers .....				1		1	1
Stonecutters .....				5		5	5
Showmen .....				2		2	2
Saddlers .....	1		1	5		5	6
Shoemakers .....	1		1	29		29	30
Scamstresses .....		1	1		19	19	20
Soapmakers .....				1		1	1
Soldiers .....				2		2	2
Salesmen .....					1	1	1
Surveyors .....				2		2	2
Shipbuilders .....				2		2	2

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Teachers .....	1		1	19	13	32	33
Tinsmiths .....				8		8	8
Tavernkeepers .....				8	1	9	9
Tailors .....	1		1	22	9	31	32
Tanners .....				5		5	5
Toll-gate keepers .....				1	1	2	2
Telegraph operators .....				2		2	2
Watchmen .....				7		7	7
Woodworkers .....				1		1	1
Weavers .....				3	1	4	4
Wheelwrights .....				1		1	1
Waggonmakers .....				9		9	9
Unknown or other employments .....	2	1	3	105	249	354	357
Total .....	82	58	140	1,884	1,675	3,559	3,699



TABLE No. 8.  
Showing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1894.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Moral.</b>						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends .....				2	2	4
Religious excitement .....					3	3
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles .....				9	2	11
Love affairs, including seduction .....				1		1
Mental anxiety, "worry" .....				4	3	7
Fright and nervous shocks .....				1		1
<b>Physical.</b>						
Intemperance in drink .....				6	1	7
Venereal disease .....	1		1	3		3
Self abuse, sexual .....				4		4
Overwork .....				2	2	4
Sunstroke .....					1	1
Accident and injury .....				3		3
Pregnancy .....					1	1
Puerperal .....					7	7
Puberty and change of life .....					4	4
Uterine disorders .....					1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy .....				6	4	10
Other forms of brain disease .....				1		1
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age .....	1		1	1	2	3
Fevers .....				4	5	9
<b>Hereditary.</b>						
With other ascertained cause in combination .....	6	4	10			
With other combined cause not ascertained .....	12	8	20			
Unknown .....	62	46	108	35	20	55
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>140</b>	<b>82</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>140</b>

TABLE No. 9.

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
3549	F	J. W.	October	2nd, 1893	3 months	Discharged recovered.
3377	M	J. E. S.	"	9th, 1893	3 "	" "
3559	M	E. L.	"	10th, 1893	3 "	" "
3512	M	H. B.	"	13th, 1893	3 "	" "
3572	F	M. S.	November	16th, 1893	3 "	" "
3395	F	A. D.	"	23rd, 1893	3 "	" "
3400	M	G. McK.	"	29th, 1893	3 "	Returned.
3585	F	M. L.	December	9th, 1893	3 "	Discharged recovered.
2018	F	F. S.	"	12th, 1893	6 "	" "
3508	M	J. McI.	"	16th, 1893	3 "	" "
2915	F	E. McL.	January	4th, 1894	3 "	" "
3577	F	E. McD.	"	15th, 1894	3 "	" "
3537	M	T. S.	"	19th, 1894	6 "	" "
3468	M	J. T. W.	"	20th, 1894	3 "	Died.
3367	M	J. McD.	"	23rd, 1894	3 "	Discharged improved.
3593	F	M. W.	"	25th, 1894	6 "	" recovered.
3590	M	J. D.	"	31st, 1894	6 "	Returned.
3581	M	J. H.	February	3rd, 1894	3 "	Discharged recovered.
3564	F	E. N.	"	5th, 1894	3 "	" "
3540	F	C. McP.	"	24th, 1894	3 "	" "
3528	F	A. S.	March	6th, 1894	3 "	Returned.
3196	F	M. A. M.	"	10th, 1894	6 "	Discharged improved.
3470	M	P. G.	"	28th, 1894	2 "	" recovered.
3511	M	I. G.	"	31st, 1894	6 "	" "
3228	M	F. McK.	April	4th, 1894	6 "	Still out.
3589	F	J. C.	"	7th, 1894	2 "	Discharged recovered.
3546	F	O. C.	"	11th, 1894	3 "	" "
3596	F	J. G.	"	17th, 1894	3 "	" "
3607	F	E. P.	"	18th, 1894	3 "	" "
3153	M	H. McL.	"	23rd, 1894	6 "	Still out.
3513	F	J. C.	"	25th, 1894	6 "	"
3496	F	M. M.	May	5th, 1894	6 "	"
3500	F	E. H.	"	9th, 1894	6 "	"
3575	F	M. C. R.	"	10th, 1894	3 "	Discharged recovered.

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
3554	F.....	M. G.....	May	14th, 1894....	3 months.....	Discharged recovered.
1947	M.....	N. W.....	"	14th, 1894....	6 ".....	Still out.
3538	M.....	S. McP.....	"	19th, 1894....	6 ".....	"
3520	F.....	S. W.....	"	24th, 1894....	3 ".....	Returned.
3523	M.....	D. T.....	"	28th, 1894....	2 ".....	Discharged recovered.
3369	F.....	M. L.....	June	4th, 1894....	6 ".....	Still out.
3557	M.....	S. B.....	"	28th, 1894....	6 ".....	"
3646	F.....	C. B.....	"	30th, 1894....	3 ".....	Discharged recovered.
3573	M.....	T. W.....	July	12th, 1894....	6 ".....	Still out.
3463	F.....	M. O.....	"	10th, 1894....	3 ".....	Returned.
3177	M.....	J. C.....	"	17th, 1894....	3 ".....	Still out.
3641	M.....	C. F.....	"	18th, 1894....	3 ".....	"
3634	M.....	R. F.....	"	21st, 1894....	2 ".....	Discharged recovered.
3671	M.....	W. H. D....	"	25th, 1894....	2 ".....	Returned.
3590	M.....	J. D.....	"	31st, 1894....	6 ".....	Still out.
3608	F.....	A. McP.....	August	4th, 1894....	3 ".....	Returned.
3672	M.....	J. McL.....	"	11th, 1894....	1 ".....	Discharged recovered.
3656	M.....	P. M.....	"	13th, 1894....	1 ".....	" "
3635	M.....	M. D.....	"	22nd, 1894....	3 ".....	Still out.
3595	M.....	H. J. B.....	"	22nd, 1894....	3 ".....	Returned.
3666	F.....	E. J.....	"	22nd, 1894....	3 ".....	Still out.
3660	M.....	J. R.....	"	28th, 1894....	3 ".....	"
3630	F.....	M. G.....	September	14th, 1894....	3 ".....	"
3606	F.....	A. H.....	"	20th, 1894....	3 ".....	"
3655	M.....	A. H.....	"	24th, 1894....	3 ".....	"

## SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				30	29	59
Discharged recovered .....	12	17	29			
" improved .....	1	1	2			
" unimproved .....						
Died before expiration of leave .....	1		1			
Returned to Asylum .....	4	4	8			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1894 .....	12	7	19	30	29	59



TABLE No. 10.

Showing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years .....	5	3	8	1	4	5	.....	.....	.....
“ 20 “ 25 “ .....	6	6	12	5	3	8	2	.....	2
“ 25 “ 30 “ .....	11	7	18	5	3	8	2	.....	2
“ 30 “ 35 “ .....	10	8	18	.....	2	2	2	3	5
“ 35 “ 40 “ .....	8	8	16	2	2	4	2	1	3
“ 40 “ 45 “ .....	7	5	12	2	3	5	1	3	4
“ 45 “ 50 “ .....	9	3	12	4	3	7	8	.....	8
“ 50 “ 55 “ .....	9	5	14	2	1	3	2	1	3
“ 55 “ 60 “ .....	5	4	9	.....	3	3	1	2	3
“ 60 “ 65 “ .....	3	3	6	2	1	3	1	.....	1
“ 65 “ 70 “ .....	3	3	6	1	1	2	1	2	3
“ 70 “ 75 “ .....	3	2	5	1	.....	1	2	3	5
“ 75 “ 80 “ .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
“ 80 “ 85 “ .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 85 “ 90 “ .....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	4
Totals .....	82	58	140	25	26	51	28	18	46

SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 1.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month . . . . .	20	6			1
From 1 to 2 months . . . . .	24	14	2		
“ 2 “ 3 “ . . . . .	11	7	3		
“ 3 “ 4 “ . . . . .	18	14	5		
“ 4 “ 5 “ . . . . .	10	4	2		1
“ 5 “ 6 “ . . . . .	2	10	3	1	
“ 6 “ 7 “ . . . . .	7	9	3		
“ 7 “ 8 “ . . . . .	3	17	4	1	
“ 8 “ 9 “ . . . . .	4	11	4		
“ 9 “ 10 “ . . . . .	2	6	5	2	
“ 10 “ 11 “ . . . . .		5	5		
“ 11 “ 12 “ . . . . .		10	1		
“ 12 “ 18 “ . . . . .	12	52	9	1	
“ 18 months to 2 years . . . . .	1	63	1	1	
“ 2 to 3 years . . . . .	5	68	1	1	
“ 3 “ 4 “ . . . . .	5	57	1	1	
“ 4 “ 5 “ . . . . .	1	64	1		
“ 5 “ 6 “ . . . . .	7	31			1
“ 6 “ 7 “ . . . . .	1	42			1
“ 7 “ 8 “ . . . . .	1	27			
“ 8 “ 9 “ . . . . .		36			
“ 9 “ 10 “ . . . . .	1	29			
“ 10 “ 15 “ . . . . .	1	171	1		
“ 15 “ 20 “ . . . . .	1	116			
“ 20 years and upwards . . . . .	3	159			
Totals . . . . .	140	1,028	51	8	4

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter shop .....	12	3,213	.....	3,213
Tailor shop .....	3	852	.....	852
Shoe shop .....	2	335	.....	335
Engineer's shop .....	7	1,996	.....	1,996
Mason work .....	5	1,306	.....	1,306
Wood yard and coal shed .....	4	979	.....	979
Bakery .....	4	1,054	.....	1,054
Laundry .....	25	2,199	4,296	6,495
Dairy .....	1	365	.....	365
Butcher's shop and slaughter house .....	6	1,612	.....	1,612
Painting .....	7	1,688	.....	1,688
Farm .....	28	7,419	.....	7,419
Garden .....	48	13,781	.....	13,781
Stable .....	16	4,125	.....	4,125
Kitchen .....	33	2,123	6,791	8,914
Dining rooms .....	85	7,457	11,951	19,408
Sewing rooms .....	155	.....	26,372	26,372
Knitting .....	115	.....	23,113	23,113
Mending .....	31	.....	1,312	1,312
Halls .....	456	57,341	66,805	124,146
Storeroom .....	2	448	.....	448
General .....	157	27,354	11,727	39,081
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,202</b>	<b>135,647</b>	<b>152,367</b>	<b>288,014</b>

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1894, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....	2	2	4
Brant .....	2	6	8
Bruce .....	49	34	83
Carleton .....	1	1	2
Darham .....	1	3	4
Elgin .....	36	36	72
Essex .....	28	41	69
Frontenac .....	.....	2	2
Grey .....	3	7	10
Haldimand .....	1	2	3
Halton .....	1	1	2
Hastings .....	2	4	6
Huron .....	50	52	102
Kent .....	33	40	73
Lambton .....	65	58	123
Lanark .....	1	.....	1
Leeds .....	.....	2	2
Lennox and Addington .....	2	.....	2
Middlesex .....	111	141	252
Norfolk .....	2	5	7
Northumberland .....	1	.....	1
Ontario .....	.....	4	4
Oxford .....	39	36	75
Peel .....	1	3	4
Perth .....	42	32	74
Peterborough .....	.....	1	1
Prescott .....	.....	1	1
Simcoe .....	.....	3	3
Stormont .....	1	.....	1
Victoria .....	2	1	3
Waterloo .....	2	6	8
Welland .....	.....	1	1
Wellington .....	3	1	4
Wentworth .....	.....	5	5
York .....	4	6	10
Not classed, unknown, etc .....	3	3	6
Total .....	488	540	1,028



## SUPPLEMENTARY

## Patients transferred

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
H. B .....	68	M ..		Perth .....						1
S. B .....	53	M ..		Elgin .....	1					
R. C .....	47	M ..		Kent .....	1					
G. C .....	47	M ..		Perth .....		1				
J. McC .....	77	M ..		Dundas . . .	1					
J. McC .....	42	M ..		Northumberland and Durham..	1					
J. F .....	54	M ..		Middlesex .....						1
A. A .....	74	M ..		Haldimand .....	1					
S. S. . . . .	55	M ..		Oxford .....			1			
T. S .....	37	M ..		Lambton .....						1
T. V .....	34	M ..		York .....			1			
A. W .....	35	M ..		Brant .....	1					

TABLE No. 4.

to other asylums.

Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	Not stated	.....	.....	1	Shoemaker .....	Mimico.
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	Farmer .....	"
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	2	.....	.....	1	" .....	"
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	Laborer .....	"
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	Not stated	.....	.....	1	Farmer .....	"
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	Laborer .....	"
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Not stated	..	1	.....	None .....	"
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	4	.....	1	.....	Farmer .....	"
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	Not stated	..	1	.....	Laborer .....	"
.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	Not stated	..	1	.....	" .....	"
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	Not stated	..	1	.....	" .....	"
.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	10	.....	1	.....	None .....	"

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 5.

Articles made and repaired in the sewing room during the year ending  
September 30th, 1894.

	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses .....	22	
Uniform dresses .....	59	
Drawers .....	1	123
Socks (pairs of).....		2,118
Shrouds .....	65	
Shirts .....	6	407
" flannel.....		23
Ticks .....	285	
Sheets .....		11
Pillowslips .....		11
Pillowticks .....	16	
Flannel jacket .....	1	
" leggings (pairs of).....	1	
" binder .....	1	
Coats .....		19
Aprons.....	13	5
Pillows, hair .....	1	
" feather.....	48	
Towels .....	7	
Overalls .....		1
Guernsey.....		1
Cushions .....	3	
Awning for band stand .....	1	
Blinds .....	6	
Tea strainers ... ..	6	
Curtains .....	6	
Table cover.....	1	
Caps, women's .....	24	
Socks, marked (pairs of) .....	36	
Total.....	609	2,719

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 6.

Amount of knitting done in wards during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

	No.
Stockings.....	1,251 pairs.
"    refooted.....	238 "
Socks.....	1,196 "
"    refooted.....	444 "
Mitts.....	37 "
Total.....	3,166 pairs.
Hoods crocheted, 7.	

Amount of work done in shoemaker's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Made.	No.
Canvas slippers.....	26 pairs.
Leather.....	1 "
Boots, women's.....	4 "
"    men's.....	1 "
Long boots.....	5 "
Brogans.....	5 "
Total.....	42 pairs.
Repairs.	No.
Soles.....	277
Heels.....	285
Patches.....	102
Seams.....	54
Cloth stitched on 24 pairs soles for slippers.	



## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 7.

Articles made and repaired in tailor's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats, uniform .....	53	31
Pants    "    .....	80	22
Vests     "    .....	2	2
White coats, uniform .....	2	1
Coats .....	466	3
Pants .....	540	
Vests .....	395	
Overall pants.....	22	
"   jackets .....	4	
Overcoats .....	3	
Caps, men's .....	231	
Total.....	1,798	59
Cloth slippers 71 pairs.		

TABLE No. 8.

Articles made in tinsmith's shop during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	No.
Milk pails .....	24
Milk pans .....	31
Milk strainers .....	3
Dippers .....	29
Bread boxes .....	3
Smoke jack .....	1
Match boxes .....	5
Oil can .....	1
Tin pail with cover .....	1
Boilers .....	2
Ash kettles .....	4
Pie pans .....	4
Tin trays .....	8
Skimmers .....	2
Potato boilers and strainers .....	3
Tea boilers .....	2
Pipes and elbows of different sizes .....	16
Large tray for cow stable .....	1
Slop pails .....	6
Scoops .....	3
Steam kettle covers .....	5
Egg lifter .....	1
Cake tins .....	2
Cannister .....	1
Tin cups .....	72
Spittoon .....	1
Boiler covers .....	3
Gas shades .....	48
Foot warmers .....	1
Tin pans .....	5
Teapots .....	3
Bakepans .....	40
Refrigerator lined .....	1

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 9.

Number of articles passing through the laundry during the year ending  
September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	No.
Dresses .....	13,446
Skirts .....	8,803
Aprons .....	25,129
Chemises .....	46,294
Flannel chemises .....	1,490
Drawers .....	20,551
Nightdresses .....	17,110
Waists .....	1,203
Neckties .....	1,385
Collars .....	9,845
Cuffs (pairs of) .....	3,095
Handkerchiefs .....	10,737
Shawls .....	19
Caps .....	1,032
Hoods .....	2
Stockings (pairs of) .....	20,406
Socks .....	19,944
Mitts .....	2
Shirts .....	28,454
Flannel shirts .....	4,162
Guernseys .....	3,306
Coats .....	1,758
Pants .....	1,672
Vests .....	698
Blouses .....	19
Blouse, pants and overalls .....	10
Sheets .....	121,883
Slip sheets .....	612
Quilts .....	2,060
Canvas quilts .....	41
Bolster-slips .....	114
Pillow-slips .....	50,064
Pillow-shams .....	1,286
Pillows .....	20
Pillow-ticks .....	40
Towels .....	70,037
Tablecloths .....	16,016
Tab'e-napkins .....	5,000
Table-covers .....	40
Tray cloths .....	135
Sideboard covers .....	25
Bureau-covers, etc .....	793
Blankets .....	9,417
Ticks .....	8,227
Mattresses .....	65
Blinds and curtains .....	30
Carriage dusters .....	19
Pudding cloths .....	2,081
Crumb cloths .....	12
Laundry bags and wraps .....	3,468
Total .....	492,057

## SUPPLEMENTARY TABLE No. 10.

Articles made and repaired in the wards during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

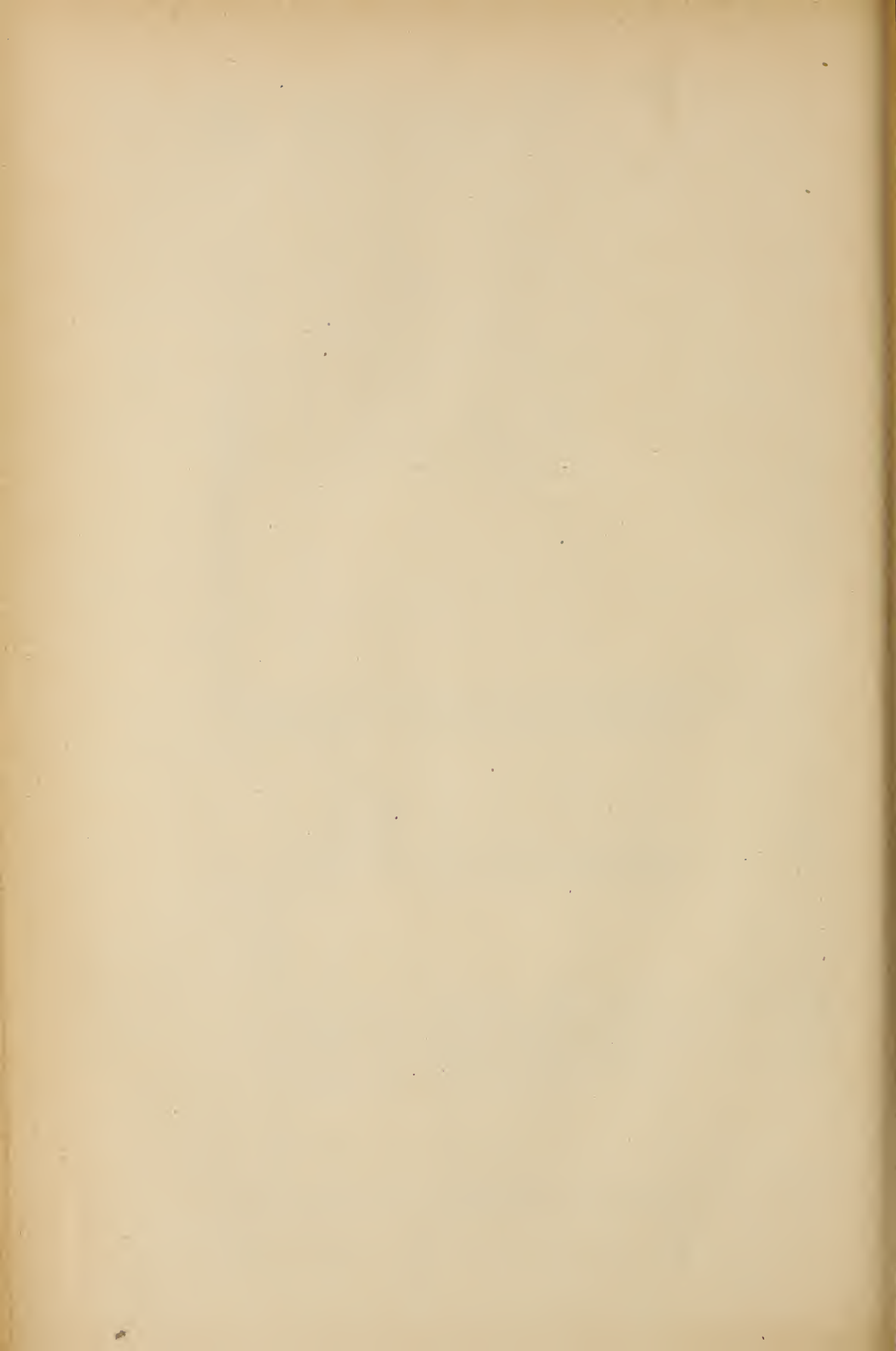
Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Dresses .....	1,516	4,035
Dresses, uniform .....	59	38
Skirts .....	394	2,405
Aprons .....	1,889	1,812
Aprons, uniform .....	173	88
Chemises .....	1,316	2,464
Flannel chemises .....	34	173
Drawers .....	925	1,302
Nightdresses .....	473	700
Guernseys .....		90
Caps, women's .....	36	
Neckties .....	277	
Waists .....	1	
Coats .....		897
Pants .....		1,481
Vests .....		488
Blouses .....		24
Overalls .....		1
Socks (pairs of) .....		1,560
Stockings (pairs of) .....		2,268
Sheets .....	1,404	851
Quilts .....		470
Canvas quilts .....	4	
Blankets .....		565
Bureau-covers .....	5	
Shirts .....	564	2,118
Flannel shirts .....	227	310
Pillow-slips .....	1,095	491
Pillow-shams .....	266	
Pillow-ticks .....	60	
Mattresses .....	460	
Pillows, hair .....	138	
Bolster slips .....	5	
Sofa-pillow covers .....	18	
Socks marked (pairs of) .....	48	
Crumbcloths .....	1	
Tree nets .....	2	
Library books covered .....	24	
Laundry wraps .....	139	
Tablecloths .....	116	
Table-covers .....	29	
Table-napkins .....	79	
Pudding cloths .....	59	
Bags .....	53	
Mats .....	2	
Curtains .....	12	
Horse blankets .....	2	
Ticks .....	471	4,378
Towels .....	1,841	
Chairs cane seated .....		18
“ “ and varnished .....		13
“ painted .....		77
“ “ and varnished .....		131
Perforated benches painted .....		10
“ “ “ and varnished .....		5
Total .....	14,190	30,263





LONDON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1894.—*Concluded.*

—	Disbursements.	Dr.	Receipts.	Cr.
1894		\$ c.		\$ c.
May 22..	To cash paid W. Tuckey,	45 00		
" 22..	" Mrs. M. Rogers,	40 00		
" 26..	" Edward Guest,	32 00		
" 29..	" Wm. Jeffries,	45 00		
June 1..	" Elijah Williams,	29 00		
" 1..	" John Gillson,	85 00		
" 5..	" do	90 00		
" 7..	" Jas. Reid & Co.,	24 70		
" 8..	" W. C. Summers,	40 00		
" 12..	" D. Girvin,	12 00		
July 9..	" A. O'Neill,	50 00		
" 21..	" Geo. Cushman,	12 00		
" 21..	" Allen Routledge,	8 00		
" 14..	" Geo. Monteith,	18 00		
" 21..	" C. Mussen,	25 00		
" 23..	" Christian Sand,	6 00		
" 25..	" M. Flaherty,	20 00		
" 26..	" R. Stevenson,	20 00		
August 21..	" J. H. Belton & Son,	66 00		
Sept. 10..	" A. O'Neill,	30 00		
" 12..	" Geo. Heaman,	50 00		
" 15..	" John Gillean,	280 00		
" 15..	" Wm. Hill,	100 00		
" 15..	" Geo. Trenar,	50 00		
" 18..	" D. Girvin,	50 00		
" 18..	To balance on hand.....	2 43		
		<u>2,978 08</u>		
			October 1.. By balance brought forward .....	2 43
				<u>2,978 08</u>



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE  
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING  
30TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

*Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums and Public Charities of Ontario:*

SIR,—In accordance with the statutory requirements I have the honor to submit the Thirty-ninth Annual Report of this Hospital (the seventeenth since it became a Provincial Institution,) for the year ending September 30th, 1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
There were in residence on Oct. 1st, 1893 ....	285	269	554
Admitted during the year.....	45	42	87
Total number under treatment during year	330	311	641
Discharged during the year :			
Recovered .....	9	25	34
Improved.....	3	7	10
Unimproved .....	5	2	7
Total .....	17	35	52
Died .....	11	11	22
Eloped .....	2	..	2
Remaining in residence September 30th, 1894	300	265	565
Average daily population .....	296.84	265.88	562.72

ADMISSIONS.

The admissions were 87, an unusually small number. This was owing to the fact that nearly every bed has been occupied during the whole year, and many applicants have been refused. At the time of writing a large number of patients are awaiting admission.

DISCHARGES.

The percentage of discharges has been unusually large owing to a great extent to the favorable nature of the cases admitted.

The discharges were nearly 60 per cent. of the admissions, the recoveries nearly 40 per cent., while the recoveries among women were about 60 per cent. These figures are very gratifying and illustrate in a striking manner the contention that hospital treatment is advisable in the earliest stages of brain disease.

If we were to exclude the chronic cases admitted and make the calculation of the percentage of recoveries among acute cases alone, the results would be still more satisfactory.



## DEATHS.

The death rate was, as is generally the case in this hospital, very low, being but 3.43 per cent. of those under treatment.

One suicide and one accidental death by drowning took place. The suicide was a remarkable one, as the patient was under constant surveillance until a very few minutes before her death, certainly less than ten minutes. The woman was but two days in residence and during that showed such a determination to destroy herself that special precautions were taken to prevent her from accomplishing her desire.

The nurses appreciated their responsibility, and devoted themselves in a conscientious manner to their trying duty. On the 12th of April the woman was left in a room that had a high screened window, and yet in a few minutes she succeeded in hanging herself by means of a sheet attached to this fine meshed screen. How she accomplished so much in so short a time is a mystery. She was cut down at once, artificial respiration commenced without a moment's delay, but without avail.

The accidental death was by drowning in the case of a fine young man, who had distinguished himself a few days previously by the heroic rescue of two ladies who were thrown into the water at the time of the Channel Grove accident. He was an excellent swimmer, and a general favorite, and hoped in a few weeks to resume his place in the outside world. He evidently miscalculated his strength, took a cramp and was drowned.

## HEREDITY, THE ALCOHOL HABIT, ETC.

Since the Rockwood Asylum was opened nearly three thousand patients have been admitted, and it has been suggested that many interesting facts might be gleaned by a careful study of the records of these admissions. Unfortunately, in the early history of the institution, when many of the patients came from the Penitentiary and gaols, the histories given were of the most meagre description, and the records contain little more than the names of the admissions. Under the circumstances we are forced to accept only those figures that are reliable and accurate. These take in some sixteen hundred and forty-three names, and among other things the facts given below are thought worthy of consideration.

It is a matter of some interest to ascertain how prominent a factor intemperance is in the causation of insanity, and the results of investigation bear out the belief that the district from which Kingston receives its patients is a remarkably temperate one.

While it is true that the effects of intemperance play an important part, as exhibited in the physical and moral deterioration of those descended from drunkards, still it is quite possible to overestimate the direct evils of the drinking habit, in the production of mental disease. Taking the 1,643 patients as the basis for our calculation we find that twenty-four, viz.; eighteen men and six women were said to have become insane through intemperance in the use of alcohol.

Of this number six were suffering from paresis, and in some of these cases the alcohol habit was the result, not the cause of the disease. In other words, without estimating the paretics, only 1.45 per cent. of those admitted were said to have become insane through intemperance. To follow up the matter more completely and to ascertain the proportion of intemperate among the insane, an examination of our registers reveals the fact that of the 1,643 admitted, sixty-five men and twelve women were said to be intemperate, although with the exception of the twenty-four already referred to, insanity was said to have resulted from some other cause than intemperance. Of sixty-five, thirteen were paretics in many of whom the habit was the result of disease.

An analysis of our figures then shows that of our total admissions 4.56 per cent. were said to be intemperate, a surprisingly small number, and yet these results should make us feel hopeful for the future, as my impression is that they may point to a fact that is believed by all but pessimists, viz.: that the people of this district are rapidly becoming a sober and steady going population. It would be an unfair thing to theorize too much on the significance of the figures given, but the record must become of value when added to carefully compiled statistics from other places, however they should not

give too much comfort to those who are steady drinkers, for there is a sequel to the chapter. While it is quite true that the direct evil effects of the alcohol habit can be overestimated, it is just as certain that it is easy to underestimate the indirect evils that are the outcome of intemperance. In the descendants of the drunkard we look for these, and in many instances it is a simple matter to trace the connection between cause and effect. Certainly the drunkard is apt to beget children who have nerve cells of the most unstable kind and who are frequently, physically and morally, unable to successfully cope with the trials and temptations of everyday life.

This question naturally leads up to the part played by heredity in the production of insanity and an analysis of the 1,643 referred to before, furnishes food for thought.

In a general way every one understands that insanity is hereditary, but few realize that the tendency is so frequently transmitted by parents who have been unfortunate enough to inherit or develop the neurotic taint. As a matter of fact it is with reluctance people willingly tell of the existence of a family skeleton, and if we are frequently deceived in regard to the undoubted hereditary tendency in many cases of mental diseases, it does not require a deep sympathy to find excuse for those who would deceive us. Thus it happens that the percentage of those in whom the hereditary influence exists must always appear much smaller than it should be, and yet the figures are startling.

Of the 1,643 admitted no less than 287 males and 302 females, or a total of 589, were persons in whom the hereditary taint was admitted or known. In other words 35 per cent. of the admissions are acknowledged to have suffered as a result of a transmitted tendency to nervous disease. It would not be overstating the probabilities if it were suggested that 50 per cent. of these admissions began life with a collection of unstable nerve cells, likely to degenerate when called upon to endure a strain that is not unusual at some period in the life of everyone.

Like many statistics these figures may suggest little to the average reader, but they should prove striking to the thoughtful one. Medicine long ago applied the adage that an ounce of prevention is worth more than pound of cure, and the public showed confidence in the theories of prominent scientific men when vaccination was made compulsory. The result of preventive medicine have made smallpox so rare a disease that comparatively few medical men have seen a case, and in time to come it will be found that the extermination of mental disease rests not so much with the cure as with prevention. The problem is not so simple as it was with smallpox, but an intelligent appreciation of the dangers of transmitted tendencies must gradually be acquired by the general public, and more attention directed to a matter that is of vital importance to the state. We are apt to inveigh against the danger of interfering with sentiment by arguing for more care in the part of those who wish to marry; but surely on a subject of such great importance, where the misfortunes of one individual are apt to be transmitted to many, common sense should apply and the proper remedy suggest itself. While it is true that many with the tendency to nervous disease should not marry at all, it is also true that there is no reason why others should not, under certain circumstances. This is a question that cannot safely be decided by the general public, and the decision should be left in the hands of scientific men who are qualified to speak with authority.

Fortunately it is nature's custom, when given half a chance not to perpetuate the ills of the human race, and although tendencies may be transmitted, if people can supply themselves with healthy occupations and live good lives no harm will come.

Unfortunately nature's warnings are too often disregarded, and the man with the poorest nervous organization is the one most likely to give way to his trials and temptations, and of course the first to suffer. However much this subject is open to discussion, few will deny that those people who undoubtedly inherit the neurotic tendency, should hesitate long before marrying, unless they select partners of the very best physical type and without family history of nervous disease. Such a plan will occasionally interfere with sentiment, but surely mortals are not all so selfish that they cannot make a sacrifice in the interests of humanity.



The question is a weighty one and there are many standpoints for which it can be viewed. Those who hope to find a cure for the evil in legislation will meet with bitter disappointment, and we must rely on education as a means of making people understand the dangers to be apprehended for transmitted tendency to disease of the brain.

#### BEECH GROVE INFIRMARY.

At last Beech Grove is ready for occupation and this building marks a distinct step in advance in the treatment of the insane.

While it is quite true that the burden carried by people who support the institutions for the care and treatment of the insane is large and heavy, still that is not a reason why we should not keep pace with the scientific advance that leads the way to a better state of affairs. As has been shown in another part of this report preventive methods are of more value than curative means, but as long as we have cases of insanity we do our best to cure them. As a matter of fact the insane of Ontario are maintained at a per capita cost that many critics claim is far too small to enable us to get the best results; certainly no one can truthfully say that any extravagance is shown in the expenditures, which are governed by the most rigid economy.

It is true that the present rate could be further reduced if we could be content to have institutions, ostensibly hospitals, put on a poorhouse basis. No intelligent man desires that.

The hospital idea is one that must be taught and thoroughly explained to our people before they can understand their full duty to the insane of the Province. It is a simple matter to realize that a poor man suffering from typhoid fever or smallpox should receive careful hospital treatment, even at the expense of the community. He is rendered helpless through no fault of his own and common humanity dictates the proper course to follow in such a case. With the unfortunate suffering from disease of the brain it is different, and he is too frequently regarded as an outcast deserving little sympathy and care. That he should have the best hospital treatment, being a sick man, rarely suggests itself to the general public, and to get him locked up where he can do no harm is too commonly the one desire of those interested.

Now as a matter of fact the insane patient is deserving of a great deal more sympathy than the one with typhoid, and will require a more careful and intelligent nursing.

It is with the idea of supplying the very best of treatment and nursing to the acute and seriously ill insane, that Beech Grove Infirmary has been developed. It is a cheerful and substantial building plainly and comfortably furnished, but in every department the hospital idea has been carefully preserved. The patients who go to this building are there for cure, if possible, from bodily and mental disease, and if there is anything that will help to remove the slur that is wrongly attached to the so called asylum restraint, such a departure as Beech Grove must surely be a step in the right direction. This very name asylum encourages the general public to maintain the false conception that these institutions are mere places of detention, and as a matter of fact discredit is thrown on the scientific part of the work that must be allowed to advance if we are to keep pace with general medicine.

Ontario has been liberal and endeavored to do her best for the insane, but of late it has been said that Ontario has done too much for this portion of her population. Such nonsense can have little weight with thoughtful men, and yet we indirectly suffer by such statements.

Ontario has not done too much in the past, and she must do even more in the future if she wants to keep in the van. In scientific circles the cry has gone up that in the majority of the asylums of America too much attention has been given to the management of details of economy, while the truly medical part of the work has suffered. It required a good deal of forbearance to endure such caustic criticism of asylums and their management as that uttered by Dr. Weir Mitchell, at Philadelphia this year, especially when in some of the institutions of Ontario, we had done so many of the things that he said ought to be done, and yet there was a great deal of truth in what was said.

Public opinion must back us up in our endeavors to advance the treatment and care of the insane, and while it is only fair that a rigid scrutiny of all expenditures should be made in the hope of checking extravagance, still the desire to have cheaply managed institutions should not for one moment endanger the welfare and chance of recovery of any person committed to our care.

This is not penned in a spirit of complaint, and it is not forgotten that Ontario has done her duty, but in these days of intense criticism and rigid economy it is not amiss to direct attention to a few of the dangers that stare us in the face; if those who are so anxious for retrenchment in every department are inclined to force the application of the pruning knife under misapprehension, it is better to give fair warning that serious mistakes may occur unless they go slow.

#### NAME OF INSTITUTION.

It is to be regretted that the official name of the institution is still "Kingston Asylum for the Insane." The suggestion made last year that the title of "hospital" be adopted was received with favor by the press and general public, and as a result many letters are addressed to the "Rockwood Hospital," a name that is universally liked because it respects the history of the institution and does away with the word "asylum," that is so objectionable to a majority of persons.

I have yet to hear a strong argument in favor of the retention of the obnoxious title "asylum." Some claim that it is desirable to call "a spade a spade." The argument does not apply in this case, as this institution aims at being a hospital, not a mere asylum.

#### BUILDING.

Our building is now nearly complete and a small addition at each end of the main building would enable us to remove a great source of unpleasantness and menace to the health of our patients.

It was intended when Rockwood was designed to have wings extended from the main asylum, and brick walls were left at each end. These are an eyesore, and detract from the beauty of a stone building. The water closets are located on the corridors and are offensive as well as a source of danger. If a small extension were provided as proposed and the closet system changed, little fault could be found with the sanitary arrangements of this hospital.

#### GYMNASIUM.

An excellent gymnasium has been built altogether by patients' labor, and will be a valuable addition to our resources. It will enable us to develop the physical culture classes in a way that was heretofore impossible. Already large drill classes receive daily instruction in the gymnasium under the direction of a competent instructor, and as soon as the necessary apparatus is made, the gymnastic exercises will be developed in a systematic manner.

In winter the gymnasium can be used as a skating and curling rink. However the chief value of such a building is the long spring and fall, when it is impossible to give the patients a proper amount of exercise in the open air. The want of such a building is keenly felt in hospitals that are without gymnasiums.

#### SEWAGE WORKS.

The sewage works are rapidly approaching completion, and in a few weeks the Public Works Department expect to hand them over to us. These works will embody all the recent improvements, and it will be a matter of congratulation when the lake is no longer polluted by our sewage. If the Penitentiary adopts a similar system an example will be set that should be followed by the city of Kingston at an early date.



### WATER SUPPLY.

We have at last definitely determined the quantity of potable water that is available in the deep wells on our farm. Two of these yield respectively 12,500 and 13,500 gallons per diem as a permanent supply; the others have but a limited quantity of water. What is known as No. 3 well gives 13,500 gallons daily and contains water of excellent quality. This we must use for drinking purposes, as no amount of filtration will render the lake water above suspicion.

### WHARF.

The wharf has been repaired by the Public Works Department. It was found to be in a dangerous condition, and when the timbers were uncovered the amount of work to be done was much larger than anticipated. The gales of last season were much larger and unusually severe, and as our wharf is fully exposed to the heavy sea that rolls in a westerly wind, it must be well built to withstand the autumn and winter storms.

### GENERAL REMARKS.

As usual a great deal of attention has been paid to the questions of employment and amusement, and there are few idle patients in this hospital. Nearly all do a reasonable amount of work cheerfully and willingly.

The training school for nurses continues to advance and there is every reason to believe that this school has been productive of more radical reforms in the case of the patients than any other improvement made in the wards. The nurses take an interest in their work that enables them to regard the patients from the proper standpoint.

The maintenance rate is considerably lower than it was last year owing chiefly to the fact that this year's coal supply is cheaper as well as smaller than heretofore. The consumption of coal has been materially lessened by the use of screenings for generating steam in the high pressure boiler.

The officers and employees have with few exceptions worked in harmony and there has been little cause for complaint with the staff as a whole. As in the past the clergymen of all denominations have been constant in their attendance at the weekly services, and several ladies from Kingston have regularly visited and cheered many of the inmates.

Gradually the general public is beginning to take a more intelligent interest in our Hospitals for the Insane, and the day is not far distant when people will realize that the "Mad House" is a thing of the past, and the properly equipped Hospital a thing of the present.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. K. CLARKE,

Medical Supt.

# ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Kingston, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1893 .....				285	269	554
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant .....	18	11	29			
" Medical Certificate .....	27	31	58	45	42	87
Total number under treatment during year .....				330	311	641
Discharges during year as not insane .....		1	1			
As recovered .....	9	25	34			
" improved .....	3	7	10			
" unimproved .....	5	2	7			
Total number of discharges during year .....	17	35	52			
Died .....	11	11	22			
Eloped .....	2		2			
Transferred .....				30	46	76
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1894 .....				300	265	565
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				1,566	1,284	2,850
" discharged .....	604	496	1,100			
" died .....	424	312	736			
" eloped .....	35	1	36			
" transferred .....	203	210	413	1,266	1,019	2,285
" remaining 30th September, 1894 ..				300	265	565
No of applications on file, 30th September, 1894 ....	2	6	8			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 30th of Mar., 1894)	297	263	560
Minimum " " (on the 13th of Oct., 1893)	282	258	540
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year .....	108,347	97,048	205,395
Daily average population .....	296.84	265.88	562.72

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Social State.</b>						
Married .....	25	19	44	628	678	1,306
Widowed .....						
Single .....	20	23	43	938	606	1,544
Total .....	45	42	87	1,566	1,284	2,850
<b>Religion.</b>						
Presbyterians .....	9	6	15	245	215	460
Episcopalians ..	5	6	11	330	239	569
Methodists .....	10	11	21	272	262	534
Baptists .....				28	30	58
Congregationalists .....	1		1	6	3	9
Roman Catholics .....	16	18	34	519	448	967
Other denominations .....	4	1	5	134	72	206
Not reported .....				32	15	47
Total .....	45	42	87	1,566	1,284	2,850
<b>Nationalities.</b>						
English .....	3	2	5	129	68	197
Irish ..	7	1	8	276	243	519
Scotch ..	4	2	6	75	78	153
Canadian .....	29	35	64	943	789	1,732
United States .....	1		1	17	16	33
Other countries ..	1	2	3	54	23	77
Unknown .....				72	67	139
Total .....	45	42	87	1,566	1,284	2,850

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1894.

Counties	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....				1	2	3
Brant .....				6	7	13
Bruce .....				3	6	9
Carleton .....	9	6	15	195	154	349
Elgin .....				2	4	6
Essex .....				2	2	4
Frontenac .....	6	9	15	224	218	442
Grey .....				6	9	15
Haldimand .....				6	7	13
Halton .....				3	1	4
Hastings .....	5	2	7	66	61	127
Huron .....				6	5	11
Kent .....				2		2
Lambton .....				12	2	14
Lanark .....	4	4	8	119	118	237
Leeds and Grenville .....	2	7	9	130	115	245
Lennox and Addington .....	2	2	4	88	72	160
Lincoln .....				9	5	14
Middlesex .....				8	6	14
Muskoka District .....				1		1
Norfolk .....				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham .....				24	47	71
Ontario .....				19	22	41
Oxford .....				14	4	18
Peel .....				4	1	5
Perth .....				10	9	19
Peterborough .....				8	12	20
Prescott and Russell .....		3	3	47	32	79
Prince Edward .....	3		3	45	34	79
Renfrew .....	5	3	8	67	47	114
Simcoe .....				12	12	24
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	8	6	14	139	125	264
Victoria .....				4	13	17
Waterloo .....				10	4	14
Welland .....				6	4	10
Wellington .....				5	4	9
Wentworth .....	1		1	14	16	30
York and Toronto .....				38	53	91
Not classed .....				204	46	250
Total admissions .....	45	42	87	1,566	1,284	2,850



TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....				1	2	3
Brant .....				6	7	13
Bruce .....				3	5	8
Carleton .....	6	6	12	163	122	285
Elgin .....				2	4	6
Essex .....				2	2	4
Frontenac .....		1	1	121	87	208
Grey .....				6	9	15
Haldimand .....				6	6	12
Halton .....				2		2
Hastings .....	2		2	56	41	97
Huron .....				6	5	11
Kent .....				2		2
Lambton .....				12	2	14
Lanark .....	3	1	4	96	84	180
Leeds and Grenville .....	1	1	2	77	57	134
Lennox and Addington .....	1		1	65	38	103
Lincoln .....				9	5	14
Middlesex .....				6	4	10
Norfolk .....				7	5	12
Northumberland and Durham .....				23	35	58
Ontario .....				18	21	39
Oxford .....				14	3	17
Peel .....				4	1	5
Perth .....				10	9	19
Peterborough .....				8	7	15
Prescott and Russell .....		1	1	41	24	65
Prince Edward .....				23	15	38
Renfrew .....	2		2	48	20	68
Simcoe .....				11	11	22
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	3	1	4	107	70	177
Victoria .....				4	12	16
Waterloo .....				10	4	14
Welland .....				6	4	10
Wellington .....				4	4	8
Wentworth .....				12	12	24
York .....				33	48	81
Not classed .....				26	6	32
Total admissions .....	18	11	29	1,050	791	1,841

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.		When discharged.		Remarks.
1	J. M. W.	F	May	25th, 1893.	October	3rd, 1893.	Improved.
2	M. O.	F	September	27th, 1891.	"	6th, "	"
3	I. B.	F	September	16th, 1890.	"	9th, "	Recovered.
4	J. R.	F	June	5th, 1893.	"	11th, "	Unimproved.
5	S. B. F.	F	September	23rd, "	"	13th, "	Not insane.
6	L. McS.	F	May	8th, 1890.	"	23rd, "	Recovered.
7	C. C.	F	March	3rd, "	November	14th, "	"
8	M. A. S.	F	August	4th, 1892.	December	8th, "	Improved.
9	M. L. C.	F	December	15th, "	"	14th, "	"
10	E. E. G.	F	January	29th, 1893.	"	19th, "	Recovered.
11	M. S.	F	May	22nd, "	"	29th, "	"
12	M. McM.	F	December	23rd, 1892.	January	19th, 1894.	"
13	M. McI.	F	August	24th, 1893.	"	19th, "	"
14	J. G.	M.	October	8th, 1891.	"	24th, "	"
15	M. M.	F	May	22nd, 1893.	"	31st, "	"
16	C. H. R.	M.	January	14th, "	February	1st, "	Unimproved.
17	W. D.	M.	June	7th, "	"	5th, "	"
18	H. T.	F	December	11th, "	"	6th, "	Improved.
19	D. C.	M.	October	16th, "	"	7th, "	Recovered.
20	M. B.	F	August	19th, "	"	8th, "	"
21	E. H.	M.	June	27th, "	"	9th, "	"
22	E. C. D.	M.	July	12th, "	"	12th, "	Improved.
23	A. I. W.	F	"	13th, "	"	26th, "	Recovered.
24	M. A. F.	F	September	23rd, 1892.	"	28th, "	Improved.
25	A. U.	F	June	29th, 1891.	March	6th, "	Recovered.
26	C. J.	F	November	20th, 1893.	"	12th, "	"
27	A. P. H.	F	May	8th, "	"	20th, "	"
28	W. H.	M.	October	18th, "	"	27th, "	"
29	H. I. C.	M.	January	25th, 1894.	April	4th, "	Unimproved.
30	J. McD.	M.	"	18th, 1893.	"	6th, "	Improved.
31	D. M. C.	M.	November	17th, "	"	30th, "	"
32	E. W. B.	M.	February	24th, 1894.	May	7th, "	Recovered.
33	W. E. O'K.	M.	July	21st, 1893.	"	18th, "	"
34	M. C.	F	November	22nd, "	"	28th, "	"
35	H. D.	M.	June	17th, 1892.	"	29th, "	"
36	S. H.	F	December	21st, 1893.	June	7th, "	"
37	E. T.	F	October	7th, "	"	12th, "	"
38	I. McD.	F	September	22nd, 1892.	"	13th, "	"
39	H. R. W.	M.	October	13th, 1893.	"	22nd, "	Unimproved.
40	L. B.	F	January	18th, 1894.	July	9th, "	Improved.
41	C. E. McD.	F	September	22nd, 1893.	"	21st, "	Recovered.
42	R. A.	M.	January	7th, 1891.	"	25th, "	"
43	M. S.	F	September	8th, 1893.	"	25th, "	"
44	J. W.	M.	May	31st, 1894.	August	9th, "	Unimproved.
45	M. C.	F	August	4th, 1893.	"	29th, "	"
46	M. A. E.	F	March	30th, 1894.	"	30th, "	Recovered.
47	E. A. L.	F	September	19th, 1891.	"	31st, "	"
48	E. H.	F	November	21st, 1893.	September	3rd, "	"
49	R. K.	M.	March	10th, "	"	7th, "	"
50	M. B.	F	"	10th, 1894.	"	8th, "	"
51	S. L.	F	February	22nd, 1892.	"	21st, "	"
52	J. C.	F	July	4th, "	"	28th, "	"

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	E. A. ....	F ....	80	October 24, 1893. ....	.....	3	20	Senile gangrene.
2	E. B. ....	F ....	68	November 5, 1893. ....	3	6	15	Heart failure.
3	A. J. S. ....	M. ....	37	" 17, 1893. ....	.....	5	18	Exhaust'n of epilepsy.
4	M. S. ....	F ....	43	" 27, 1893. ....	11	6	16	Erysipelas.
5	H. J. ....	M ....	55	" 28, 1893. ....	1	4	17	Paresis.
6	P. J. S. ....	M ....	32	February 4, 1894. ....	1	.....	3	Tuberculosis.
7	J. C. ....	F ....	22	" 6, 1894. ....	.....	.....	15	Exhaustion of mania.
8	J. D. ....	M ....	67	" 14, 1894. ....	.....	.....	22	Tuberculosis.
9	M. McL. ....	F ....	57	" 18, 1894. ....	17	5	4	Cancer.
10	D. McN. ....	F ....	70	March 16, 1894. ....	2	6	25	Senile decay.
11	J. McI. ....	M ....	45	" 28, 1894. ....	3	5	18	Peritonitis.
12	S. A. McC. ....	M ....	42	April 5, 1894. ....	2	2	23	Paresis.
13	A. I. W. ....	F ....	28	" 12, 1894. ....	.....	.....	2	Suicide.
14	D. K. ....	M ....	45	" 18, 1894. ....	5	....	15	Epilepsy.
15	J. F. ....	M ....	35	May 11, 1894. ....	2	7	5	Phthisis.
16	C. I. B. ....	F ....	35	" 31, 1894. ....	4	1	21	Phthisis.
17	C. B. ....	F ....	53	June 11, 1894. ....	3	1	18	Paresis.
18	W. H. W. D. .	M ....	30	" 17, 1894. ....	6	2	1	Epilepsy.
19	M. E. E. ....	F ....	23	" 21, 1894. ....	6	11	12	Phthisis.
20	J. E. ....	F ....	43	August 8, 1894. ....	1	3	6	Paresis.
21	H. G. H. ....	M ....	30	" 29, 1894. ....	2	9	8	Drowning.
22	F. D. ....	M ....	21	" 30, 1894. ....	.....	2	19	Phthisis.

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum. .

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents .....				7		7	7
Assayists .....	1		1				1
Bookkeepers .....	1		1	2		2	3
Bakers .....	1		1	8		8	9
Bricklayers .....				3		3	3
Butchers .....				2		2	2
Blacksmiths .....				25		25	25
Brass-finishers .....				1		1	1
Barbers .....				2		2	2
Broom-makers .....				2		2	2
Barristers .....				3		3	3
Bankers .....				1		1	1
Basket-makers .....				1		1	1
Bill-posters .....				1		1	1
Commercial travellers .....	1		1	4		4	5
Coopers .....				6		6	6
Carpenters .....	1		1	64		64	65
Clerks .....				36		36	36
Clergymen .....				10		10	10
Carriage-makers .....				6		6	6
Cooks .....				1	5	6	6
Corders .....				3		3	3
Captains of steamboats .....				3		3	3
Cigarmakers .....				1		1	1
Custom-house officers .....				2		2	2
Civil servants .....				1		1	1
Carters .....				4		4	4
Cheese-makers .....				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds .....		5	5	17	348	365	370
Dressmakers .....		2	2		28	28	30
Detectives .....				1		1	1
Druggists .....	1		1	3		3	4
Drover .....	1		1	1		1	2
Engineers .....				8		8	8
Farmers .....	8		8	456	4	460	468
Fishermen .....				2		2	2
Factory girls .....					3	3	3
Gardeners .....				3		3	3
Grocers .....				1		1	1
Gentlemen .....				2		2	2
Gunsmiths .....				1		1	1
Harness-makers .....				8		8	8
Housekeepers .....		4	4		26	26	30
Hack-drivers .....				5		5	5
Innkeepers .....				2		2	2
Jewellers .....				2		2	2
Janitors .....				1		1	1
Journalists .....	1		1				1



TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Laborers .....	12	.....	12	416	.....	416	428
Ladies .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	10	10
Lumbermen .....	1	.....	1	8	.....	8	9
Milliners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Masons .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Machinists .....	2	.....	2	11	.....	11	13
Matchmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Millers .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Moulders .....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Merchants .....	1	.....	1	22	.....	22	23
Mechanics .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Music-teachers .....	.....	1	1	.....	3	3	4
No occupation .....	3	11	14	27	83	110	124
Not stated .....	.....	2	2	124	176	300	302
Newsboy .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Other occupations .....	.....	.....	.....	10	24	34	34
Plasterers .....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	2
Prostitutes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Painters .....	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	14
Printers .....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Peddlers .....	1	.....	1	2	.....	2	3
Physicians .....	1	.....	1	9	.....	9	10
Pumpmakers .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Railway foremen .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Registrars .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Spinsters .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	8	8
Sailors .....	2	.....	2	15	.....	15	17
Students .....	.....	.....	.....	8	2	10	10
Spinners .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	2
Stonecutters .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Shoemakers .....	1	.....	1	43	.....	43	44
Seamstresses .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	58	58	58
Station-masters .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2	2
Soldiers .....	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11	11
Teachers .....	.....	1	1	14	24	38	39
Tinsmiths .....	.....	.....	.....	8	.....	8	8
Tavern-keepers .....	.....	.....	.....	17	.....	17	17
Tailors .....	.....	.....	.....	3	2	5	5
Telegraph operators .....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Type-writers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	1
Weavers .....	1	.....	1	3	.....	3	4
Wagon-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Wives .....	.....	16	16	.....	423	423	439
Unknown or other employments .....	.....	.....	.....	10	9	19	19
Upholsterers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Total .....	45	42	87	1,521	1,242	2,763	2,850

TABLE No. 8.  
Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1894.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Moral.</b>						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends .....				1	5	6
Religious excitement .....				1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles .....				1		1
Love affairs, including seduction .....	1		1		3	3
Mental anxiety, "worry" .....				1	2	3
Fright and nervous shocks .....				1		1
<b>Physical.</b>						
Intemperance in drink .....	3		3	1		1
Venereal disease .....	2		2			
Self-abuse, sexual .....	1		1	4		4
Sunstroke .....	1		1			
Accident or injury .....	3		3	1		1
Puerperal .....					5	5
Lactation .....					1	1
Puberty and change of life .....		2	2		1	1
Uterine disorders .....		1	1		2	2
Brain disease, with epilepsy .....	1	1	2	1		1
Other forms of brain disease .....		1	1			
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age .....	4	5	9			
<b>Hereditary.</b>						
With other ascertained cause in combination .....	6	9	15			
With other combined cause not ascertained .....	7	13	20			
Unknown .....	16	10	26	33	22	55
Total .....	45	42	87	45	42	87

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
2744	M	J. E. A	October	23rd, 1893	4 months	Returned.
2715	F	M. S.	"	24th, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2731	M	E. H.	"	31st, "	4 "	" "
2751	F	M. McI	November	14th, "	2 "	" "
2697	M	T. H.	"	30th, "	4 "	Returned.
2749	F	M. B.	December	7th, "	2 "	Discharged recovered.
2736	F	A. I. W	"	21st, "	2 "	" "
2765	M	H. R. W	"	22nd, "	6 "	" unimproved.
2722	M	W. D	"	29th, "	2 "	" "
2768	M	W. H	January	6th, 1894	3	" recovered.
2710	F	A. P. H	"	8th, "	2 "	" "
2777	F	C. J	"	13th, "	2 "	" "
2756	F	M. S.	"	25th, "	6 "	" "
1331	M	J. D	February	5th, "	2 "	Returned.
2530	F	E. A. L	March	1st, "	6 "	Discharged recovered.
2741	M	W. E. O'K.	"	6th, "	3 "	" "
2759	F	C. E. McD.	"	15th, "	4 "	" "
2616	F	J. C	"	29th, "	6 "	" "
2764	F	E. T.	"	30th, "	2 "	" "
2693	M	R. K.	April	3rd, "	6 "	" "
2770	M	C. S	"	17th, "	2 "	Returned.
2772	M	S. G	"	20th, "	4 "	"
2818	F	M. A. E	"	26th, "	4 "	Discharged recovered.
2810	F	M. B.	May	3rd, "	4 "	" "
2690	F	G. M.	"	14th, "	6 "	Still out.
2795	M	S. B. R	June	2nd, "	4 "	"
2822	M	E. C. D.	"	4th, "	2 "	Returned.
2801	M	A. B.	"	16th, "	4 "	Still out.
2798	F	E. E. G.	"	18th, "	6 "	"
2744	M	J. E. A	"	19th, "	2 "	Returned.

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
2781	F .....	J. H .....	June	21st, 1894 ..	4 months.....	Still out.
2805	F .....	J. M .....	"	22nd, " ....	4 " .....	"
2822	M ....	E C. D.....	"	26th, " ....	2 " .....	Returned.
2778	F ....	E. H .....	"	29th, " ....	2 " .....	Discharged recovered.
2802	M ....	J. B. R.....	"	5th, " ....	4 " .....	Still out.
2575	F .....	S. L .....	"	6th, " ....	2 " .....	Discharged recovered.
2831	F .....	M. E. D ....	August	10th, " ....	2 " .....	Still out.
2825	M ....	D. J. McD....	"	25th, " ....	2 " .....	"
2822	M ....	E. C. D.....	"	28th, " ....	2 " .....	Returned.
2817	M ....	A. S. H.....	September	24th, " ....	2 " .....	Still out.
2805	F .....	A. L .....	"	27th, " ....	2 " .....	"

## SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				20	21	41
Discharged recovered .....	4	15	19			
" improved .....						
" unimproved .....	2		2			
Died before expiration of leave .....						
Returned to Asylum.....	9		9			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1894 .....	5	6	11	20	21	41



TABLE No. 10.

Showing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years .....	2	1	3						
" 20 " 25 " .....	3	4	7	3	2	5	1	2	3
" 25 " 30 " .....	3	8	11	1	5	6		1	1
" 30 " 35 " .....	8	8	16	1	4	5	3		3
" 35 " 40 " .....	6	7	13	1	3	4	2	1	3
" 40 " 45 " .....	6	4	10		2	2	1	2	3
" 45 " 50 " .....	4	5	9		4	4	2		2
" 50 " 55 " .....	2	1	3		4	4		1	1
" 55 " 60 " .....	3	2	5		1	1	1	1	2
" 60 " 65 " .....	3	1	4	2		2			
" 65 " 70 " .....	2	1	3				1	1	2
" 70 " 75 " .....	2		2					1	1
" 75 " 80 " .....	1		1	1		1			
" 80 " 85 " .....								1	1
Totals.....	45	42	87	9	25	34	11	11	22

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc.,  
during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month .....	21	5	.....	.....	.....
From 1 to 2 months.....	12	12	.....	1	.....
" 2 " 3 " .....	4	9	1	.....	2
" 3 " 4 " .....	4	5	2	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 " .....	2	8	1	1	1
" 5 " 6 " .....	2	1	5	2	.....
" 6 " 7 " .....	6	8	1	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	6	3	1	1
" 8 " 9 " .....	1	8	2	.....	1
" 9 " 10 " .....	3	7	3	.....	.....
" 10 " 11 " .....	1	6	3	.....	.....
" 11 " 12 " .....	1	3	.....	1	.....
" 12 " 18 " .....	6	34	2	3	2
" 18 months to 2 years.....	5	36	2	.....	.....
" 2 to 3 years .....	2	31	5	1	.....
" 3 " 4 " .....	5	55	4	.....	.....
" 4 " 5 " .....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
" 5 " 6 " .....	1	21	.....	.....	.....
" 6 " 7 " .....	.....	30	.....	.....	.....
" 7 " 8 " .....	.....	29	.....	.....	.....
" 8 " 9 " .....	3	42	.....	.....	.....
" 9 " 10 " .....	.....	12	.....	.....	.....
" 10 " 15 " .....	.....	83	.....	.....	.....
" 15 " 20 " .....	3	33	.....	.....	.....
" 20 years and upwards .....	2	62	.....	.....	.....
Not stated .....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals.....	87	565	34	10	7

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	18	3,881	.....	3,881
Tailor's shop .....	6	1,151	.....	1,151
Shoe shop .....	7	1,581	.....	1,581
Engineer's shop.....	8	2,263	.....	2,263
Blacksmith's shop .....	3	787	.....	787
Mason work.....	18	3,982	.....	3,982
Repairing roads .....	8	1,894	.....	1,894
Bakery .....	4	981	.....	981
Laundry .....	24	942	6,160	7,102
Dairy .....	11	2,240	365	2,605
Butcher's shop and slaughter house.....	6	1,620	.....	1,620
Piggery .....	3	920	.....	920
Painting .....	8	2,286	.....	2,286
Farm .....	14	2,830	.....	2,830
Garden .....	13	2,820	.....	2,820
Stables.....	7	1,640	.....	1,640
Kitchen .....	18	1,647	1,825	3,472
Dining rooms .....	50	5,499	7,300	12,799
Officers' quarters .....	10	.....	3,390	3,390
Sewing rooms .....	76	.....	21,331	21,331
Knitting .....	43	.....	12,900	12,900
Mending .....	13	.....	3,900	3,900
Wards and halls.....	155	30,040	20,944	50,984
Storeroom.....	2	460	.....	460
General .....	20	5,190	.....	5,190
Total .....	545	74,654	78,115	152,769

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1894, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male	Female.	Total.
Carleton .....	60	39	99
Dundas .....	10	10	20
Essex .....	1	.....	1
Frontenac .....	44	50	94
Glengarry .....	19	16	35
Grenville .....	8	14	22
Haldimand .....	1	.....	1
Hastings .....	8	5	13
Lanark .....	24	33	57
Leeds .....	26	23	49
Lennox and Addington .....	21	13	34
Lincoln .....	.....	1	1
Norfolk .....	1	.....	1
Northumberland .....	.....	1	1
Ontario .....	1	.....	1
Oxford .....	1	.....	1
Peterborough .....	1	1	2
Prescott .....	6	8	14
Prince Edward .....	11	4	15
Renfrew .....	20	20	40
Russell .....	3	6	9
Stormont .....	11	16	27
Victoria .....	1	.....	1
York .....	4	2	6
Not classed, unknown, etc .....	18	3	21
Total .....	300	265	565



TABLE No. 14.

Shewing number of articles repaired in the carpenter's shop for the official year ending  
30th September, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Band saw fitted up .....	1		Curtain rods .....	24	
Barrel covers .....	3		“ poles .....	18	
Base boards .....	4	3	“ brackets .....	10	
Bathing house .....		1	Cradle .....		1
Bed rest, Infirmary .....	1		Doors .....		11
Benches .....		25	Door frames .....	2	
Book cases .....		1	Drawers .....	2	8
Books bound (volumes) .....	50		Egg cabinet .....	1	
Boxes .....	28		Fence built (feet) .....	800	
Brackets .....	9		“ posts footed .....	172	
Bread knife .....		8	“ slats .....	2,000	
Brooms .....	232		Floors laid .....	5	5
Brushes .....	1,928		Flagstaff, large .....	1	
Carts .....		6	Gates .....	3	
Camera stands .....	1		Hand barrows .....		2
Centers for infirmary .....	11		Handles, chisels .....	36	
Chairs, common .....		38	“ cart hooks .....	2	
“ rocking .....		14	“ hammers .....	8	
“ fancy .....		8	“ mops .....	50	
“ re-covered .....	4		“ scrubbers .....	50	27
Chimneystand .....	1		Hods .....		2
Closet seats .....	5	8	Henhouses .....		4
“ frames .....	3		Horizontal bar .....	1	
Clay pounders .....	12		Ice gangway, large .....	1	
Coal box .....	1		Ladders .....	2	
Coal shutes .....	2		Lumber planed, (feet) .....	20,000	
Coffins .....	36		Laundry tubs .....		4
Circles for pipes (pairs) .....	50		Locks put on .....	77	
Clothes racks .....		3	Man-hole covers .....	1	
Cupboards .....	3	2	Mangers .....	4	
“ for hose .....	1		Mats framed .....	2	

TABLE No. 15.—*Concluded.*

Shewing number of articles repaired in the carpenter's shop for the official year ending  
30th September, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Milk stools, (stage) .....	15		Sidewalks (feet) .....	700	20
Mosquito frames .....	20		Sleighs .....		1
Mortar boards .....	6		Stage properties (pieces) .....	6	
“ trays .....	1		Straight edges .....	12	
Press tack .....	1		Stone tray .....	1	
Picture frames .....	127		Tables .....	2	5
Porch .....	1		Towel racks .....	4	
Printers' desk .....	1		Trestles .....	4	
Plainer set up .....	1		Trick-house stage .....	1	
Pulleys .....	5		Wash stands .....		14
Sashes .....	17	27	Washing machine door .....	1	
“ hung .....	19		Wardrobes .....		7
Scaffolds .....	2		Wheel barrows .....		7
Screens .....	3		Window shutters .....		2
Shur poles set .....	1		Writing desk .....	1	1
Section gate bars .....	10		Window frames .....	16	
Shelves set .....	6		Rebuilt root-house .....	1	
Sinks .....	1	2	“ green-houses .....	2	
Sofas upholstered .....	22	6	Built gymnasium, 65x152 feet .....	1	

TABLE No. 16.

Shewing amount of painting, glazing and kalsomining during the year ending  
September 30th, 1894.

	Quantity.		Quantity.
Painting in centre buildings .....	2,300 yds	Painted gymnasium. ....	900 yds.
“ 1, 3, 5 and 7 wards .....	1,820 “	“ and varnished pie frames.....	127 “
“ 2, 4, 6 and 8 “ .....	2,240 “	“ “ benches .....	57 “
“ 9 and south cottage.....	2,690 “	“ “ chairs .....	206 “
“ Hot and root house, band stand, garden fence, bath house and grapery .....	1,200 “	“ “ tables .....	6 “
“ Engineer's house .....	250 “	“ “ lounges & settees .....	68 “
“ Supervisor's house .....	200 “	“ “ poles .....	76 “
“ Dome on centre building, and east and west pinacles .....	1,900 “	“ “ coffins .....	12 “
Kalsomining walls and ceilings.....	1,860 “	“ “ bookcase .....	3 “
Oiled, waxed and polished beech groove floors .....	1,925 “	Bronzed stand pipe .....	560 ft.
		“ radiators .....	36 yds.
		“ gasoliers .....	24 “
		Varnished clothes press .....	2 “
		Glass set .....	4,200 ft.

TABLE No. 17.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the tailor and shoe shop for the  
year ending September 30th, 1894.

Tailors department.	Made.	Repaired.	Shoe department.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats.....	235	85	Boots, Cobourg, pairs .....	61	101
“ uniform .....	22		“ long, “ .....	5	63
Pants, pairs .....	293	120	“ womens, “ .....	2	10
“ uniform.....	23		Slippers, leather.....	290	40
Vests .....	116		“ canvas .....	40	
Overalls, pairs.....	24		Single harness set .....		4
Smocks .....	20		Collars .....		6
Carpet wove, yards.....	74		Traces, pairs .....		8
Carpet made. ....	1		Saddle buggy .....		2
Hair mattresses .....	33	240	Bridles .....		4
“ pillows.....		117	Minor parts .....		40

TABLE No. 18.

Shewing mason work performed during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Work performed.	Quantity.	Work performed.	Quantity.
Quarry stone for infirmary ..	100 ties.	Cutting and dressing stone, infirmary....	
Building foundation gymnasium .....		“ “ fountain .....	
“ “ dwelling New Court.		Covering steam pipe, asbestos .....	
“ stone wall, vinery .....		Building gas furnaces .....	
“ green house .....		Setting gas retorts .....	
“ drain, New Court .....		Painting walls.....	
Land excavated and drained .....	1,500 yds.	Ice cut and stored .....	2,600 tons.

TABLE No. 19.

Shewing a number of articles made and repaired in the engineer's and blacksmith's department for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Made.	Repaired.		Made.	Repaired.
Air vents .....	12	30	Hydraulic elevator .....		2
Band saw .....	1	.....	Heating coils packed .....		34
Boilers .....		9	Hoisting crane .....		1
Baths, basins, sinks .....		73	Hydrants .....		4
Bakers' oven .....		1	Ironing flag pole .....	1	.....
Belts, machinery .....		20	Locks and keys .....		18
Bread cutters .....		4	Meat choppers .....		1
Ball cocks .....		6	Malt hooks and scissors .....		17
Counter shafting .....	2	4	Nipples, all sizes .....	280	.....
Cooking pots re-jointed .....		9	Pipe, 1½ in., north cottage, ft .....	370	.....
Compression bibbs, set .....		42	“ 1½ in., south cottage, ft .....	50	.....
Check valves .....	9	12	“ ¾ in., irrigating, ft .....	225	.....
Cooking range .....		1	“ ¾ in., infirmary, ft .....	120	.....
Compression bibbs .....		180	“ 2 in., gas house, ft .....	60	.....
Duplex pumps .....		2	“ 1 in., radiator, ft .....	70	.....
Emery wheel .....	1	.....	“ ¾ in., steam blower, ft .....	75	.....
Engines .....		2	“ all sizes, for fitting, ft .....	500	.....
Fire hose, lengths .....		12	Drills, blacksmith's shop .....	16	85
Garden hose, lengths .....		10	Mason's chisels .....		2,650
Grindstones .....	1	.....	Wagons .....		6
Gas retorts .....	2	.....	Wheelbarrows .....		15
Globe valves, re-seated .....		75	Agricultural implements .....		20
“ renewed .....	29	.....	Bolts for wharf .....	850	.....
Gas burners .....	18	.....	“ gymnasium .....	180	.....
“ tips, lava .....	90	.....	860,000 cubic feet gas.		
“ cocks .....	30	.....	21,900,000 gallons water pumped.		
“ tongs .....		24			



TABLE No. 20.

Returns of farm and garden produce for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
			\$ c.
Apples .....	360 bushels .....	60c. bushel .....	96 00
Artichokes and salsify .....	10 " .....	\$1 " .....	10 00
Beets .....	150 " .....	40c. " .....	60 00
Beans .....	69 " .....	\$1 " .....	69 00
Carrots .....	300 " .....	50c. " .....	150 00
Cucumbers .....	32 " .....	\$1.50. " .....	48 00
Mangolds .....	200 " .....	30c. " .....	60 00
Oats .....	852 " .....	35c. " .....	297 50
Onions .....	140 " .....	\$1 " .....	140 00
Potatoes .....	1,160 " .....	40c. " .....	464 00
Peas .....	150 " .....	50c. " .....	75 00
Parsnips .....	140 " .....	50c. " .....	70 00
Tomatoes .....	133 " .....	50c. " .....	61 50
Onions, parsley, sage, lettuce, savory .....	2,140 bunches .....	5c. bunch .....	107 00
Asparagus .....	360 " .....	5c. " .....	18 00
Rhubarb .....	14,062 " .....	8c. " .....	703 10
Currants and other berries .....	1,450 quarts .....	8c. quart .....	116 00
Cabbage, cauliflowers and celery .....	7,300 heads .....	5c. each .....	365 00
Melons, pumpkins and squashes .....	46 dozen .....	\$1 dozen .....	46 00
Sweet corn .....	1,320 " .....	10c. " .....	132 00
Grapes .....	200 pounds .....	6c. pound .....	12 00
Capsicums .....	32 " .....	6c. " .....	1 92
Hay .....	48 tons .....	\$8.00 ton .....	384 00
Straw .....	65 " .....	\$5.00 " .....	325 00
Sun flower heads, for silo .....	2 " .....	\$12.00 " .....	24 00
Corn stalks, .....	160 " .....	\$5.00 " .....	800 00
Eggs .....	354 dozen .....	20c. dozen .....	70 80
Milk .....	22,535 gallons .....	20c. gallon .....	4,507 00
Chickens .....	31 pair .....	\$1.20 pair .....	37 20
Ducks .....	28 " .....	\$1.50 " .....	42 00
Turkeys .....	13 .....	\$1.50 each .....	19 50
Pork .....	5,756 lbs. .....		390 94
Cows killed .....	29 .....		1,072 00
Total .....			10,774 46

TABLE No. 21.

Shewing number of articles made and repaired in the female department, during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons .....	336	1,555	Overalls .....		80
Aprons, nurses' .....	96		Pillows, made over .....		100
Articles marked .....	1,353		Pillow ticks .....	98	
Blankets .....		340	“ shams .....	95	
Brackets and drapes .....	13		“ slips .....	591	832
Bed ticks .....	40	97	Petticoats .....	238	1,101
Collars .....	272		Pants, pairs .....		980
Cuffs, pairs .....	48		Pin-cushions .....	4	
Clothes bags .....	5		Shirts .....	264	1,568
Chemises .....	90	1,658	Sheets .....	259	1,290
Curtains, sets .....	34		Shrouds .....	21	
Counterpanes .....		6,668	Stockings, pairs .....	118	3,343
Coats .....		883	Socks “ .....	405	4,069
Cords and tassels, pairs .....	20		Stand covers .....	24	
Carpet-rag balls .....	300		Sofa pillows .....	42	
Dresses .....	235	1,594	Shawls .....		37
“ night .....	24	946	Sun bonnets .....		38
“ uniform .....	42		Tablecloths .....	201	443
Drawers, cotton .....	157	400	Table covers, felt .....	3	
“ flannel .....	49	1,336	Mats, table .....	7	
Doylies and table mats .....	40		Tidies .....	7	
Hoods .....		18	Towels, roller .....	83	37
Lambrequins .....	13		“ dish .....	85	
Lace, yards .....	67		Lamp shades .....	4	
Mattress ticks .....	65	34	Window blinds .....	26	
Mats, floor .....	35		Window seats .....	5	
Neck ties .....	446		Vests .....		390

# KINGSTON ASYLUM—Farm Exchange Account for the year ended 30th September, 1894.

—		Disbursements.	Dr.	—	Receipts.	Cr.
			\$ c.			\$ c.
1893.				1893.		
Oct. 19.....	To cash paid R. Hunter for 2 cows .....		94 50	Oct. 1.....	By cash balance brought forward .....	414 01
Nov. 2.....	“ “ A. Forsyth 1 “ .....		35 00	“ 17.....	“ “ from maintenance account for 519 lb. pork @ 7½c .....	40 22
“ 25.....	“ “ R. Hunter 3 “ .....		141 75	“ 21.....	“ “ R. Hunter for 3 beef cows .....	110 00
Dec. 6.....	“ “ A. Forsyth 1 “ .....		36 50	Nov. 17.....	“ “ maintenance account for 496 lb. pork @ 7c. ....	31 72
“ 6.....	Cheque to balance account for the year .....		344 20	Dec. 18.....	“ “ Cowan & Britton for 530 empty barrels .....	53 00
1894.				1894.		
Jan. 25.....	To cash paid A. Forsyth for 1 milch cow .....		34 00	Jan. 17.....	“ “ R. Hunter for 3 beef cows .....	110 00
Feb. 7.....	“ “ R. Hunter 2 “ .....		91 00	“ 5.....	“ “ maintenance account for 700 lb. pork @ 7c. ....	49 00
“ 7.....	“ “ A. Forsyth 1 “ .....		25 10	“ 5.....	“ “ Treasury amount in accountable warrant. ....	500 00
March 2.....	“ “ W. Staley 1 “ .....		30 00	“ 14.....	“ “ R. Hunter for five fat cows .....	182 00
“ 19.....	“ “ R. Hunter 6 “ .....		291 25	“ 19.....	“ “ maintenance account for 1,186 lb. pork @ 6½c .....	77 09
April 19.....	“ “ A. Forsyth 1 “ .....		40 10	“ 28.....	“ “ R. Hunter for 7 fat cows .....	250 00
“ 16.....	“ “ W. Welburn 1 “ .....		30 00	April 20.....	“ “ maintenance account for 677 lb. pork @ 6½c .....	44 00
May 10.....	“ “ R. Hunter 2 “ .....		95 50	May 21.....	“ “ H. Ellison for 10,000 lb. bones .....	40 00
“ 16.....	“ “ “ 4 “ .....		193 25	“ 17.....	“ “ maintenance account for 405 lb. pork @ 6½c .....	26 32
June 27.....	“ “ “ 3 “ .....		140 75	“ 13.....	“ “ R. Hunter for 5 fat cows .....	200 00
July 26.....	“ “ “ 3 “ .....		141 05	“ 16.....	“ “ maintenance account for 905 lb. pork @ 6½c .....	58 83
Aug. 27.....	“ “ A. Forsyth 1 “ .....		29 00	“ 14.....	“ “ “ 437 lb. pork @ 7c. ....	30 59
“ 27.....	“ “ M. Waters 1 “ .....		35 00	July 14.....	“ “ W. C. Noxon for gas plant .....	150 00
Sept. 29.....	“ “ T. McGuire 12 lambs @ \$2.70 .....		32 40	Aug. 10.....	“ “ maintenance account for 431 lb. pork @ 7c. ....	30 17
“ 29.....	“ “ “ .....		788 60	“ 23.....	“ “ R. Hunter for 6 fat cows .....	220 00
“ 30.....	Balance .....		2,648 95	“ 31.....	“ “ 1 fat cow .....	29 00
				Oct. 1....	By balance on hand brought forward .....	788 60

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ASYLUM  
FOR INSANE, HAMILTON, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH,  
1894.

HAMILTON, ONT., October 1st, 1894.

To Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit herewith the nineteenth annual report of this  
asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1894 :

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients in residence October 1st, 1893.....				428	468	896
Admitted by warrant this year.....	51	58	109			
“ certificate this year .....	52	72	124	103	130	233
Total under treatment this year .....				531	598	1,129
Number discharged recovered .....	23	31	54			
“ improved.....	10	17	27			
“ unimproved .....	3		3			
Total discharges.....	36	48	84			
Number died.....	26	22	48			
“ eloped .....	3		3			
Transferred to Mimico.....		20	20			
Total discharges for the year .....				65	90	155
Number remaining in Asylum 30th September, 1894 .....				466	508	974

Percentage recovered on admissions.....  $23\frac{2}{10}\%$   
 “ improved and recovered on admissions.....  $34\frac{9}{10}\%$   
 “ of deaths on number under treatment .....

$4\frac{2}{10}\%$   
 Per capita cost of maintenance . . . . . \$113.90



## ADMISSIONS.

The following table shows the number admitted from counties outside of the Hamilton Asylum District :

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....	2	1	3
Hastings .....	1	3	4
Lanark.....		1	1
Leeds and Grenville .....		1	1
Lennox and Addington .....		1	1
Northumberland and Durham.....	1		1
Ontario .....		1	1
Perth .....	1		1
Peterborough .....	1	2	3
Prescott and Russell.....		1	1
Renfrew.....	1		1
Victoria .....	1	1	2
York .....	13	28	41
Total .....	21	40	61

The total admissions during the year were 233, as against 146 last year, being an increase of 87 cases; of that number 61 were from counties outside of the Hamilton Asylum District, and of that number 41 were from the County of York.

I am glad to say that every application for admission during the year, which was adjudged a proper subject for asylum treatment, whether in our own district or outside of it, was promptly admitted.

The total number in residence is 974, as against 896 at the corresponding time last year, being an increase of 78. We have capacity now for 1,001 cases. Many old and infirm cases were admitted during the year whose only weakness was the dotage and mental senility of age. There seems to be a growing disposition for friends to shirk their responsibility in caring for this unfortunate class and to saddle the care of them on the public institutions. It is true that in some cases the relatives are poor and unable to bear the burden of caring for them; in others it is simply a case of heartless neglect. They are usually harmless but often a little troublesome and uncleanly in their habits. Should they happen to be first placed in one of the so-called charitable institutions, the authorities in these institutions soon begin to clamor for their admission to the asylum, and after every other charity has rejected them, these weary old wanderers find a comfortable resting place in the bosom of the asylum.

## DISCHARGES.

The number of discharges is 84, against 61 last year, being an increase of discharges over last year of 23. Of the discharges, 81 were recovered or improved, being 34% of the number admitted during the year. Considering the large number of admissions and the short time many of them were under treatment this is a very creditable showing. We transferred 20 women to Mimico Asylum during the year, but this number is not included in our discharges.

## DEATHS.

Out of 1,129 cases under treatment during the year 48 died, or 4%, which is far below the average asylum death rate. Many of the deaths occurred from the infirmity of age or the exhaustion of dementia. The general health of the inmates was first-class. It is gratifying to record that in the care and treatment of so large a number of irresponsible beings, many of whom are possessed of strong suicidal and homicidal propensities, no serious accident occurred, and all the deaths are attributable to natural causes.

The good health of the household is largely attributable to the fact that a large proportion are engaged at outdoor work, others in healthful exercise at games. In many of the halls not a patient is to be found for several hours each day in fine weather; those not otherwise engaged spend their time in meandering about under the beautiful shady grove which adjoins the asylum buildings.

## COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The per capita cost of maintenance is \$113.90, as against \$126.82 last year, which is a reduction per patient of \$12.92. Last year I thought the per capita cost had reached the lowest possible rate compatible with efficiency, and I am more than surprised to find this year a further considerable reduction. I feel that unless I can give some rational explanation of this reduction, that I am liable to the charge of penurious administration. The only item to which I can point as having effected an unusual reduction is that of fuel. Out of an appropriation of \$15,000 for fuel only \$7,754.91 has been expended, leaving \$7,245.09 unexpended. If the whole year's supply had been delivered now it would raise the per capita cost \$7.96, thus making the total per capita \$121.86; this would still make the rate \$4.96 less than last year per patient.

We have housing accommodation for only half of the year's supply of coal, and the other half, in other years, had to be stored outdoors and to be all re-handled again, not to speak of the deterioration it suffered by exposure to the weather. Your plan of having the one-half delivered during the summer and the other half during the winter is strongly to be commended.

The per capita cost of maintenance at this asylum is away below the average cost of maintenance in both Europe and America, and at once raises the question whether or not we are practising a too rigid economy. I am deeply sensible of the fact that a too parsimonious administration may prove to be the poorest economy, and yet, comparing our whole equipment with similar institutions at home and abroad, I make bold to say that we stand well up to the average in everything pertaining to the comfort, care and treatment of our patients. Our percentage of recoveries and low death rate during a series of years bears ample testimony to the fact that we are discharging our proper function fairly and efficiently. In an immense institution like this the avenues for extravagance and waste are many, and it is only by the most careful and vigilant oversight that they are reduced to a minimum. The per capita cost includes food, lodging, washing, clothing for 90 per cent., water, light, fuel, medicine, amusement, salaries and wages of 115 officers and employees and their board, lodging and house furnishings, bedding, tools, implements, repairs, etc.

All this has been done during the year at a per capita rate of \$113.90, or \$2.19 per week. In this age of intense searchings after extravagance surely the most fastidious, hypercritical judge must be silenced in the face of such a financial record.



## ALTERATIONS AND REPAIRS.

During the year the new hall dining rooms have been completed. The old associated dining room at main building has been converted into dormitories, giving us twenty-four additional beds. The old winding stair-cases at Main Building which were intended for a fire escape, but which were really fire traps, were taken out and the room they occupied converted into dormitories. The change gave us thirty-two additional beds.

A new kitchen and portico over front door were added to the house occupied by the assistant storekeeper and the premises were enclosed by a neat wire fence. The kitchen part of both the farmer and butcher's houses was re-shingled and new floors were laid. A water connection was also made to these houses from the asylum system, and water pipes, sinks, etc., were put in.

The walls and ceilings of the new dining rooms have been all painted and the wood-work grained by our own labor. A useless partition in the dining-room at east house has been taken out which gives much needed additional room. A new maple floor in Hall D dining room and landing in centre building was laid. The electric time detector service at main building and orchard house has been re-wired and electric bells were put in the offices. The telephone system has been extended to Superintendent's House, East House and stable.

The old smoke chimney at pump house, which was too small and had an imperfect draft, was pulled down and a new and larger one erected. This will effect a considerable saving in fuel and add to the efficiency of the pumping.

The six inch water main from the pump house on Queen street to the asylum was taken up and the joints all re-corked. A new connection was also made between the hydrant system at the asylum and the basement pumps at east and west wings of Main Building, thus giving us a duplicate system of pumping for fire protection. A new engineer's shop is now in course of erection and the room occupied by this department in the basement of Main Building will soon be vacated. I purpose as soon as possible to transfer the tailor and shoemaker shops from East House to the basement of Main Building. There is an appropriation for a new ice house this year, but so far a plan has not been submitted. A new portico at front entrance to Main Building is in early contemplation; a plan is submitted and the work will soon begin. Many pieces of furniture and bric-a-brac have been made in the carpenter shop, as well as alterations and repairs too numerous to mention.

## EPILEPTICS.

In my report last year I drew your attention to the fact that there were 292 epileptics in the asylums of this province. I need not reiterate the arguments I then used in favor of the separate care and treatment of this unfortunate class. It is sufficient for me to say that I am more than ever convinced of the correctness of my position on that subject. I am pleased to note that, without a hint from me except what was included in my report, the Ontario Medical Association took the subject up at its last meeting in June and a delegation was appointed to confer with the government and press the claims of this class for separate care. On the 20th of September this delegation had an interview with the government when the whole subject was presented and ably discussed. The question of cost was very properly raised, and the fact that so large a sum is already expended in charity makes the government hesitate about incurring new obligations. The ever increasing demand for asylum accommodation together with the steady proportionate increase of epileptics will however necessitate the erection of further buildings before many years. To colonize the epileptics now in the asylums in a separate institution is simply providing further accommodation for lunatics, who will take the place in the asylums which the epileptics vacate.

The Legislature of New York State has passed a bill providing for the purchase of 1,875 acres of beautiful land in the Genesee Valley for the establishment of an institution to be known as the "Craig Colony for Epileptics." The colony is named after the late Oscar Craig, President for several years of the State Board of Charities. It has been a colony of the Shakers for thirty years and is well adapted to its new use.

*The Medical News* says: "At the meeting of the Illinois State Medical Society held at Decatur, a resolution was introduced and unanimously passed endorsing a proposition for an epileptic colony on the Bielfeld plan in Germany. The matter was referred to the legislative committee with instructions to bring the subject before the next legislature and to use all honorable means to have such a colony established."

The State of Ohio has already established a colony at Gallipolis. The whole trend of opinion the world over is in the direction of separate care for epileptics on the industrial plan. I trust the rich Province of Ontario will not lag behind in this most worthy and beneficent enterprise.

There were 12 epileptics admitted to this asylum during the year, 8 males and 4 females.

#### PREVENTION OF INSANITY.

Looking over the domain of medical science during the last quarter of a century, we are amazed at the marvellous advancement which has been made under the keen light of modern scientific research. The old humoral pathology of our forefathers, with its wealth of bleedings and purgations, has given place, under the revelations of the microscope, to the newer and more rational germ theory in the etiology of disease. In no department has there been greater progress than in the prevention of disease. The true physician now regards the curing of disease as a secondary part of his work and that a higher and nobler mission awaits him in its prevention. The wide dissemination of knowledge on the laws of hygiene and sanitation has already done much to lower the death rate and increase the comfort and happiness of humanity.

The discovery by Professor Koch of the bacillus of tuberculosis, and its communicability from one to another, even from the food we eat and the air we breathe, has robbed that terrible scourge of half its terrors, and it is now classed among the curable and preventable diseases; and the same may be said of many other diseases. The Legislature has made it imperative to establish boards of health in every city, town, village and township for the preservation of the public health, and a rigid quarantine is enforced at the frontier to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases from other countries. All this is in the right direction and furnishes unmistakable evidence that the trend of scientific research as well as legislation is in the direction of preventing disease. As psychologists we may well ask the question: What is being done for the prevention of insanity? Are we operating the same keen search-light of enquiry as our confreres in other departments of medical science into the cause or causes of insanity? Are we like faithful sentinels on our watch towers erecting finger-boards, lighthouses and storm signals, to warn a heedless and unwary public against the dangerous rocks and pitfalls which beset them on every side, or are we simply contenting ourselves with year by year giving a statistical record of the operations of our asylums and supinely folding our arms in self-conscious resignation that our whole duty has been discharged to the Government and the public at large?

As the head officer of a large institution, with 1,000 lunatics under my charge, I feel that a higher duty devolves upon me than this. It is true we meet at our annual psychological associations and read and discuss papers relating to the cure and treatment of the insane and the pathology and etiology of mental disease, but how seldom is anything heard relating to its prevention.

Amid the mental wreckage of a large asylum, the field for observation and scientific study into causes, effects and remedies is most inviting to the student of psychology. There is little doubt that the fundamental causes of insanity lie deeply imbedded in the moral and social habits of society, and in that sense it may be said they come more within the range of the moralist and sociologist than the psychologist, for their solution. I do not admit that.

To the psychologist belongs the duty of sounding the alarm, of pointing out causes, effects and remedies; moral and social agencies may be, and should be, used as adjuncts and handmaidens for the accomplishment of the end. A delicacy has surrounded the proper treatment of this question, from the fact that many people regard insanity as a



mark of disgrace and of social inferiority, and many devices are resorted to for the purpose of concealing it from the public. They do not seem to know that all disease, whether of the brain or any other organ of the body, is the result of the violation of natural law, that all diseases, whether of the brain or other organs, are amenable to treatment, and all are preventable.

I purpose to direct your attention to a few of the fundamental causes of mental alienation and which are in a large measure preventable. I was pleased to notice that your report of last year was largely quoted from by the press of this province, showing that the questions treated therein are of profound interest to the public. It is to be regretted that these reports do not reach a larger constituency of readers, and the desirability of giving them a wider circulation may be worthy of your consideration.

#### HEREDITY.

In my report of last year I noted the fact that out of a total resident population in this asylum of 896 patients, 264, or 30 per cent., were directly traceable to heredity. This year 233 new cases have been admitted, and out of that number 76 cases, or 32 per cent., have a direct hereditary taint. It is a notorious fact that certain sections of the province are perfect breeding-grounds of insanity. By a process of inbreeding through intermarriage the genealogical tree of insanity can be traced with absolute certainty. This condition of things exists largely in the rural districts where people seldom go from home and see little of the world. The young people marry their relatives from convenience, and often for the purpose of retaining property in the family. The only remedy for this is the admixture of healthy foreign blood, and the young men would do well to follow the example of Cain and go to the land of Nod in search of wives.

It is quite a common thing for young people who have been confined in an asylum to be discharged and afterwards marry, and more common still for married people who have already begotten children, to be discharged and again beget children. Such children can scarcely hope to escape the inexorable law of heredity, and in turn transmit their mental instability to future generations.

Dr. Blandford, Lecturer on Psychological Medicine at St. George's Hospital, London, and president of the Psychological Section at the last meeting of the British Medical Association, held in Bristol, made an excellent address on this subject. I regret that space forbids me from quoting more than the following:

"I have long been of the opinion that insanity is to be prevented chiefly by limiting the propagation of this most fearful disease through the union of affected persons. I am convinced that the only way to really diminish and finally stamp out insanity is by so educating public opinion, that those who have been insane or are threatened with insanity, shall, in the face of such public opinion, abstain from bringing into the world children who must certainly contain in them the potentiality of insanity, who will some of them develop it, even if others escape, and so will hand on the heritage from generation to generation till the race dies out."

#### ALCOHOL.

Alcoholic insanity is now a well recognized form of mental alienation. Alcohol has a peculiar affinity for the brain and nervous system; no man can drink alcohol habitually to excess without suffering mental impairment. I care not how strongly he may be endowed mentally. The brightest mind becomes clouded and dazed and the moral sense blunted, he loses that keenness of perception and power of sustained effort so necessary to success in life, and if persisted in the degenerative process goes on till it ends in mental and moral imbecility.

It is gratifying to note that public opinion is being aroused to the enormity of this giant evil from a moral and social standpoint.

## VENEREAL DISEASE.

Tongue cannot tell, nor the wisdom of man compute, the devastating effects of syphilis upon the human race. The moral, physical and mental wreckage wrought by this terrible scourge is beyond computation. Acquired in one generation, it insidiously propagates itself to future generations, until who can tell when once acquired that they are entirely free from it. It masquerades under so many assumed names, that it often taxes the skill of the most experienced physician to diagnose it. Strange to say, it is only in recent years that the true relation of syphilis to insanity was discovered. That insidious but fatal form of insanity known as general paresis has been fully demonstrated as traceable to this virulent poison.

## MASTURBATION.

In the popular mind, masturbation is regarded as the most potent of all causes in producing insanity. Recent scientific research and observation on this subject proves that a good deal of misconception has existed on this subject, not only in the popular mind but among the profession as well.

The new school of psychology teaches that masturbation is merely a symptom of insanity, and not the cause; that the persistent masturbator is either the victim of an hereditary or acquired neurosis for which he is not responsible.

My own opinion tends to largely confirm this theory. It is true that many masturbate who do not become insane, but when persisted in, in the face of warning and advice, it is unmistakable evidence of a weak mentality, and soon hurries the unhappy victim on from one stage of mental degeneration to another with terminal dementia to wind up the scene.

Much may be done to avert this terrible calamity by careful training, education and healthy environment. Invigorating athletic sports should be insisted upon as a "*Sine qua non*." The company, associations and literature should be carefully selected, trashy love stories should be discarded, and everything calculated to excite erotic passions should be religiously avoided.

## MENTAL WORRY.

Mental worry is a prolific cause of insanity, and includes a great variety of causes, such as loss of friends, disappointment in love, business reverses, blighted hopes and aspirations, domestic infelicity, hardship and privations, want of work; each and all contribute their quota to swell the ranks of our insane population.

The fierce struggle after the almighty dollar, the keen competition in business, the break-neck struggle with poverty for social rank and position, and the frantic effort to keep up appearances without the means to afford it, late hours and dissipation; all these require a high degree of mental tension to maintain, and that many falter and break down by the way is not to be wondered at. Nature keeps a strict and impartial account. No person, whatever their rank in life, can violate these laws with impunity. She visits rich and poor alike with the same penalties.

Nervous prostration is the fashionable name for a long category of undefinable symptoms the result of the above named excesses; outraged nature would be a more pertinent, though not quite so euphonious a term. It is associated with sleeplessness; enfeebled digestion and constipation. The brain is exhausted and needs rest and repair; sleep is the sovereign remedy for this condition, but too often it is wooed in vain and the jilted victim suffers untold agony. The borderland between this condition and insanity is a very narrow one, and happy is he who succeeds in staying its progress without crossing that line from whence he may never return.

## EVOLUTION.

The rapid evolution of the human brain during the present century as expressed in the marvellous development and complexity of every department of commerce, art and science, together with the restless energy and keen competition in every department of business makes the struggle for existence more and more precarious to a large percentage of the human family who are not sufficiently endowed mentally to cope with the new order of things. The unsophisticated mind stands appalled at the general upheaval of



old systems, traditions and conventionalities, not only the superstructure but the very foundations of old systems and beliefs are threatened with annihilation, and it is only the highly energized brain that can successfully cope with its new environment.

A large proportion of the human race are born into the world so weakly endowed mentally that it is only under certain favorable conditions that they are able to compete in the struggle for existence. The old fashioned days of our forefathers when muscle was at a premium, and brain at a discount have now passed away. The converse of this is now most emphatically true, and it is now more than ever a question of the survival of the fittest, mentally. The marvellous development in every department of human affairs has its analogue in the increased complexity of the human brain which renders it more than ever susceptible to disturbance.

The statistical records of our asylums prove that at least 50 per cent. of the inmates are drawn from the farming class. It is only reasonable to expect that in a province where agriculture is the preponderating industry, that the farming community would furnish the largest quota in our asylums. Experience, however, proves that more of this class become insane than their proportionate number to the whole community would warrant.

Many causes contribute to this unfortunate result, such as social isolation, especially in remote regions, imperfect hygiene and sanitation, crop failures and the stern battle with poverty, the weary monotonous grind at the mill of labor, inattention to personal cleanliness, lack of diversity in diet, etc.

The human brain is a many functioned organ which requires a great diversity of exercise, recreation and rest to maintain it at a proper standard of equilibrium. The holiday season has not yet reached this class to any extent, want of time and money are pleaded in extenuation. That many have not the means is true, but many who have prefer to vegetate at home in a weary unceasing round of toil. The outside world with its pulsating energies and quickening impulses is to them a blank. Nature's grand panorama of mountain, lake, and river is to them a sealed book. The grandest and noblest emotions of the mind lie unawakened, and unattuned to nature's lyre, and the busy hum of social and industrial enterprise. Is it any wonder that so many become melancholic and give up in hopeless despair, or terminate a miserable existence by suicide.

#### OVERSTUDY.

Overstudy is a cause of insanity. Especially is this the case in youth when the mind is tender and plastic and in the process of growth and development. The student who burns the midnight oil is to be commended for his industry, but too often he burns out his brain at the same time. The precocious youths who take the prizes and scholarships at school and college, and who are the joy and pride of ambitious teachers and indulgent parents should beware, the process of waste may be greater than the process of repair, and mental bankruptcy will be the result. Better to lay the foundation of a good healthy physique in youth on which to build a healthy superstructure of mental power.

Great minds, like the most luscious fruits, mature slowly. Hothouse fruit is insipid and tasteless, as a rule slow growth means strength and endurance, and forced growth means weakness and early decay.

It is questionable if the overweighted curricula of our schools, colleges and universities are not unduly taxing the mental resources of the rising generation. Nowadays the race for educational honors is not to the swift, but to the strong, in fact it is largely a question of mental and physical endurance.

If this be true of our boys, what shall we say of its effect upon the more tender, sensitive brain and nervous organization of our girls. I have no sympathy with a good deal of the nonsense we read or hear about man's mental superiority over women, for I believe that each is superior to the other in their relative spheres, and the one is but the complement of the other. The trend of higher education for women seems to be in the direction of equipping them as competitors to men in the various professions and other avenues of business. All this is wrong; education should be

sought for its own sake and the culture and refinement which accompanies it. The girl at puberty is severely handicapped by the physiological process which nature imposes upon her, which is a heavy tax upon her mental and physical forces.

She cannot successfully compete with man except at the risk of sacrificing her health; woman was not created as a competitor, but as a helper to man, and modern tendencies in the opposite direction are strongly to be deprecated.

The corner stone upon which all true social and national life are built is the home. There, man gives her undisputed sway, in that realm she has no competitor, in that sphere man ungrudgingly recognizes her superiority; but when she descends from that lofty position to compete with man and demands her rights, then she must abandon her high prerogative of privilege, which man willingly accords her, and be content with her rights.

The tendency of the age is to abandon the home and substitute for it a more artificial mode of living; in this there is already evidence of social and national degeneration.

#### WANTS.

An appropriation was made at the last meeting of the Legislature for the erection of an infirmary, a plan was submitted and tenders asked for, but I believe the tenders so far exceeded the appropriation that the work is to be abandoned this year. I need not say that this was a very great disappointment to us. I trust the appropriation next year will be sufficient to assure its early completion. The gardener should have a house situated so that he could have a better supervision over the garden than at present.

A 50-foot addition to the piggery is needed; had we the material the work might be done by our own labor. The refrigerator at slaughter house needs remodelling; the cooling chamber is too large for the ice house and there is great waste of ice. A kitchen should be built at East House. The food is cooked at main building and has to be carted over at each meal. I need not say that in winter especially it is cold and unpalatable before it is served.

Verandahs on the front of main building would be a great source of pleasure and comfort to the patients. The beautiful location of the building with its splendid panoramic outlook of city, lake and landscape is quite enchanting.

A new gate and 150 ft. of iron fence at the entrance to main avenue, near the porter's lodge on James street is needed. We have a very beautiful avenue of trees and carriage driveway, but its beauty is very much marred by the forbidding entrance.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

The subject of water supply is still an engrossing question with us. The fact that every gallon of water we use has to be raised a height of 300 ft., and that the contingency of a disabled pump or the bursting of a water main may plunge us into all the horrors of a water famine is sufficient to keep the subject of devising other ways and means of providing a supply prominently before us. That a sufficient supply may be found on the mountain to the south of us is still problematical. An offer has been made to furnish a supply on certain terms, but whether or not it would be wise to accept the offer on the terms proposed is still an open question. There are several natural flowing springs a mile or so to the south of us which could be piped into our reservoir by gravitation; whether a sufficient supply could be secured in this way is still open to doubt. In case the natural supply was found to be insufficient, a compensatory flow might be secured by drilling. I need not say that the whole question is worthy of your closest attention. Any scheme which would furnish us a full or even a partial supply on the mountain, and overcome the cost of pumping from the city, not to speak of the risk we run from a short supply in case of fire, would be the greatest boon which could possibly be conferred upon us.

#### FARM.

The products of the farm have been well up to the average, and some things in excess. The hay crop was very abundant and yielded 219 tons, wheat yielded 300 bushels, oats 1,850 bushels. We sold 177 live hogs from which we realized \$1,700.00. The estimated yield of potatoes is 195,000 lbs., turnips 130,500 lbs., mangolds 2,300



bushels, milk 26,015 gallons, corn for silo 20 acres ; 1,312 rods of drain tile were laid ; 80 rods of new fence were made and old fences repaired ; 156 rods of locust hedge were planted ; 50 loads of gravel were hauled from the beach ; a large quantity of coal, wood, stone, sods, etc., were hauled and several hundred stumps were pulled.

The Provincial Ploughing Match, under the auspices of the Wentworth Pioneer Ploughing Club was held on the asylum farm, on November the 8th. Sixty-four ploughmen competed and 15 acres of land were ploughed. A large number of the yeomanry of Wentworth and surrounding countries were present. Luncheon was served at noon in the field and a substantial dinner in the evening to the ploughmen, directors of the society, judges, and about 200 guests. After dinner a dance followed in the spacious amusement hall in which ploughmen and lunatics joined in fraternal intercourse. It was a gala day, long to be remembered by the patients.

#### GARDEN.

The products of the garden have been excellent both in quantity and quality. A large quantity of fruit and vegetables was furnished in season, and contributed in no small degree to our dietary. We have added about 10 acres to the garden, and this land is now being underdrained. The ornamental grounds have been kept in excellent condition. We hauled 50 loads of gravel from the beach to be placed on the main avenue road. A large amount of sodding was done around the new dining rooms.

The extension of our pleasure grounds requires an increase in the greenhouse for potting flowers to beautify the lawns. I would recommend a small appropriation for that purpose next year.

#### AMUSEMENTS.

More attention than ever has been given to outdoor amusements ; in winter curling and skating are the chief amusements. In summer baseball, tennis, croquet, cricket, and bowling on the green. Many matches have been played with outside clubs in which the patients joined.

The annual athletic sports were held on September the 8th ; a long programme of events was keenly contested, and prizes were awarded for each event, closing with a tug of war between the patients of Main Building and Orchard House. In the female department prizes were also awarded for the best dressed patients in institution clothing, and for a great variety of fancy work. Mrs. Charlton, Mrs. Wardrope and Miss Bristol from the city kindly acted as judges in the female department. In winter the usual weekly dance is kept up, alternating with concerts, at homes, parlor games, etc.

#### RELIGIOUS SERVICE.

Religious service is held regularly every sabbath morning at 9 a.m. by the clergy of the city. Roman Catholic service is held every alternate sabbath in the afternoon. We extend to the clergy our grateful acknowledgments for their kindness in ministering to our spiritual wants.

#### CONCLUSION.

The year just closed has been full of harmony, activity and progress, and the utmost good feeling has prevailed between myself and every member of the staff. I am again under renewed obligations to yourself for unvarying courtesy and kindness in the discharge of my public duties. Everything reasonable asked for, or suggestion offered, touching the welfare of the institution has received your prompt consideration and attention, and I am sure that whatever success we may have achieved is largely due to your matured wisdom and advice. I trust we have been successful in easing the burden of many afflicted homes, and of bringing light out of darkness to many distracted minds.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. CHRISTIE, ESQ.,  
Inspector of Asylums,  
Toronto.

JAMES RUSSELL,  
Medical Superintendent.

# ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Hamilton, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

TABLE No. 1,

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1893.....				428	468	896
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	51	58	109			
" Medical Certificate.....	52	72	124	103	130	233
Total number under treatment during year .....				531	598	1,129
Discharges during year :						
As recovered .....	23	31	54			
" improved .....	10	17	27			
" unimproved .....	3		3			
Total number of discharges during year.....	36	48	84			
Died .....	26	22	48			
Eloped .....	3		3			
Transferred .....		20	20	65	90	155
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1894.....				466	508	974
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum ..				1,470	1,501	2,971
" discharged .....	482	569	1,051			
" died .....	372	304	676			
" eloped .....	65	1	66			
" transferred.....	85	119	204	1,004	993	1,997
" remaining, 30th September, 1894 ....				466	508	974
No of applications on file 30th September, 1894 ....	10	11	21			

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.

	Male. Female. Total.		
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 6th of September, 1894) ....	473	520	993
Minimum " " (on the 1st of October, 1894) ... ..	428	468	896
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year .....	165,717	179,820	345,537
Daily average population .....	454,019	492,657	946,676

Social state.	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Married and widowed .....	56	75	131	692	849	1,541
Single .....	47	55	102	778	652	1,430
Total .....	103	130	233	1,470	1,501	2,971

Religion.						
Presbyterians .....	14	15	29	275	260	535
Episcopalians .....	21	24	45	310	268	578
Methodists .....	25	37	62	323	367	690
Baptists .....	4	9	13	68	98	166
Congregationalists .....				9	11	20
Roman Catholics .....	24	25	49	280	309	589
Mennonites .....	1		1	15	7	22
Quakers .....				8	5	13
Infidels .....				1		1
Other denominations .....	9	15	24	109	132	241
Not reported .....	5	5	10	72	44	116
Total .....	103	130	233	1,470	1,501	2,971

Nationalities.						
English .....	19	18	37	245	174	419
Irish .....	7	24	31	203	292	495
Scotch .....	5	6	11	103	116	219
Canadian .....	62	73	135	786	789	1,575
United States .....	2	2	4	39	40	79
Other countries .....	4	3	7	54	55	109
Unknown .....	4	4	8	40	35	75
Total .....	103	130	233	1,470	1,501	2,971



TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th September, 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....	2	1	3	9	3	12
Brant .....	1	9	10	68	78	146
Bruce .....				5	12	17
Carleton .....				10	10	20
Dufferin .....	2	1	3	12	14	26
Elgin .....				3	6	9
Essex .....					1	1
Frontenac .....				14	7	21
Grey .....	3	5	8	56	43	99
Haldimand .....	3	5	8	62	53	115
Halton .....	1	1	2	48	48	96
Hastings .....	1	3	4	6	7	13
Huron .....				3	8	11
Kent .....				2	4	6
Lambton .....				3	2	5
Lanark .....		1	1	1	2	3
Leeds and Grenville .....		1	1	6	6	12
Lennox and Addington .....		1	1	10	1	11
Lincoln .....	4	4	8	84	87	171
Middlesex .....				9	6	15
Muskoka District .....	1		1	13	2	15
Nipissing District .....	1		1	1		1
Norfolk .....	5	5	10	58	65	123
Northumberland and Durham .....	1		1	35	28	63
Ontario .....		1	1	24	32	56
Oxford .....				11	6	17
Parry Sound District .....				3	3	6
Peel .....		1	1	14	23	37
Perth .....	1		1	3	7	10
Peterborough .....	1	2	3	8	15	23
Prescott and Russell .....		1	1	3	3	6
Prince Edward .....				5	2	7
Rainy River District .....				1		1
Renfrew .....	1		1	4	2	6
Simcoe .....	15	13	28	198	154	352
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....				13	9	22
Thunder Bay District .....				4	2	6
Victoria .....	1	1	2	11	17	28
Waterloo .....	11	7	18	65	59	124
Welland .....	6	2	8	60	72	132
Wellington .....	9	15	24	121	142	263
Wentworth .....	20	22	42	248	289	537
York .....	13	28	41	155	171	326
Not classed .....				1		1
Total admissions .....	103	130	233	1,470	1,501	2,971



TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th September, 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	2	1	3	8	1	9
Brant .....	1		1	32	20	52
Bruce .....				5	7	12
Carleton .....				9	6	15
Dufferin .....	2		2	11	6	17
Elgin .....				1	1	2
Essex .....					1	1
Frontenac.....				13	2	15
Grey .....	1	4	5	37	20	57
Haldimand .....		1	1	27	13	40
Halton .....				24	16	40
Hastings .....	1	3	4	6	5	11
Huron .....					2	2
Kent .....				1		1
Lambton .....				3	1	4
Lanark .....		1	1	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville .....		1	1	6	5	11
Lennox and Addington .....				9		9
Lincoln .....	2	1	3	57	36	93
Middlesex .....				3	1	4
Muskoka District.....	1		1	8	2	10
Nipissing District .....	1		1	1		1
Norfolk .....	3	2	5	35	29	64
Northumberland and Durham .....	1		1	22	13	35
Ontario .....		1	1	18	19	37
Oxford .....				7	5	12
Parry Sound District .....				3	2	5
Peel .....		1	1	5	8	13
Perth .....	1		1	2	5	7
Peterborough .....	1	2	3	8	11	19
Prescott and Russell.....		1	1	3	3	6
Prince Edward .....				3	2	5
Rainy River District.....				1		1
Renfrew .....	1		1	4		4
Simcoe .....	8	3	11	144	80	224
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....				11	3	14
Thunder Bay District.....				4	2	6
Victoria .....	1	1	2	9	14	23
Waterloo .....	7		7	40	14	54
Welland .....				30	17	47
Wellington.....	3	8	11	48	33	81
Wentworth.....	3	1	4	48	41	89
York .....	11	26	37	129	126	255
Not classed.....						
Total admissions .....	51	58	109	836	473	1,409

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	E. C. ....	M. ....	January 25, 1891.....	October 13, 1893.....	Improved.
2	D. McN. ....	M. ....	July 2, 1891.....	" 21, " .....	Recovered.
3	M. T. ....	F. ....	June 28, 1892.....	November 8, " .....	Improved.
4	M. J. L. ....	F. ....	October 8, 1892.....	" 25, " .....	"
5	E. J. G. ....	F. ....	February 12, 1892.....	December 20, " .....	"
6	A. K. ....	M. ....	November 4, 1893.....	" 20, " .....	Recovered.
7	E. H. ....	F. ....	October 2, 1893.....	" 22, " .....	Improved.
8	E. A. ....	M. ....	January 14, 1893.....	" 29, " .....	Unimproved.
9	M. C. ....	F. ....	June 28, 1893.....	" 30, " .....	Recovered.
10	E. M. ....	F. ....	October 11, 1892.....	January 8, 1894.....	"
11	F. H. T. ....	M. ....	September 7, 1893.....	" 9, " .....	"
12	M. A. McC. ....	F. ....	November 28, 1893.....	" 11, " .....	"
13	S. B. ....	F. ....	August 2, 1893.....	" 11, " .....	"
14	F. V. G. ....	M. ....	August 21, 1893.....	" 11, " .....	"
15	A. E. C. ....	M. ....	March 20, 1893.....	" 12, " .....	"
16	E. McC. ....	F. ....	October 12, 1893.....	" 24, " .....	"
17	J. G. G. ....	F. ....	July 31, 1893.....	" 27, " .....	"
18	A. M. ....	F. ....	July 27, 1893.....	February 6, " .....	"
19	E. P. ....	M. ....	October 4, 1893.....	" 14, " .....	Unimproved.
20	J. W. ....	M. ....	October 28, 1893.....	" 20, " .....	Recovered.
21	M. E. C. ....	F. ....	October 19, 1892.....	March 15, " .....	Improved.
22	K. F. ....	F. ....	March 16, 1893.....	" 15, " .....	Recovered.
23	E. A. D. ....	F. ....	November 7, 1892.....	" 22, " .....	"
24	M. F. ....	F. ....	May 26, 1892.....	April 4, " .....	Improved.
25	O. R. ....	M. ....	October 21, 1892.....	" 7, " .....	Recovered.
26	K. M. G. ....	F. ....	November 3, 1893.....	" 9, " .....	"
27	F. K. ....	M. ....	May 27, 1893.....	" 11, " .....	Improved.
28	E. H. ....	F. ....	December 26, 1893.....	" 13, " .....	Recovered.
29	A. K. ....	M. ....	May 9, 1892.....	" 16, " .....	Unimproved
30	E. N. ....	F. ....	January 5, 1893.....	" 18, " .....	Recovered.
31	P. McC. ....	F. ....	June 2, 1893.....	" 24, " .....	"
32	J. S. ....	M. ....	December 13, 1893.....	" 25, " .....	"
33	E. M. C. ....	F. ....	June 8, 1893.....	" 28, " .....	"
34	J. P. ....	M. ....	July 12, 1893.....	May 1, " .....	"
35	C. P. ....	F. ....	August 27, 1889.....	" 3, " .....	Improved.
36	G. H. ....	M. ....	February 5, 1894.....	" 7, " .....	Recovered.
37	C. S. ....	M. ....	October 3, 1893.....	" 8, " .....	Improved.
38	E. N. ....	F. ....	April 7, 1894.....	" 22, " .....	"
39	A. C. ....	F. ....	June 2, 1890.....	" 25, " .....	"
40	J. F. ....	M. ....	May 23, 1893.....	" 25, " .....	"
41	A. M. S. ....	F. ....	May 1, 1889.....	June 1, " .....	Recovered.
42	M. Y. ....	F. ....	December 8, 1893.....	" 6, " .....	Improved.
43	E. J. H. ....	F. ....	March 23, 1894.....	" 16, " .....	"
44	E. C. W. ....	F. ....	April 25, 1891.....	" 16, " .....	"
45	H. G. ....	M. ....	May 2, 1894.....	" 22, " .....	"
46	L. M. L. ....	F. ....	December 4, 1893.....	" 23, " .....	Recovered.
47	S. A. L. ....	F. ....	May 14, 1889.....	July 4, " .....	"
48	M. E. E. ....	F. ....	May 5, 1892.....	" 5, " .....	"
49	G. G. ....	M. ....	February 2, 1894.....	" 16, " .....	"
50	L. N. ....	M. ....	January 2, 1894.....	" 18, " .....	Improved.
51	D. P. ....	M. ....	February 16, 1894.....	" 25, " .....	"
52	H. R. ....	F. ....	January 19, 1893.....	" 28, " .....	"
53	C. I. ....	M. ....	June 21, 1894.....	" 28, " .....	Recovered.
54	R. H. ....	M. ....	April 3, 1894.....	" 28, " .....	"
55	T. J. ....	M. ....	January 25, 1894.....	August 14, " .....	"
56	J. C. ....	M. ....	October 17, 1893.....	" 22, " .....	"
57	C. B. ....	M. ....	March 12, 1894.....	" 22, " .....	"
58	M. J. D. ....	F. ....	December 22, 1891.....	" 24, " .....	Improved.
59	E. D. ....	F. ....	June 6, 1893.....	" 27, " .....	Recovered.
60	W. S. W. ....	M. ....	May 15, 1894.....	" 28, " .....	"
61	K. C. ....	F. ....	December 22, 1893.....	" 29, " .....	"

TABLE No. 5.—*Concluded.*

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
62	M. O. F.....	F.....	January 29, 1894.....	August 29, 1894.....	Improved.
63	J. C.....	F.....	April 10, 1894.....	" 29, " .....	Recovered.
64	A. S.....	M.....	August 1, 1893.....	" 31, " .....	"
65	R. J. S.....	M.....	August 10, 1893.....	September 3, " .....	"
66	L. S.....	F.....	August 8, 1893.....	" 7, " .....	Improved.
67	L. H.....	F.....	September 19, 1893.....	" 7, " .....	Recovered.
68	M. P.....	F.....	March 22, 1893.....	" 7, " .....	"
69	E. McC.....	F.....	November 18, 1893.....	" 8, " .....	"
70	M. V.....	M.....	June 18, 1888.....	" 11, " .....	"
71	W. J. C.....	M.....	November 27, 1893.....	" 12, " .....	"
72	J. McC.....	M.....	November 2, 1893.....	" 15, " .....	"
73	C. H. S.....	M.....	May 20, 1893.....	" 17, " .....	Improved.
74	C. E. S.....	M.....	February 12, 1894.....	" 18, " .....	Recovered.
75	M. L.....	F.....	February 22, 1894.....	" 18, " .....	"
76	R. R.....	M.....	December 12, 1893.....	" 20, " .....	Improved.
77	C. R.....	F.....	January 31, 1894.....	" 21, " .....	Recovered.
78	A. A.....	F.....	June 6, 1894.....	" 24, " .....	"
79	L. C.....	F.....	February 9, 1887.....	" 24, " .....	"
80	E. K.....	F.....	December 21, 1892.....	" 25, " .....	"
81	L. L.....	M.....	October 19, 1893.....	" 29, " .....	Improved.
82	B. C.....	F.....	May 22, 1894.....	" 29, " .....	Recovered.
83	J. D. D.....	F.....	June 14, 1893.....	" 29, " .....	Improved.
84	E. C.....	F.....	April 3, 1894.....	" 29, " .....	Recovered.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1..	W. W. ....	M. ....	68	October 4, 1893. ....	9	9	19	General paralysis.
2..	J. W. ....	M. ....	40	" 31, " ....	1	1	8	Exhaustion of acute mania.
3..	W. J. W. ....	M. ....	42	November 1, " ....	3	6	17	Epilepsy.
4..	E. R. ....	F. ....	37	" 13, " ....	11	3	26	Cystic tumor of brain.
5..	D. C. ....	M. ....	58	" 16, " ....	14	2	10	Exhaustion of dementia.
6..	E. L. ....	F. ....	30	" 17, " ....	2	1	10	Phthisis.
7..	E. G. K. ....	M. ....	58	" 23, " ....	9	11	11	Bright's disease.
8..	E. G. ....	F. ....	81	December 8, " ....	1	1	26	Senile decay.
9..	E. H. F. B. ....	M. ....	38	" 9, " ....	3	3	24	General paralysis.
10..	J. W. ....	F. ....	69	" 10, " ....	7	7	8	Senile decay.
11..	E. McG. ....	F. ....	46	" 16, " ....	1	27	27	Apoplexy.
12..	W. B. ....	M. ....	64	" 19, " ....	1	4	29	Influenza.
13..	E. A. D. ....	F. ....	35	" 27, " ....	2	27	27	Exhaustion of mania.
14..	W. H. ....	M. ....	29	" 27, " ....	5	5	11	Diarrhœa.
15..	E. P. ....	M. ....	58	" 30, " ....	16	1	1	Erysipelas.
16..	M. H. ....	F. ....	90	January 9, 1894. ....	21	21	21	Senile decay.
17..	C. K. ....	F. ....	21	" 9, " ....	7	7	7	Exhaustion of mania.
18..	M. M. ....	F. ....	52	" 12, " ....	17	9	26	Cancer of uterus.
19..	A. L. ....	M. ....	45	" 15, " ....	7	2	3	Epileptic dementia.
20..	C. C. ....	M. ....	39	" 15, " ....	11	2	23	Dysentery.
21..	E. B. ....	M. ....	58	" 17, " ....	3	15	15	General paralysis.
22..	T. P. ....	M. ....	51	February 9, " ....	1	1	13	Paralytic dementia.
23..	W. R. B. ....	M. ....	27	March 2, " ....	7	7	23	Phthisis.
24..	J. P. ....	M. ....	39	" 17, " ....	15	3	3	Pneumonia.
25..	B. C. ....	F. ....	63	" 24, " ....	9	5	28	Pleurisy.
26..	M. M. ....	F. ....	59	" 28, " ....	17	11	20	Latent phthisis.
27..	M. F. ....	F. ....	38	April 16, " ....	4	3	13	Exhaustion of acute mania.
28..	J. P. ....	M. ....	67	May 6, " ....	10	6	27	Heart disease.
29..	E. J. T. ....	M. ....	40	" 27, " ....	4	12	12	Exhaustion of mania.
30..	M. H. ....	M. ....	60	June 3, " ....	5	5	5	Epilepsy.
31..	H. M. ....	M. ....	28	" 11, " ....	4	1	8	Exhaustion of dementia.
32..	W. S. ....	M. ....	31	" 12, " ....	3	9	16	Purpura hæmorrhagica.
33..	M. J. H. ....	F. ....	50	" 22, " ....	18	18	18	Cancer of stomach.
34..	J. S. ....	M. ....	75	" 24, " ....	19	19	19	Senile dementia.
35..	H. H. ....	M. ....	75	" 29, " ....	5	10	27	Cancer of stomach.
36..	E. B. ....	F. ....	45	July 3, " ....	2	2	21	Exhaustion of mania.
37..	J. K. ....	F. ....	54	" 11, " ....	9	28	28	Peritonitis.
38..	S. R. ....	F. ....	44	" 29, " ....	6	5	5	Epilepsy.
39..	B. A. H. ....	F. ....	36	August 12, " ....	7	4	4	Phthisis.
40..	L. G. ....	M. ....	26	" 15, " ....	2	2	27	Epilepsy.
41..	W. B. ....	M. ....	72	" 21, " ....	6	9	23	Peritonitis.
42..	A. J. W. ....	M. ....	53	" 29, " ....	3	4	4	Cancer of stomach.
43..	H. H. ....	F. ....	52	" 29, " ....	2	24	24	Phthisis.
44..	J. P. ....	F. ....	36	September 14, " ....	5	8	30	Phthisis.
45..	L. H. ....	F. ....	36	" 14, " ....	2	2	2	Phthisis.
46..	E. S. ....	F. ....	81	" 19, " ....	9	25	25	Senile decay.
47..	H. O'H. ....	F. ....	19	" 20, " ....	16	16	16	Exhaustion of dementia.
48..	G. S. ....	M. ....	74	" 28, " ....	1	3	3	Exhaustion of dementia.



TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Agents .....				6		6	6
Architects .....				1		1	1
Artists.....		1	1				1
Bookkeepers.....				6		6	6
Bakers .....				3		3	3
Bricklayers.....				5		5	5
Butchers .....	1		1	6		6	7
Blacksmiths.....				20		20	20
Brewers .....				1		1	1
Builders .....	1		1	1		1	2
Barbers .....				2	1	3	3
Broommakers .....				2		2	2
Bookbinders.....				1		1	1
Brickmakers .....	1		1	1		1	2
Commercial travellers .....				4		4	4
Cabinet-makers .....				3		3	3
Consuls .....				1		1	1
Confectioners .....				1		1	1
Coopers .....	1		1	5		5	6
Carpenters .....	1		1	54		54	55
Clerks .....	2		2	31	6	37	39
Clergymen .....	1		1	7		7	8
Carriage makers.....				2		2	2
Cooks .....		2	2				2
Carders .....				1	1	2	2
Captains of steamboats .....				1		1	1
Cigarmakers .....				4		4	4
Custom house officers .....	1		1				1
Civil servants .....				1		1	1
Carters .....				1		1	1
Dyers .....				2		2	2
Domestic servants, all kinds .....		23	23	2	366	368	391
Dressmakers .....		1	1		23	23	24
Detectives .....				1		1	1
Druggists .....	1		1	4		4	5
Engineers .....				7		7	7
Editors .....				3		3	3
Farmers.....	30		30	439	3	442	472
Fishermen.....				4		4	4
Furriers .....				1		1	1
Gardeners.....				8		8	8
Grocers .....				5	1	6	6
Glass-blowers .....				1		1	1
Gentlemen .....				3		3	3
Hostlers.....				2		2	2
Harnessmakers .....				4		4	4
Housekeepers .....		77	77		641	641	718
Inn-keepers .....				10	1	11	11

TABLE No. 7.—*Continued.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Jewellers .....				3		3	3
Janitors .....				1		1	1
Laborers .....	35		35	375		375	410
Laundresses .....					6	6	6
Ladies .....					1	1	1
Lawyers .....				2		2	2
Milliners .....					4	4	4
Masons .....	1		1	3		3	4
Machinists .....	3		3	18		18	21
Millers .....	1		1	2		2	3
Moulders .....				6		6	6
Merchants .....	1	1	2	13	8	21	23
Mechanics .....	2		2	25	2	27	29
Music teachers .....					2	2	2
Marble cutters .....				2		2	2
Matrons .....		1	1				1
Midwives .....		1	1				1
No occupation .....	2	8	10	22	62	84	94
Night-watchmen .....				2		2	2
Nurses .....					2	2	2
Not stated .....		9	9	19	60	79	88
Organ builders .....				1		1	1
Other occupations .....	5	2	7	32	5	37	44
Plasterers .....				1		1	1
Photographers .....				3		3	3
Painters .....	6		6	20		20	26
Printers .....				6	1	7	7
Peddlers .....				5	1	6	6
Physicians .....				2		2	2
Pump-makers .....				1		1	1
Porters .....	1		1				1
Spinsters .....		1	1		9	9	10
Sailors .....				10		10	10
Students .....				7	1	8	8
Spinners .....				6	6	12	12
Stone-cutters .....				3		3	3
Saddlers .....				2		2	2
Shoemakers .....				22		22	22
Seamstresses .....		1	1		22	22	23
Station master .....				1		1	1
Soldiers .....	1		1	1		1	2
Salesmen .....	2		2				2
Surveyors .....				1		1	1
Sail and tent makers .....				1		1	1
Ship-builders .....	1		1	3		3	4

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Teachers .....	1	.....	1	12	20	32	33
Tinsmiths .....	.....	.....	.....	7	.....	7	7
Tavern-keepers .....	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3	3
Tailors .....	.....	1	1	10	10	20	21
Tanners .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Teamsters .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Watchmakers .....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Wood-workers .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1
Weavers .....	.....	.....	.....	5	7	12	12
Wagon-makers .....	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	5	5
Wool workers .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Unknown or other employments .....	.....	.....	.....	30	99	129	129
Total .....	103	130	233	1,367	1,371	2,738	2,971

TABLE No. 8.  
Showing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1894.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Moral.</b>						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends .....				5	20	25
Religious excitement .....				1	6	7
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles..				8	1	9
Love affairs, including seduction .....					6	6
Mental anxiety, "worry" .....				1	9	10
Fright and nervous shocks .....					3	3
<b>Physical.</b>						
Intemperance in drink .....				3	1	4
Intemperance, sexual .....				1		1
Venereal disease .....				2		2
Self abuse, sexual .....				8	2	10
Overwork .....				3	1	4
Sunstroke .....					2	2
Accident and injury .....	1		1	4	1	5
Pregnancy .....					1	1
Puerperal .....					3	3
Puberty and change of life .....					5	5
Uterine disorders .....					4	4
Brain disease, with general paralysis .....						
Brain disease, with epilepsy .....				5		5
Other forms of brain disease .....				2	1	3
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age.				9	10	19
Fevers .....					2	2
<b>Hereditary.</b>						
With other ascertained cause in combination .....		1	1	1	1	2
With other combined cause not ascertained .....	32	40	72	3	2	5
<b>Congenital.</b>						
With other ascertained cause in combination .....						
With other combined cause not ascertained .....		1	1		2	2
Unknown .....	70	88	158	47	47	94
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>233</b>	<b>103</b>	<b>130</b>	<b>233</b>



TABLE No. 9.

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
2694	F . . .	M. C. . . . .	October	2nd, 1893. . .	3 months . . . . .	Discharged recovered.
2539	F . . . . .	M. F. . . . .	"	3rd, 1893. . .	2 " . . . . .	" improved.
2654	M. . . . .	A. E. C. . . . .	"	6th, 1893. . .	3 " . . . . .	" recovered.
2665	M. . . . .	J. B. . . . .	"	11th, 1893. . .	2 " . . . . .	Returned.
2687	F . . . . .	E. M. C. . . . .	"	13th, 1893. . .	3 " . . . . .	Discharged recovered.
2717	F . . . . .	S. B. . . . .	"	23rd, 1893. . .	2 " . . . . .	" "
2730	M. . . . .	F. H. T. . . . .	"	26th, 1893. . .	2 " . . . . .	" "
2711	F . . . . .	A. M. . . . .	"	28th, 1893. . .	2 " . . . . .	" "
2236	F . . . . .	A. C. . . . .	"	27th, 1893. . .	3 " . . . . .	" improved.
2713	F . . . . .	J. G. G. . . . .	"	30th, 1893. . .	2 " . . . . .	" recovered.
2601	M. . . . .	O. R. . . . .	"	30th, 1893. . .	3 " . . . . .	" "
2681	M . . . . .	J. F. . . . .	November	4th, 1893. . . .	3 " . . . . .	" improved.
2726	M. . . . .	F. V. G. . . . .	"	9th, 1893. . . .	2 " . . . . .	" recovered.
2762	M . . . . .	A. K. . . . .	"	20th, 1893. . .	1 " . . . . .	" "
2631	M . . . . .	E. A . . . . .	"	21st, 1893. . . .	1 " . . . . .	" unimproved.
2051	F . . . . .	A. M. S. . . . .	"	21st, 1893. . . .	2 " . . . . .	" recovered.
2604	F . . . . .	E. A. D. . . . .	"	24th, 1893. . . .	3 " . . . . .	" "
2377	F . . . . .	E. C. W. . . . .	December	9th, 1893. . . .	2 " . . . . .	" improved.
2599	F . . . . .	M. C. . . . .	"	13th, 1893. . . .	3 " . . . . .	" "
2699	M. . . . .	G. E. H. . . . .	"	19th, 1893. . . .	3 " . . . . .	Returned.
2057	F . . . . .	S. A. L. . . . .	"	22nd, 1893. . . .	6 " . . . . .	Discharged recovered.
2680	M. . . . .	C. H. S. . . . .	January	18th, 1894. . . .	2 " . . . . .	" improved.
2685	F . . . . .	P. McC. . . . .	"	20th, 1894. . . .	3 " . . . . .	" recovered.
2760	F . . . . .	K. M. G. . . . .	February	2nd, 1894. . . .	2 " . . . . .	" "
2790	F . . . . .	E. H. . . . .	"	9th, 1894. . . .	2 " . . . . .	" "
2636	F . . . . .	E. D. . . . .	"	20th, 1894. . . .	2 " . . . . .	" "
2633	F . . . . .	H. R. . . . .	March	6th, 1894. . . .	2 " . . . . .	" improved.
2588	F . . . . .	M. J. . . . .	"	26th, 1894. . . .	3 " . . . . .	Still out.
2749	M . . . . .	J. C. . . . .	"	29th, 1894. . . .	2 " . . . . .	Discharged recovered.
2721	M . . . . .	R. J. S. . . . .	"	31st, 1894. . . .	3 " . . . . .	" "
2624	F . . . . .	E. K. . . . .	April	14th, 1894. . . .	3 " . . . . .	" "
2776	M . . . . .	W. R. . . . .	"	20th, 1894. . . .	3 " . . . . .	Returned.
2797	M . . . . .	L. N. . . . .	"	28th, 1894. . . .	2 " . . . . .	Discharged improved.
2720	F . . . . .	L. S. . . . .	May	2nd, 1894. . . .	3 " . . . . .	" "

TABLE No. 9.—*Continued.*

Showing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Term of probation.	Result.
2851	M.....	C. B.....	May	3rd, 1894....	3 months .....	Discharged recovered.
2786	F.....	K. C.....	"	8th, 1894....	2 " .....	"
2817	F.....	M. O'F.....	"	9th, 1894....	3 " .....	" improved.
2824	M.....	G. G.....	"	10th, 1894....	2 " .....	" recovered.
2771	M.....	W. J. C.....	"	22nd, 1894....	2 " .....	" "
2492	M.....	J. P.....	"	23rd, 1894....	3 " .....	Still out.
2656	F.....	M. P.....	"	24th, 1894....	3 " .....	Discharged recovered.
2859	F.....	M. S.....	"	29th, 1894....	3 " .....	Still out.
2757	M.....	J. McC.....	"	30th, 1894....	3 " .....	Discharged recovered.
2287	F.....	A. B.....	June	1st, 1894....	6 " .....	Still out.
2714	M.....	A. S.....	"	2nd, 1894....	3 " .....	Returned.
2850	F.....	E. McD.....	"	6th, 1894....	2 " .....	"
2777	M.....	R. E.....	"	9th, 1894....	3 " .....	Discharged improved.
2814	M.....	T. J.....	"	11th, 1894....	2 " .....	" recovered.
2795	M.....	A. K. McE..	"	11th, 1894....	3 " .....	Returned.
2732	F.....	L. H.....	"	16th, 1894....	2 " .....	Discharged recovered.
2330	M.....	W. E.....	"	19th, 1894....	3 " .....	Returned.
2687	F.....	J. D. D.....	"	23rd, 1894....	1 " .....	Discharged improved.
2872	F.....	J. C.....	"	25th, 1894....	2 " .....	" recovered.
2767	F.....	E. McC.....	"	30th, 1894....	2 " .....	" "
2820	F.....	C. R.....	July	3rd, 1894....	2 " .....	" "
2728	F.....	J. B.....	"	3rd, 1894....	2 " .....	Still out.
2473	F.....	M. J. D.....	"	3rd, 1894....	2 " .....	Discharged recovered.
1753	M.....	M. V.....	"	9th, 1894....	1 " .....	"
2848	M.....	F. P.....	"	13th, 1894....	2 " .....	Still out.
2607	M.....	J. C.....	"	16th, 1894....	2 " .....	Returned.
2580	F.....	A. S.....	"	16th, 1894....	2 " .....	Still out.
2831	M.....	C. E. S.....	"	17th, 1894....	2 " .....	Discharged recovered.
2840	F.....	M. L.....	"	30th, 1894....	2 " .....	"
2900	M.....	G. R.....	"	30th, 1894....	2 " .....	Still out.
2807	M.....	J. B. C.....	August	17th, 1894....	3 " .....	"
2852	M.....	J. H.....	"	17th, 1894....	3 " .....	"
2867	F.....	E. C.....	"	18th, 1894....	1 " .....	Discharged recovered.

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharge.		Terms of probation.	Results.
2903	F .....	A. A. ....	August	18th, 1894....	1 month .....	Discharged recovered.
2915	F .....	M. J. P. ....	"	21st, 1894....	1 " .....	Still out.
2855	F .....	H. N. ....	"	23rd, 1894....	1 " .....	"
2716	M. ....	M. L. ....	"	28th, 1894....	3 months .....	Returned.
2563	F .....	S. T. ....	"	31st, 1894....	3 " .....	Still out.
2033	M. ....	C. H. P. ....	September	7th, 1894....	3 " .....	"
1520	F .....	L. C. ....	"	8th, 1894....	3 weeks. ....	Discharged recovered.
2858	M. ....	R. P. ....	"	12th, 1894....	3 months .....	Still out.
2819	F .....	M. J. M. ....	"	12th, 1894....	3 " .....	"
2902	M. ....	W. G. ....	"	29th, 1894....	2 " .....	"

## SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted.....				35	42	77
Discharged recovered .....	15	24	39			
"    improved.....	4	8	12			
"    unimproved .....	1		1			
Died before expiration of leave .....						
Returned to Asylum .....	7	1	8			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1894 .....	8	9	17	35	42	77



TABLE No. 10.

Showing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
From 15 to 20 years .....	3	4	7	2	.....	2	.....	1	1
“ 20 “ 25 “ .....	15	9	24	3	4	7	.....	1	1
“ 25 “ 30 “ .....	9	14	23	5	7	12	4	.....	4
“ 30 “ 35 “ .....	9	15	24	3	6	9	1	1	2
“ 35 “ 40 “ .....	15	21	36	1	3	4	3	6	9
“ 40 “ 45 “ .....	9	9	18	1	2	3	3	1	4
“ 45 “ 50 “ .....	4	24	28	1	2	3	1	2	3
“ 50 “ 55 “ .....	15	13	28	3	4	7	2	4	6
“ 55 “ 60 “ .....	7	5	12	1	1	2	4	1	5
“ 60 “ 65 “ .....	3	4	7	.....	1	1	2	1	3
“ 65 “ 70 “ .....	3	3	6	1	1	2	2	1	3
“ 70 “ 75 “ .....	5	4	9	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
“ 75 “ 80 “ .....	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
“ 80 “ 85 “ .....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2
“ 85 “ 90 “ .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
“ 90 “ 95 “ .....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Unknown .....	4	1	5	2	.....	2	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	103	130	233	23	31	54	26	22	48

TABLE No. 11.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of Asylum residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month .....	37	10			
From 1 to 2 months .....	40	20	2	2	
“ 2 “ 3 “ .....	19	15	.....	2	
“ 3 “ 4 “ .....	12	26	7		
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	9	7	6	.....	1
“ 5 “ 6 “ .....	5	15	6	2	
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	12	16	5	1	
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	2	17	2	2	
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	6	21	1		
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....	5	15	4	1	
“ 10 “ 11 “ .....	.....	9	4	1	
“ 11 “ 12 “ .....	1	5	2	1	1
“ 12 “ 18 “ .....	21	39	8	8	
“ 18 months to 2 years .....	4	31	1	2	1
“ 2 to 3 years .....	11	77	2	2	
“ 3 “ 4 “ .....	8	68	.....	2	
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	5	51			
“ 5 “ 6 “ .....	3	70	2	1	
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	3	56	1		
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	2	30	1		
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	2	48			
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....	2	40			
“ 10 “ 15 “ .....	3	155			
“ 15 “ 20 “ .....	1	60			
“ 20 years and upwards .....	6	73			
Not stated .....	14				
Totals.....	233	974	54	27	3

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter shop .....	6	1,746	.....	1,746
Tailor shop .....	3	867	.....	867
Shoe shop .....	3	852	.....	852
Engineer's shop .....	6	1,845	.....	1,845
Mason work .....	4	481	.....	481
Bakery .....	2	708	.....	708
Laundry .....	27	3,014	4,841	7,855
Dairy .....	4	1,296	.....	1,296
Butcher's shop and slaughter house .....	1	365	.....	365
Painting .....	6	1,833	.....	1,833
Farm .....	62	14,562	.....	14,562
Garden and grounds .....	68	17,594	.....	17,594
Stable. ....	5	1,681	.....	1,681
Kitchen .....	23	3,037	4,676	7,713
Dining rooms .....	50	7,070	10,758	17,828
Sewing rooms .....	52	.....	15,120	15,120
Knitting .....	52	.....	15,538	15,538
Mending .....	19	.....	4,655	4,655
Halls .....	382	71,190	63,370	134,560
Storeroom .....	1	309	.....	309
General .....	46	7,339	8,254	15,593
Total .....	822	135,789	127,212	263,001

TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1894, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....	5	1	6
Brant .....	21	30	51
Bruce .....	3	2	5
Carleton .....	7	2	2
Dufferin. ....	7	6	13
Durham .....	1	1	1
Elgin .....	1	2	3
Frontenac .....	9	.....	9
Grey .....	24	22	46
Haldimand .....	18	24	42
Halton .....	18	16	34
Hastings .....	1	2	3
Huron .....	1	1	2
Kent .....	1	.....	1
Lambton .....	1	.....	1
Lanark .....	.....	1	1
Leeds .....	2	.....	2
Lennox and Addington .....	.....	1	1
Lincoln .....	29	40	69
Middlesex .....	1	2	3
Muskoka District .....	5	.....	5
Norfolk .....	23	24	47
Northumberland.....	4	1	5
Ontario .....	4	8	12
Oxford .....	4	1	5
Parry Sound District .....	1	4	5
Peel .....	2	8	10
Perth .....	2	1	3
Peterborough .....	2	4	6
Prescott .....	.....	3	3
Prince Edward .....	1	.....	1
Rainy River District .....	1	.....	1
Renfrew .....	2	.....	2
Simcoe .....	74	64	138
Stormont .....	1	.....	1
Thunder Bay District .....	1	.....	1
Victoria.....	1	4	5
Waterloo .....	28	29	57
Welland .....	27	27	54
Wellington .....	49	55	104
Wentworth .....	73	84	157
York .....	19	38	57
Total .....	466	508	974



TABLE  
Patients transferred

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex.		County originally admitted from.	Nationality.					
		Male.	Female.		Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries or unknown.
M. A. B. ....	40	.....	1	Haldimand .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. B. ....	74	.....	1	Simcoe .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
M. B. ....	44	..	1	York .....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. C. ....	46	.....	1	Halton .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
M. C. ....	53	.....	1	Halton .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
M. D. ....	77	.....	1	Halton .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
E. D. ....	40	.....	1	York .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. G. ....	39	.....	1	Hastings .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
E. G. ....	60	.....	1	York .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
B. H. ....	66	.....	1	Wellington .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
M. E. H. ....	39	.....	1	Dufferin .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. H. ....	30	.....	1	Peterboro' .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. McA. ....	63	.....	1	Wentworth .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
E. McM. ....	62	.....	1	Norfolk .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. O. ....	56	.....	1	Peterboro' .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
D. P. ....	70	.....	1	Victoria .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
M. S. ....	80	.....	1	Perth .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
A. S. ....	.....	.....	1	Simcoe .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
M. S. ....	42	.....	1	Wentworth .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
J. T. ....	53	.....	1	York .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

No. 14.

to other asylums.

Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by		Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Years.	Months.	Warrant.	Certificate.		
1						1	6			1	Servant	Mimico.
1					1			6		1	Farmer's wife	"
1					1		1		1		Domestic.	"
		1				1		$\frac{1}{2}$		1	Servant	"
	1					1		2		1	"	"
	1				1					1	"	"
1					1			2	1		Home duties	"
			1		1		4		1		Charwoman	"
1					1			$1\frac{1}{2}$	1		Servant	"
	1				1					1	Home duties	"
				1	1		7		1		Servant	"
	1				1		5		1		"	"
		1			1		12		1		Farmer's wife	"
				1	1		19			1	Servant	"
	1					1			1		Home duties	"
	1				1		7		1		Farmer's wife	"
1					1		18		1		Home duties	"
1					1		18		1		"	"
1						1	10		1		Servant	"
				1		1		2		1		"

TABLE No. 15.

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the year ending  
September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons.....	862	1,528
Basques .....	81	
Bed-covers .....	3	
Bedticks .....	109	1,170
Bottles (painted) .....	5	
Caps .....	121	
" knitted .....	10	
Carpet balls .....	659	
Carpet, woven (yards) .....	871	
Carpet .....	1	
Chemises.....	415	2,554
Coats (men's) .....		814
Curtains (sets) .....	55	
Chair covers .....	16	
Clothes screens .....	2	
Drawers (pairs) .....	305	3,148
Dresses .....	520	5,255
Dress waists .....	8	
Fancy bracket drapes .....	22	
" " (painted) .....	3	
Fancy stands .....	2	
" panels .....	2	
Gas globes (painted) .....	19	
Handkerchiefs .....	36	
Jackets .....	12	
Lace (yards) .....	226	
Looking-glasses (painted) .....	2	
Mats (floor) .....	90	
Mitts (pairs) .....	397	
Mufflers .....	4	
Mattresses .....	95	
" remade .....	50	
Nightgowns .....	129	995
Pillows .....	82	
" remade .....	142	
Pillowslips .....	285	836
Pillowshams .....	20	1,762
Pudding cloths .....	27	
Pillow ticks .....	66	
Quilts .....	2	219
Sheets .....	1,187	1,370
Shawls (knitted) .....	4	
Sofa cushions .....	28	
Splashers (painted) .....	4	
Shirts .....	486	2,793
Shrouds .....	16	
Skirts .....	237	834
Socks (pairs) .....	376	9,124
Socks, footed (pairs) .....	29	
Stockings (pairs) .....	467	6,385
Straw ticks .....	127	
Mattress ticks .....	96	

TABLE No. 15.—*Concluded.*

Number of articles made and repaired in the sewing rooms during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Tablecloths . . . . .	146	12
“ (embroidered) . . . . .	4	
Table napkins . . . . .	132	
“ drapes . . . . .	17	
Tidies . . . . .	60	
Tea bags . . . . .	16	
Toilet covers . . . . .	20	
Towels . . . . .	870	
Vests . . . . .		48
Waists . . . . .	12	364
Window blinds . . . . .	24	
Combination suits . . . . .	3	
Crocheted mats . . . . .	4	
Fancy “ . . . . .	5	
“ dress coat (theatrical) . . . . .	1	
“ “ . . . . .	1	
Mantel drapes . . . . .	7	
Oil paintings . . . . .	4	
Plaster frames . . . . .	15	
Table cover (embroidered) . . . . .	1	
Wire hanging baskets . . . . .	50	



TABLE No. 16.

Table showing the number of articles passing through the laundry during the six months ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	No.
Aprons .....	15,610
Blankets .....	2,998
Blouses .....	412
Bedticks .....	1,938
Bolster-covers .....	26
Chemises .....	12,736
Collars .....	980
Cuffs (pairs).....	630
Corsets .....	38
Corset-covers .....	972
Curtains .....	219
Counterpanes .....	1,788
Drawers.....	8,414
Dresses .....	5,111
Nightdresses .....	3,751
Handkerchiefs.....	3,561
Jackets .....	853
Pillow-slips.....	22,003
Pillow-shams .....	1,293
Sheets .....	30,557
Shirts .....	5,936
Skirts .....	5,766
Stockings (pairs of) .....	12,317
Socks .....	7,893
Towels .....	17,906
Tablecloths .....	3,308
Tab'le-napkins .....	1,175
Tidies .....	15
Toilet-covers .....	235
Mats .....	13
Vests .....	341
Shawls .....	1
Guernseys.....	14
Carpets .....	193
Total .....	169,003

TABLE No. 17.

Number of articles made and repaired in the tailor's shop during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Coats .....	179	45
Vests ... ..	144	19
Trousers .....	370	92
Canvas combination suits ..	24	.....
Summer jackets .....	157	.....
Overalls .....	6	.....
Uniform coats .....	28	89
" trousers .....	32	122
Total .....	940	367

TABLE No. 18.

Number of articles cut out to be made by the seamstress during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Articles.	Made.
Summer jackets .....	51

TABLE No. 19.

Number of articles made and repaired in shoemaker's shop during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Men's shoes (pairs) .....	428	394
" Cobourgs (pairs) .....	189	184
Women's Oxford Tie shoes (pairs) .	439	394
Men's braces (pairs) .....	96	.....
Razor strops .....	12	.....
Total .....	1,164	972

TABLE No. 20.

Number of articles made and repaired and work done in the carpenter's department during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Bureaux .....		6
Bread cutters .....		5
Baseboards .....		4
Carpet strips .....		12
Carts .....	4	
Chairs, arm .....		20
" rocking .....		9
" common .....		243
Cues .....		25
Cupboards .....	3	4
Doors .....		20
Lambrequin poles put up .....		140
Lounges .....		9
Drying racks for dining room .....	8	
Large brushes .....	20	29
New bars for dryer in laundry .....	107	
Ornamental stands for halls .....	45	
" mantels .....	3	
" looking glass frames .....	12	
Picture frames .....	75	
Perforated benches .....		59
Screen doors .....	4	
" windows .....	22	
Sinks .....	3	9
Step ladders .....	1	5
Trestles for painter .....	2	
Wardrobe .....	1	
Washing machines .....		3
Washstands .....		7
Water-closet seats .....		10
Wheelbarrows .....		6
Writing desks for chief attendants .....	2	
Tables covered with zinc .....		4
" " oilcloth .....		9
Window cords .....		90
" sash .....		6
" stops and parting strips .....		175
Box for clock in boiler house .....	1	
Escritoire for Superintendent's office .....	1	

TABLE No. 20.—*Concluded.*

Number of articles made and repaired and work done in the carpenter's department during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Put up partition and shelved store rooms Hall 4 and Hall D.

Put maple floor in top dining-room and on adjoining landing.

Repaired ice house doors.

Put register in Assistant Store-keeper's house.

Built coal and wood house 12x16 in Assistant Store-keeper's house.

Built stairs to cellar " " "

Built verandah to kitchen 6x18 " " "

Built ornamental porch 6x8 " " "

Put up picture moulding in 4 rooms " " "

Removed winding stairs in Main Building, putting in joists, new floor and ceiling so as to make 8 new dormitories.

Put up 2,400 feet picture moulding in Main Building.

Put up shelving in library.

Repaired coal shed at porter's lodge.

Laid down new side-walk from Main Building to Bursar's house.

Built coal house at Assistant Engineer's house, Queen street.

Put up frame for counter-shaft in laundry.

Put up partition in coal shed.

Shingled Farmer's house and put new floor in kitchen.

Shingled Butcher's house, moved partition, etc.

Repaired doors of weigh scales on farm.

Built lumber shed 14x60.

Made and hung on cased posts, five gates on farm.

Changed partition and put up shelves in Superintendent's cellar.

Put up ceiling and picture moulding in Assistant Superintendent's parlor.



TABLE No. 21.

Number of articles made and repaired and work done in the engineer's department,  
during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.
Air valves....		135
Window guards...		13
Washing machines .....		10
Steam leaks.....		31
Wash basins.....		25
Baths .....		70
Taps .....		300
Bed springs .....		54
Fire extinguishers, recharged .....		4
Mangle.....		4
Kitchen ranges.....		10
Steam kettles in kitchen .....		30
Closet rakes .....		40

Put in water supply and sink, Farmer's house.

" " " Gardener's house.

" " " Butcher's "

" 250 feet 1 in. pipe, Farmer's and Gardener's houses.

" 150 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$  in. pipe, Butcher's house.

" 25 feet  $\frac{1}{2}$  in. pipe, " "

" 20 " " Farmer's "

" 12 " " Gardener's "

Put up bells in male and female dining-rooms.

" new wringer.

" countershaft.

Put in hose connection, Orchard House.

Altered hot water heating pipes, East House.

" cold water " "

" tell-tale " "

" pump " "

Put in 50 feet 2 in. pump pipe, "

" 70 feet  $1\frac{1}{2}$  in. heating pipe, "

" 20 feet 1 in. tell-tale pipe, "

TABLE No. 21—*Continued.*

Number of articles made and repaired and work done in the engineer's department during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

---

Put in 150 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. heating pipe, East House.

“ new hot and cold water and waste pipes in bath rooms in female basement and Hall 1, Main Building.

“ 12 feet 2-in. pipe, Female Basement.

“ 24 feet 1-in. “ “ “

“ 25 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. “ “ “

Covered 24 feet 1-in. pipe with mineral wool.

Put in 80 feet 1-in. pipe, Hall 1

“ 10 feet 2-in. “ “

“ 15 feet  $\frac{3}{4}$ -in. “ “

Covered 50 feet 1-in. pipe with mineral wool.

Overhauled all pipes and valves east boiler house.

“ “ “ west “ “

“ “ “ Orchard boiler house.

“ “ “ Pump House.

---

TABLE No. 22.

Products of the garden during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.		Value.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.
Pumpkins .....	41	5		2	05
Celery (heads) .....	1,387	2		27	74
Plums (bushels) .....	2	1	50	3	00
Cherries " .....	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2	00	4	50
Gooseberries (quarts) .....	832	5		41	60
Peppers (pecks) .....	5	75		3	75
Squash .....	670	5		33	50
Apples (bushels) .....	13	50		6	50
Spinach " .....	130	60		78	00
Asparagus (bunches) .....	2,175	1		21	75
Cucumbers .....	13,160		$\frac{1}{2}$	65	80
" for pickling (bush) .....	1	1	00	1	00
Pears (bush) .....	40 $\frac{1}{2}$	1	00	40	50
Radishes (bunches) .....	1,354	1		13	54
" (bushels) .....	127	1	00	127	00
Plants (bedding) .....	18,000	8		1,440	00
Turnips (bushels) .....	314	20		62	80
" (bunches) .....	1,836	1		18	36
Cabbage (heads) .....	5,487	4		219	48
Grapes (lbs.) .....	2,648	3		79	44
Onions " .....	1,590	1		15	90
" (bunches) .....	4,953	1		49	53
Carrots (bushels) .....	394	20		78	80
" (bunches) .....	848	1		8	48
Corn, green (doz.) .....	1,514 $\frac{1}{2}$	8		121	16
Cauliflowers (heads) .....	894	5		44	70
Rhubarb (bunches) .....	7,715	2		154	30
Peas (bushels) .....	69 $\frac{1}{2}$	32		22	24
Beans, string (bushels) .....	118	40		47	20
Raspberries (quarts) .....	2,140	5		107	00
Beets (bushels) .....	184 $\frac{1}{2}$	30		55	35
" (bunches) .....	1,492	2		29	84
Lettuce " .....	5,175	1		51	75
Currants, red and black (quarts) .....	2,308	5		115	40
Tomatoes (bushels) .....	172	60		103	20
Strawberries (quarts) .....	1,026	5		51	30
Total .....				3,346	46

TABLE No. 23.

Products of the farm during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Quantities.	Rate.	Value.
		\$ c.	\$ c.
Hay (tons).....	219	8 00	1,752 00
Straw ".....	95	7 00	665 00
Wheat (bushels).....	309	60	180 00
Oats ".....	1,850	35	647 50
Mangolds (bushels).....	2,300	20	460 00
Potatoes (lbs.).....	195,000	$\frac{3}{4}$	1,462 50
Turnips ".....	130,500	$\frac{1}{3}$	435 00
Carrots ".....	89,760	$\frac{1}{3}$	299 20
Pork ".....	285	7 $\frac{1}{2}$	21 37
Veal ".....	90	6 $\frac{1}{2}$	5 85
Calf skin.....	1	50	50
Hogs (live).....	177		1,695 11
Milk (gallons).....	26,015.8	12	3,121 89
Corn for silo (acres).....	20	20 00	400 00
Pasture for fat cattle and sheep.....			200 00
Total.....			11,345 92

1,312 rods of tile were laid.

80 " of new fence were made and old fence repaired.

156 " of locust hedge were planted.

50 loads of gravel were hauled from the beach.

A large quantity of coal, wood, stone, and sods were hauled, and several hundred stumps were pulled.



HAMILTON ASYLUM.—Farm Exchange Account for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

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—		Disbursements.		—		Receipts.		Cr.	
1893				1893				\$ c.	
October	2..	To cash paid	C. Ogg for 75 yds. gravel	October	1..	By cash balance in bank			449 38
"	7..	"	R. Hunter, for 4 cows	"	24..	By cash from	R. Evans, for 1 sow 370 lbs. at 7c.		25 90
November	7..	"	H. & Toronto Sewer Pipe Co	November	1..	"	R. Hunter, for 3 dry cows, 4,910 lbs.		125 00
"	16..	"	E. & A. F. Cooke, painting farm buildings	"	2..	"	G. H. Horning, for 1 sow pig		6 00
"	18..	"	"	"	3..	"	A. Struthers, for 1 sow 140 lbs. at 7c		9 80
"	18..	"	"	"	13..	"	R. Wright, for 2 sows 220 lbs. at 7c		15 40
"		"	C. Burkholder, 2 years' rent of stumping machine	"	16..	"	Geo. E. Tuckett, for 2 sows 780 lbs. at 7c		54 60
"	9..	"	W. Irvine, threshing grain	"	30..	"	W. G. Pettit, for 1 sow 310 lbs. at 7c.		21 70
December	8..	"	T. Wilkinson, for boar	"	30..	"	A. C. Pettit, for 1 sow 300 lbs. at 7c.		21 00
"	8..	"	"	December	4..	"	Will Calder, for 3 small pigs.		9 00
"	11..	"	R. Hunter, for 4 cows	"	7..	"	R. Hunter, for 4 dry cows		160 00
"	18..	"	John Wilson	"	14..	"	A. Thompson, for 2 pigs		6 00
"	18..	"	Brennan & Sons Mfg. Co	"	28..	"	E. Oakes, for old wheat		2 00
1894				1894					
January	6..	"	R. Hunter, for 3 milch cows	January	1..	"	interest on deposit		17 80
February	2..	"	"	"	2..	"	J. M. Lottridge, for 2 young sows 700 lbs. at 7c.		49 00
March	5..	"	"	"	5..	"	R. Hunter, for 3 dry cows		125 00
"	24..	"	John McClure, for roan team with bay Jim to boot.	"	9..	"	F. W. Fearnan, for 10 hogs, live, 2,300 lbs. at 5½c		120 75
April	26..	"	R. Hunter, for 3 cows	"		"	Fitzgerald & Sitzhorn, for 77 bushels wheat at 63 c.		48 51
"	28..	"	Brantford Hedge Co., for 156 rods fence at 30c	"	10..	"	C. Frank, for 7 small pigs at \$3		21 00
May	2..	"	A. McFarlane, for seed, etc.	"	11..	"	Jas. Tait, for 10 hogs 790 lbs. at 6c.		47 40
"	9..	"	Brantford Hedge Co., for 1 years' resetting hedge as per contract, being 2nd years work	"	26..	"	Fitzgerald & Sitzhorn, 68½ bushels wheat at 59½c		40 95
"		"	Cyrus Marshall, for 5,000 tiles	Feb'y.	12..	"	"	61½c	37 10
"	14..	"	R. Hunter, for 3 cows	"	13..	"	"	58½c	35 35
"	23..	"	Hamilton & Barton Incline R.R.	"	14..	"	"	60½c	36 45
"	26..	"	Fred. Dunn, for 1 cow	"	14..	"	"	60c	34 16
"	25..	"	W. A. Dorrington, for wire fence	"	15..	"	"	56½c	34 53
June	1..	"	Jas. Dunlop, for potatoes	"	15..	"	"	57½c	35 08
"	11..	"	Hewson & Murray, for potatoes	"	17..	"	"	58½c	135 00
"	11..	"	J. A. Bruce & Co	"		"	R. Hunter, for 3 cows		85 35
"	11..	"	Buck & Cannon	March	2..	"	Fitzgerald & Sitzhorn, 147 15 60 wheat at 60c		69 23
"	14..	"	T. A. Walker	"		"	John Butler, for 3 young sows, 1,065 lbs. at 60c		
		"	"	"	13..	"	John A. Bruce & Co., for 108 bush wheat		





# ANNUAL REPORT OF THE ASYLUM COTTAGES FOR INSANE, MIMICO, FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1894.

Mimico, October 1st, 1894.

*Robert Christie, Esq., Inspector of Asylums, Ontario :*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of this Asylum for the year ending September 30th, 1894.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Patients in residence October 1st, 1893.....	290	269	559
“ admitted during the year....	31	41	72
	—	—	—
Total number under treatment .....	321	310	631
Discharged—			
Recovered.....	4	5	9
Improved.....	1	1	2
Unimproved.....	1	0	1
	—	—	—
Total discharged.....	6	6	12
Died.....	17	18	35
Eloped.....	1	0	1
Transferred to other asylums.....	1	0	1
	—	—	—
Remaining in residence September 30th, 1894..	296	286	582
	—	—	—
Average daily population.....	289.6	281.7	571.3

## ADMISSIONS.

There were 72 patients admitted during the year. Of these 32 were transfers, 20 coming from Hamilton and 12 from London Asylum, while 40 were admitted direct by certificates and from the gaols.

## DISCHARGES.

There were twelve patients discharged, nine of whom had recovered, making 13 per cent. of the number of admissions. This low percentage is due to the large number of chronics of which the Asylum population is composed.

## DEATHS.

The number of deaths, 35, represents a percentage of 5.5 on the total number under treatment. Of these 15 died of phthisis and 16 were over 60 years of age, facts which will explain the high rate of mortality.

It is gratifying to be able to report that no serious accident has occurred during the year, and during the five years' existence of the Asylum not a case of either suicide or homicide has had to be reported.



### GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

The general appearance of our surroundings has vastly improved during the past year. The whole area between the south cottages and the lake has been seeded and converted into lawn, and a large number of trees have been planted and are thriving satisfactorily. The main drive from the lodge to the main building has been completed, and the approaches to the bridge filled and levelled. The drive way around the Asylum block has also been completed, as well as the road to the lake. The greenhouse, so long wished for, is now an accomplished fact, and a vigorous start has been made towards the propagation of ornamental plants and flowers.

A substantial picket fence has been placed along the north side of the grounds.

A silo with a capacity of 300 tons has been erected at the farm, and the advantages in connection with it will no doubt be visible during the winter.

The interior of the Administrative Building has been painted throughout, as well as the cottages left unfinished last year. The fences on the north and west of the lot have also been attended to in this respect.

The laundry received a complete overhauling, a complete rearrangement of machines and drains being made and a concrete floor laid, and the laundry facilities greatly improved in consequence.

The construction of the new electric light house left at our disposal the old dynamo room, which we fitted up as a work room for the tailoress and seamstress.

The telephone system just introduced is found to work admirably.

### HEAT AND LIGHT.

The temperature of all the cottages was in every way satisfactory during the past winter, while the quantity of fuel consumed was considerably less than in previous years. Certain rearrangements of the steam pipes and radiators, etc., by Engineer Gourley and his staff contributed materially towards bringing about this improved condition of affairs.

The electric light plant has worked most satisfactorily throughout the entire year, not a single interruption in the lighting having occurred, and the superiority of this light over gas for institutions of this kind seems self-evident.

### FARM.

The yield of the farm has been very good, the quantity of potatoes and roots being above the average. The farmer deserves a word of commendation for the creditable appearance of the farm, which has frequently been commented upon by visitors.

### GARDEN.

The yield in this department is an improvement upon last year, and the supply will no doubt continue to increase as the new ground yields to diligent treatment.

### AMUSEMENTS.

As usual the fortnightly dances were the chief feature of the winter amusements, and were enjoyed by the patients who were permitted to attend.

In addition to the dances we have been able, thanks to the advent of a piano, to have concerts and entertainments which hitherto had no place in our amusement category; indeed the winters for both attendants and patients were necessarily dull and monotonous, and the piano was, consequently, thrice welcome.

The following friends kindly lent their services towards brightening the lives of our patients :

St. Basil's Church choir, Toronto.

St. Andrew's " " "

Mr. James Fax.

The Mimico Industrial School band.

Mr. J. W. Bengough.

Miss Edith Lelean and friends.

Mr. Harry Bennett and friends.

Mr. F. B. Whittemore.

The Clef Choral Club, Toronto.

Queen Street Methodist Church choir, Toronto.

Mr. J. H. Cameron, Toronto.

Mr. Barton and friends, Toronto.

The Citizens' Band of North Toronto.

Our own band has attained a surprising degree of efficiency, and gave a splendid open air concert, which was keenly enjoyed by the inmates.

This band will enable us to pleasantly tide over the intervals between the visits of outside organizations, and great credit is due the individual members, as well as the leader, Mr. Ailles, for the steady application and practice which must account for such proficiency in so short a time.

Over 100 patients attended the Toronto Exhibition, and, as usual, greatly enjoyed the holiday. They eagerly anticipate the pleasures of this holiday, and the beneficial effects of a day spent amongst their more fortunate brethren are invariably apparent.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS.

An infirmary still stands among the urgent needs of this institution. A moment's reflection will convince anyone of the difficulty of treating physical illness in the midst of noisy patients, not to speak of the additional hardships being inflicted upon a patient or attendant in being obliged to endure a severe illness to the accompaniment, in woeful discord, of oaths, shouts, and insane conversation generally.

The necessity still exists for an extension of the coal vaults, so that the yearly supply of coal may be properly protected.

The floor of the boiler-room should be overhauled and new drains put in.

The kitchen floor requires repairing, and new trays should be placed under the steam kettles.

The exterior of the sub-structure of the subways should be plastered to prevent leakage and consequent destruction of the walls in wet weather, and drains should be run on either side of the exterior at the base to carry off the soakage. Until these changes are made the passages between the cottages cannot be kept dry in wet weather.

A blacksmith shop and a lumber house are very necessary.

The east side of the lot should have a fence to correspond with that on the west.

The necessity still exists for extending the dock, the reasons for which I specified in my report last year.

I would again impress upon you the desirability of establishing a system of gradation of wages for the attendants, based on the length of time in service. Nothing, in my opinion, would contribute more towards securing permanency and efficiency among employees. If a male attendant could look forward to obtaining \$30 per month and a female \$18 or \$20 after ten years of faithful service and attention to duty, competent men and women would be satisfied to devote their energies to the important work of caring for the insane.

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RELIGIOUS SERVICES.

Rev. Canon Tremayne, English Church ; Rev. Mr. McMillan, Presbyterian ; and Rev. Mr. Brown, Methodist, held services respectively on successive Sundays in the chapel, at which the Protestant patients attended. Rev. L. Cherrier attended to the sick of the Roman Catholic population.

## THE STAFF.

The staff has remained the same since last year. To the officers composing it and to the faithful attendants is the credit due for the satisfactory manner in which the work of the past year has been carried on.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

J. B. MURPHY,  
Resident Medical Superintendent.

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## ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT.

Of the operations of the Asylum for the Insane, Mimico, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining, October 1st, 1893.....				296	269	565
Admitted during year:—						
By Lieutenant-Governor's Warrant.....	25	18	43			
“ Medical Certificate .....	6	23	29	31	41	72
Total number under treatment during year .....				321	310	631
Discharges during year :						
As recovered. ....	4	5	9			
“ improved .....	1	1	2			
“ unimproved .. .	1		1			
Total number of discharges during the year.....	6	6	12			
Died .. .	17	18	35			
Eloped .....	1		1			
Transferred .....	1		1	25	24	49
Remaining in Asylum, 30th September, 1893 .....				296	286	582
Total number admitted since opening of Asylum .....				371	350	721
“ discharged .....	12	12	24			
“ died .....	55	49	104			
“ eloped .. .	4		4			
“ transferred.....	4	3	7	75	64	139
“ remaining, 30th September, 1893 .....				296	286	582
No. of applications on file, 30th September, 1894.....						



TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 28th of July)...	301	289	590
Minimum " " " (on the 1st December)...	284	269	553
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence during year .....	105,133	102,825	208,554
Daily average population .....	289.67	281.70	571.37

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Social state.							
Married.....	7	23	30	95	167	262	292
Single.....	24	18	42	245	142	387	429
Total .....	31	41	72	340	309	649	721
Religion.							
Presbyterians .....	4	7	11	54	44	98	109
Episcopalians .....	10	11	21	65	70	135	156
Methodists .....	6	3	9	66	56	122	131
Baptists. ....	1	3	4	6	11	17	21
Congregationalists.....				1		1	1
Roman Catholics .....	5	13	18	97	86	183	201
Other denominations .....	2		2	27	18	45	47
Not reported. ....	3	4	7	24	24	48	55
Total .....	31	41	72	340	309	649	721
Nationalities.							
English .....	6	2	8	38	30	68	76
Irish .....	4	10	14	77	84	161	175
Scotch. ....	2	2	4	19	24	43	47
Canadian .....	16	25	41	178	146	324	365
United States .....		2	2	7	8	15	17
Other countries.....	2		2	9	8	17	19
Unknown .....	1		1	12	9	21	22
Total .....	31	41	72	340	309	649	721

TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th Sept., 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District				1		1	1
Brant	1		1	2	1	3	4
Bruce	1		1	1	3	4	5
Carleton				10	11	21	21
Dufferin		1	1	1		1	2
Elgin	1		1	3		3	4
Essex	1		1	3	2	5	6
Frontenac		1	1	9	11	20	21
Grey				14	6	20	20
Haldimand		1	1				1
Halton		3	3		1	1	4
Hastings	1	1	2	18	26	44	46
Huron		1	1	5	3	8	9
Kent				4		4	4
Lambton	1		1	4	3	7	8
Lanark	1		1	7	8	15	16
Leeds and Grenville	1		1	3	8	11	12
Lennox and Addington				3	5	8	8
Lincoln				1		1	1
Middlesex	1		1	10	5	15	16
Muskoka District	1		1				1
Norfolk		1	1				1
Northumberland and Durham	2	1	3	22	24	46	49
Ontario	1	1	2	24	15	39	41
Oxford	1		1	7	2	9	10
Nipissing	1		1	2		2	3
Peel		1	1	8	5	13	14
Perth	2		2	4	1	5	7
Peterborough	3	3	6	13	11	24	30
Prescott and Russell				7	4	11	11
Prince Edward		1	1	2	5	7	8
Rainy River				1	1	2	2
Renfrew				4	5	9	9
Simcoe		2	2	2	4	6	8
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry		1	1	6	7	13	14
Victoria	2	1	3	11	8	19	22
Waterloo				2	2	4	4
Welland				1		1	1
Wellington		1	1		1	1	2
Wentworth		2	2		2	2	4
York	9	18	27	117	116	233	260
Not classed				8	3	11	11
Total admissions	31	41	72	340	309	649	721

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to 30th Sept., 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.			Total.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	
Algoma District.....				1		1	1
Brant .....	1		1		1	1	2
Bruce .....				1	1	2	2
Carleton .....				8	6	14	14
Dufferin .....		1	1				1
Elgin .....	1		1	2		2	3
Essex .....				1	1	2	2
Frontenac .....				3	6	9	9
Grey .....				9	6	15	15
Hastings .....	1	1	2	15	20	35	37
Huron .....		1	1	1		1	2
Kent .....				4		4	4
Lambton .....	1		1	3	3	6	7
Lanark.....				6	6	12	12
Leeds and Grenville .....	1		1	2	5	7	8
Lennox and Addington .....				2	6	8	8
Middlesex .....	1		1	6	1	7	8
Monck .....	1		1				1
Nipissing .....	1		1	1		1	2
Northumberland and Durham .....	2		2	12	14	26	28
Ontario .....				19	8	27	27
Oxford .....	1		1	6	2	8	9
Peel .....		1	1	7	3	10	11
Perth .....	1		1	2		2	3
Peterborough .....	3	2	5	11	8	19	24
Prescott and Russell .....				7	3	10	10
Prince Edward .....				2	2	4	4
Rainy River .....					1	1	1
Renfrew .....				4	3	7	7
Simcoe .....		1	1	2	2	4	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....				3	4	7	7
Victoria.....	2	1	3	11	7	18	21
Waterloo.....				2	1	3	3
Welland .....				1		1	1
Wellington .....					1	1	1
Wentworth.....		2	2		1	1	3
York .....	8	7	15	101	89	190	205
Not classed .....				5	3	8	8
Total admissions.....	25	17	42	260	214	474	516

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
1	B. C .....	M ....	October 29, 1893 .....	December 19, 1893.....	Unimproved.
2	E. C .....	F ....	November 18, 1892 .....	January 17, 1894.....	Improved.
3	W. R .....	M ....	September 21, 1892 .....	March 20, 1894.....	Eloped.
4	M. J. T.....	F ....	November 2, 1892 .....	" 30, 1894.....	Recovered.
5	S. J. G.....	F ....	" 10, 1892 .....	July 27, 1894.....	"
6	A. C .....	F ....	May 26, 1894 .....	September 7, 1894.....	"
7	S. J.....	F ...	January 24, 1890 .....	" 7, 1894.....	"
8	S. W.....	F ....	June 4, 1894 .....	" 7, 1894.....	"
9	D. H. V .....	M ....	September 14, 1894 .....	" 19, 1894.....	Improved.
10	R. B. B. ....	M ....	May 25, 1894 .....	" 30, 1894.....	Recovered.
11	W. E .....	M ....	March 1, 1893 .....	" 30, 1894.....	"
12	H. O. B .....	M ....	June 28, 1894 .....	" 30, 1894.....	"
13	T. H. F .....	M ...	July 27, 1894 .....	" 30, 1894.....	"



TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Approximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
1	G. K. ....	M. ....	71	October 6, 1893 ....	1	5	18	Exh. of dementia.
2	G. S. ....	M. ....	38	" 13, 1893 ....	3	.....	10	Phthisis.
3	G. W. ....	M. ....	41	" 19, 1893 ....	1	6	.....	"
4	J. M. ....	M. ....	65	" 30, 1893 ....	3	9	8	Rupture aortic valve.
5	M. S. ....	F. ....	70	November 2, 1893 ....	2	11	20	Paresis.
6	E. J. B. ....	F. ....	52	" 7, 1893 ....	1	8	.....	Phthisis.
7	T. R. ....	M. ....	46	" 7, 1893 ....	3	9	15	Paraplegia.
8	D. C. ....	M. ....	63	" 13, 1893 ....	3	1	14	Exh. of melancholia.
9	M. L. ....	F. ....	59	December 1, 1893 ....	1	10	24	Paresis.
10	J. S. ....	M. ....	65	" 8, 1893 ....	.....	9	23	Peritonitis.
11	A. B. ....	M. ....	51	" 16, 1893 ....	3	2	15	Ch. parenchy nephritis.
12	J. T. S. ....	M. ....	59	January 3, 1894 ....	2	11	20	Phthisis.
13	E. G. ....	F. ....	60	" 4, 1894 ....	.....	.....	19	Valvular dis. of heart.
14	J. C. ....	F. ....	55	" 6, 1894 ....	.....	2	28	Phlegmon erysip.
15	M. W. ....	F. ....	69	" 12, 1894 ....	2	10	18	Erysipelas.
16	H. W. ....	M. ....	74	" 13, 1894 ....	1	3	24	Valvular dis. of heart.
17	J. E. ....	F. ....	56	" 21, 1894 ....	3	2	8	Phthisis.
18	E. C. ....	F. ....	23	" 31, 1894 ....	1	9	11	"
19	M. A. H. ....	F. ....	54	February 11, 1894 ....	3	2	29	"
20	M. B. ....	F. ....	44	" 28, 1894 ....	.....	2	13	Pneumonia.
21	A. W. ....	F. ....	54	March 17, 1894 ....	2	.....	20	Phthisis.
22	M. O. ....	F. ....	57	" 30, 1894 ....	.....	3	15	Exh. of mania.
23	C. P. ....	F. ....	48	April 5, 1894 ....	1	11	16	Phthisis.
24	C. W. H. ....	M. ....	44	" 17, 1894 ....	4	2	28	"
25	B. M. ....	M. ....	31	" 30, 1894 ....	3	7	.....	"
26	C. D. ....	F. ....	61	" 30, 1894 ....	3	2	5	"
27	H. F. ....	M. ....	60	May 16, 1894 ....	4	3	24	"
28	F. Q. ....	M. ....	49	" 18, 1894 ....	2	1	.....	"
29	T. L. ....	M. ....	89	" 27, 1894 ....	2	1	9	Pneumonia.
30	B. K. ....	F. ....	47	" 30, 1894 ....	2	1	12	"
31	M. S. ....	F. ....	82	June 17, 1894 ....	.....	6	2	Senile decay.
32	J. G. ....	M. ....	38	August 2, 1894 ....	3	10	1	Phthisis.
33	A. M. ....	M. ....	54	" 10, 1894 ....	4	6	19	Pernicious anaemia.
34	M. M. ....	F. ....	65	September 22, 1894 ....	3	9	15	Apoplexy.
35	J. Y. ....	F. ....	67	" 30, 1894 ....	2	5	8	"

TABLE No. 7.

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Agents .....				1		1	1
Bookkeepers .....	1		1	3		3	4
Bakers .....				2		2	2
Butchers .....				1		1	1
Blacksmiths .....				5		5	5
Brass-finishers .....				1		1	1
Brewers .....				1		1	1
Broom-makers .....				1		1	1
Brickmakers .....	1		1				1
Bootblacks .....				1		1	1
Boilermakers .....				1		1	1
Cabinetmakers .....				3		3	3
Coopers .....				1		1	1
Carpenters .....	2		2	7		7	9
Clerks .....				4		4	4
Clergymen .....				3		3	3
Cooks .....				1		1	1
Cigarmakers .....				1		1	1
Coachmen .....				1		1	1
Curriers .....				1		1	1
Domestic servants, all kinds .....		13	13		79	79	92
Dressmakers .....		1	1		4	4	5
Druggists .....				1		1	1
Farmers .....	8		8	86		86	94
Gardeners .....				3		3	3
Gunsmiths .....				1		1	1
Hatters .....				1		1	1
Housekeepers .....		6	6		125	125	131
Jewellers .....	1		1	1		1	2
Knitters .....				1		1	1
Laborers .....	11		11	107		107	118
Laundresses .....					2	2	2
Lumbermen .....				2		2	2
Lecturers .....				1		1	1
Milliners .....					4	4	4
Masons .....				3		3	3
Machinists .....				4		4	4
Moulders .....				3		3	3
Music teachers .....	1		1				1
No occupation .....	1	2	3	12	40	52	55
Nurses .....					2	2	2
Not stated .....				35	32	67	67

TABLE No. 7.—*Concluded.*

Shewing trades, callings and occupations of patients admitted into the Asylum.

Trades, callings and occupations.	During the year.			During former years.			Total.
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.	
Prostitutes .....					1	1	1
Painters .....				2		2	2
Printers .....				3		3	3
Peddlers .....				2		2	2
Porters .....				1		1	1
Plumbers .....				1		1	1
Quarrymen .....	1		1				1
Spinsters .....		18	18		11	11	29
Sailors .....				6		6	6
Students .....		1	1	2		2	3
Spinners .....				1		1	1
Shoemakers .....	1		1	2		2	3
Seamstresses .....					6	6	6
Salesmen .....	1		1				1
Surveyors .....				1		1	1
Silverplaters .....				1		1	1
Stenographer .....				1		1	1
Teachers .....	1		1	7	2	9	10
Tailors .....				6		6	6
Varnishers .....				1		1	1
Weavers .....					1	1	1
Wheelwrights .....				1		1	1
Waggon-makers .....				2		2	2
Wool-carders .....	1		1				1
Total .....	31	41	72	340	309	649	721

TABLE No. 8.

Shewing causes of insanity.

Causes of insanity. In respect of the admissions for the year ending 30th September, 1894.	Number of instances in which each cause was assigned.					
	As predisposing cause.			As exciting cause.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<b>Moral.</b>						
Domestic troubles, including loss of relatives or friends .....	1	1	2	.....	5	5
Religious excitement.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2
Adverse circumstances, including business troubles.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	2
Love affairs, including seduction .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4
Mental anxiety, "worry" .....	.....	.....	.....	2	4	6
Fright and nervous shocks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
<b>Physical.</b>						
Intemperance in drink .....	.....	.....	.....	1	2	3
Intemperance, sexual .....	2	.....	2	1	.....	1
Self-abuse, sexual .....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Overwork .....	3	2	5	2	1	3
Sunstroke .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Accident or injury.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1
Pregnancy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puerperal .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Puberty and change of life .....	.....	3	3	.....	1	1
Uterine disorders .....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
Brain disease, with epilepsy .....	.....	2	2	.....	2	2
Other bodily diseases or disorders, including old age .....	.....	2	2	.....	1	1
<b>Hereditary.</b>						
With other ascertained cause in combination .....	8	11	19	.....	.....	.....
<b>Congenital.</b>						
With other ascertained cause in combination .....	3	.....	3	2	.....	2
Unknown .....	14	19	33	18	15	33
Total .....	31	41	72	31	41	72



TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the probational discharges and the result thereof.

Reg. No.	Sex.	Initials.	Date of probational discharges.		Term of probation.	Result.
1	M	W. E	July	31st, 1893	4 months	Returned.
2	F	E. C	September	7th, 1893	4 "	Recovered.
3	F	C. W. O	December	23rd, 1893	1 "	Returned.
4	F	M. J. T	"	25th, 1893	3 "	Recovered.
5	F	S. J	April	2nd, 1894	6 "	"
6	M	J. T	"	14th, 1894	1 week	Returned.
7	F	M. W	"	14th, 1894	3 months	"
8	M	J. S	May	22nd, 1894	3 "	"
9	F	A. C	June	30th, 1894	3 "	Recovered.
10	M	R. B. B	July	16th, 1894	2 "	"
11	M	W. E	"	23rd, 1894	2 "	"
12	F	S. W	August	9th, 1894	1 "	"
13	M	H. O. B	"	25th, 1894	1 "	"
14	F	E. H. A	"	26th, 1894	1 "	Time extended.
15	M	T. H. F	September	1st, 1894	1 "	Recovered.
16	F	E. A	"	4th, 1894	2 "	Still out.
17	F	I. M	"	12th, 1894	2 "	"
18	F	L. D	"	14th, 1894	3 days	Returned.
19	M	D. M	"	15th, 1894	3 months	Still out.
20	M	J. T	"	26th, 1894	3 "	"
21	F	A. J. F	"	27th, 1894	3 "	"

## SUMMARY OF PROBATIONAL DISCHARGES.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Number to whom probational leave was granted				9	12	21
Discharged, recovered	4	5	9			
Returned to Asylum	3	3	6			
Absent on probation on 30th September, 1894	2	4	6	9	12	21

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing in *quinquennial* period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Recovered.			Died.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
From 10 to 15 years.....		1	1						
“ 20 “ 25 “ .....	2	2	4					1	1
“ 25 “ 30 “ .....	1	4	5						
“ 30 “ 35 “ .....	2	3	5		2	2	1		1
“ 35 “ 40 “ .....	3	5	8	1	1	2	2		2
“ 40 “ 45 “ .....	7	6	13	1		1	2	1	3
“ 45 “ 50 “ .....	6	3	9	1		1	2	2	4
“ 50 “ 55 “ .....	4	6	10	1	1	2	2	4	6
“ 55 “ 60 “ .....	1	2	3				2	3	5
“ 60 “ 65 “ .....	1	3	4		1	1	1	3	4
“ 65 “ 70 “ .....	2	2	4				2	2	4
“ 70 “ 75 “ .....	1	2	3				2	1	3
“ 75 “ 80 “ .....	1	1	2						
“ 80 “ 85 “ .....		1	1				1	1	2
Totals.....	31	41	72	4	5	9	17	18	35

TABLE No. 11.

Shewing the duration of insanity, length of residence and period of treatment, etc., during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Periods.	Duration of insanity prior to admission.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged cured during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged improved during the year.	Periods of treatment of those who were discharged unimproved during the year.
Under 1 month .....	1	3	.....	1	1
From 1 to 2 months.....	10	1			
“ 2 “ 3 “ .....	5	6	1		
“ 3 “ 4 “ .....	3	8	3		
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	2	4	1		
“ 5 “ 6 “ .....	1	6			
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	1	2			
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	1	13			
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....		16			
“ 10 “ 11 “ .....		1			
“ 11 “ 12 “ .....	1	1			
“ 12 “ 18 “ .....	5	29	1		
“ 18 months to 2 years .....		23	2	1	
“ 2 to 3 years .....	4	136			
“ 3 “ 4 “ .....	2	234			
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	1	99	1		
“ 5 “ 6 “ .....	3				
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	2				
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	1				
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....	1				
“ 10 “ 15 “ .....	5				
“ 15 “ 20 “ .....	6				
“ 20 years and upwards .....	17				
Totals.....	72	582	9	2	1

TABLE No. 12.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop .....	2	411	.....	411
Tailor's shop .....	3	517	90	607
Shoe shop .....	3	902	.....	902
Engineer's shop .....	9	2,675	.....	2,675
Mason work .....	1	67	.....	67
Woodyard and coal shed .....	2	295	.....	295
Bakery .....	4	1,061	.....	1,061
Laundry .....	4	911	.....	911
Dairy .....	4	1,378	.....	1,378
Painting .....	1	296	.....	296
Farm .....	11	3,234	.....	3,234
Stable .....	5	1,365	.....	1,365
Kitchen .....	9	2,416	.....	2,416
Dining rooms .....	53	12,190	3,849	16,039
Officers' quarters .....	1	350	.....	350
Sewing rooms .....	6	.....	1,804	1,804
Knitting .....	14	131	3,777	3,908
Mending .....	7	.....	1,984	1,984
Storeroom .....	1	182	.....	182
General .....	341	60,004	40,029	100,033
Special .....	4	899	91	990
Sewing .....	21	.....	6,305	6,305
Subway .....	12	3,199	.....	3,199
Total .....	518	92,483	57,929	150,412



TABLE No. 13.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1894, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....	1	.....	1
Brant .....	2	1	3
Bruce .....	1	2	3
Carleton .....	10	10	20
Dufferin .....	.....	1	1
Dundas .....	1	1	2
Durham .....	7	6	13
Elgin .....	4	.....	4
Essex .....	4	2	6
Frontenac .....	4	11	15
Glengarry .....	2	1	3
Grenville .....	.....	3	3
Grey .....	13	4	17
Haldimand .....	.....	1	1
Halton .....	.....	4	4
Hastings .....	13	24	37
Huron .....	4	2	6
Kent .....	2	.....	2
Lambton .....	4	1	5
Lanark .....	8	5	13
Leeds .....	2	1	3
Lennox and Addington .....	1	5	6
Lincoln .....	1	.....	1
Middlesex .....	10	4	14
Monck .....	1	.....	1
Nipissing District .....	1	.....	1
Norfolk .....	.....	1	1
Northumberland .....	14	14	28
Ontario .....	19	14	33
Oxford .....	8	2	10
Peel .....	8	3	11
Perth .....	5	1	6
Peterborough .....	13	10	23
Prescott .....	5	3	8
Prince Edward .....	2	4	6
Rainy River District .....	1	.....	1
Renfrew .....	4	4	8
Russell .....	2	.....	2
Simcoe .....	2	6	8
Stormont .....	3	4	7
Victoria .....	8	8	16
Waterloo .....	2	2	4
Welland .....	1	.....	1
Wellington .....	1	2	3
Wentworth .....	1	4	5
York .....	99	113	212
Not classed, unknown, etc .....	2	2	4
Total .....	296	286	582

TABLE No. 14.

Patients transferred to other asylums for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Initials of persons transferred.	Age.	Sex, male.	County originally admitted from.	Nationality, Canadian.	Religious denomination.					Social state.		Duration of insanity prior to admission.		Admitted by warrant.	Occupation.	Asylum transferred to.
					Church of England.	Roman Catholic.	Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married or widowed.	Unmarried.	Yrs	Mos			
P.O. .	40	1	Renfrew ..	1	....	1	....	....	....	....	1	1	....	W.	Laborer ....	H.A. ....

TABLE No. 15.

Shewing forms of insanity in those admitted, discharged and died during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Form of insanity.	Admitted.			Discharged.			Died.		
	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.	Men.	Women.	Total.
Mania acute .....	3	5	8	2	2	4			
“ subacute .....		3	3						
“ recurent .....	1	2	3						
“ chronic .....	9	13	22				5	11	16
Melancholia acute .....	6	4	10	1	3	4		1	1
“ subacute .....	3	1	4	1		1			
“ chronic .....	6	3	9	1	1	2	6	1	7
General paralysis .....	1	1	2					1	1
Dementia, primary .....	1		1				2		2
“ terminal .....		5	5				3	2	5
Epilepsy .....		3	3				1	2	3
Hystero epilepsy .....		1	1						
Idiocy. ....	1		1	1		1			
Total .....	31	41	72	6	6	12	17	18	35

TABLE No. 16.

Work done in cottages for year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Made.			Repaired.			Washed.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Aprons .....		236	236	52	749	801	32	2,163	2,195
Combination suits .....				5	95	100			
Chemises .....		411	411		3,385	3,385		1,654	1,654
Dresses .....		22	22		5,257	5,257		760	760
Drawers .....		149	149	259	816	1,085	101	1,211	1,312
Night gowns .....		81	81		558	558		870	870
Petticoats .....		248	248		4,154	4,154		783	783
Pillow cases .....		652	652	71	1,026	1,097		818	818
“ ticks .....				11	240	251			
“ shams .....							13		13
Mattress covers .....				22	101	123		1	1
Rugs .....		62	62					7	7
Sheets .....				100	1,357	1,457	103	1,466	1,569
Stockings .....		188	188		5,853	5,853		10,506	10,506
Socks .....	425	528	953	1,080	2,090	3,170	3,696		3,696
Towels .....		25	25	8	63	71	60	779	839
“ dish .....									
Bedticks .....				41	203	244	3	1	4
Shawls .....					4	4		43	43
Corsets .....								12	12
Caps .....					4	4	10		10
Blankets .....				97	110	207	165	254	429
Blinds .....				2	18	20			
Clothes bags .....		7	7		4	4			
Book covers .....		321	321						
Waists .....		2	2					10	10
Lambrequins .....		7	7						
Mitts .....		14	14	28		28	18		18
Cushions .....	33	8	41						
Neckties .....		34	34					578	578
Sheets .....		360	360						
Shirts .....		570	570	1,315		1,315	383		383
Skirts .....		175	175						
Quilts .....		65	65	115		115	4	6	10
Uniform caps .....		62	62					14	14
“ cuffs .....		55	55						
“ dresses .....		39	39					36	36
“ aprons .....		52	52						
Toilet-covers .....		5	5					67	67
Tablecloths .....		73	73				12	98	110
Curtains .....								1	1
Dish towels .....		272	272				1,472	8,625	10,097
Frilling .....	46 yds		46						
Counterpanes .....								369	369
Handkerchiefs .....							58	580	638
Night caps .....								194	194
Collars .....								10	10
Guernseys .....								1	1
Pinafores .....								1	1
Pants .....	118		118	1,968		1,968	371		371
Coats .....	133		133	1,410		1,410	142		142
Vests .....	7		7	121		121	9		9
Overalls .....	16		16	19		19	15		15
Undershirts .....				15		15	72		72
Bandages .....	152		152						
Smocks .....				9		9			
Pudding cloths .....		23	23						
Carpet sewed .....	50 yds		50						
Braces .....				38		38			
Chemises, flannel .....		11	11		92	92		513	513
Total .....	934	4,558	5,492	6,794	25,591	32,385	6,747	32,590	39,337

TABLE No. 17.

Work done in laundry department for year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Number.
Aprons .....	8,392
Blankets .....	2,295
Bedticks .....	1,250
Cuffs .....	2,014
Collars .....	2,739
Chemises, cotton .....	18,584
"    flannel .....	618
Caps .....	129
Coats .....	3,153
Curtains (pairs) .....	36
Dresses .....	12,456
Drawers, cotton .....	1,674
"    flannel .....	2,178
Handkerchiefs .....	2,087
Neckties .....	590
Night shirts .....	428
"    gowns .....	2,139
Guernseys .....	378
Pants .....	4,102
Petticoats, cotton .....	5,394
"    flannel .....	2,695
Pillow cases .....	48,466
"    shams .....	509
Pinafores .....	39
Quilts .....	1,883
Shirts, white .....	450
"    cotton .....	16,867
"    flannel .....	2,558
Socks .....	11,247
Stockings .....	489
Sheets .....	51,599
Clothes bags .....	327
Shawls .....	16
Tablecloths .....	4,937
Toilet covers .....	434
Table napkins .....	4,778
Towels, diapers .....	5,465
"    dish .....	3,427
"    roller .....	4,119
Underwaists .....	237
Combination suits .....	42
Total .....	231,230



TABLE No. 18.

Work done in sewing room for year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Cut.	Made.	Repaired.
Aprons .....	770	148	117
Blinds .....	33	33	
Blouses .....	2	2	
Caps .....	33	33	
Curtains .....	28	20	
Combination suits .....	20	20	
Drawers .....	343	45	
Chemises .....	828	100	
Dressing gowns .....	2	2	
Ham sacks .....	14	14	
Dresses .....	352	376	
Dynamo covers .....	3	3	
Mattress covers .....	9	9	
Night shirts .....	70	14	
Lambrequins .....	148	134	
Pillow cases .....	1,468	236	246
Petticoats .....	421	37	
Pillow ticks .....	6	6	
Shrouds .....	14	14	
Shirts .....	587	14	711
Sheets .....	1,183	81	220
Towels .....	952	190	
Table napkins .....	24	24	
Clothes bags .....	10	10	
Neckties .....	23	23	
Epileptic bands .....	15	15	
Uniforms .....	60		
Quilts .....	73		8
Rugs .....	67		
Cuffs .....	64		
Caps .....	83		
Pudding cloths .....	23		
Total .....	7,728	1,603	1,302

TABLE No. 19.

Work done in tailoring department for year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Out.	Repaired.	Total.
Coats .....	122	109	53	284
Vests .....	25	7	7	39
Pants .....	328	118	148	584
Uniform coats .....	44			44
" pants .....	26			26
Neckties .....	46			46
Overcoats .....	1			1
Awnings .....	6			6
Jackets .....	2			2
Overalls .....	6	16		22
Combination suits .....	4			4
Duck coats .....	6			6
" pants .....	6			6
Moleskin coats .....	9			9
" pants .....	10			10
Total .....	641	250	208	1,099

TABLE No. 20.

Work done in painting department for year ending September 30th, 1894.

Description.	Number.
Rooms painted and stencilled .....	51
Rooms papered .....	8
Flower pots and stands .....	16
Lawn seats .....	10
Tables grained .....	5
Doors " .....	51
Heaters bronzed .....	20
Hen-house .....	1
Ladder .....	1
Greenhouse and potting shed .....	1
Front fence.....	760 ft.

TABLE No. 21.

Work done in shoemaking department for year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Number.
	Pairs.
Long boots .....	48
Brogans.....	55
Laced boots.....	5
Men's slippers .....	120
Women's " .....	45
Braces .....	122
Straps .....	2
Repaired .....	681

TABLE No. 22.

Work done in engineering department for year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Number.
Basins repaired .....	49
Closets " .....	553
Bedsteads " .....	9
Sinks " and replaced .....	27
Soil and sewer pipes repaired .....	15
Electric switches repaired .....	9
Elevators repaired .....	7
Radiators " .....	21
Radiators set up .....	7
Electric lights set up .....	8
Electric sockets replaced .....	100
Lawn mowers repaired .....	7
Water pipe laid .....	500 ft.
Heating system in greenhouse .....	1,500 ft.
Steam pipe put up .....	450 ft.
" coils " .....	2
" trap " .....	1
" kettle put up in kitchen .....	1
Boxes rebabitted .....	11
Repaired time detector and rewired front six cottages and subways .....	
Reconstructed laundry and relined shafting .....	
Reconstructed steam pipes to fire pump and feed pump .....	
Re-arched gas well .....	

TABLE No. 23.

Work done in carpentering department for year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Made.	Repaired.	Total.
Ash boxes .....	6	5	11
Bookcase .....	1		1
Blinds .....	30	325	355
Benches .....	8	5	13
Bread boxes .....	3	2	5
Cupboards .....	7	10	17
Closets .....	36	112	148
Coffins .....	18		18
Chairs .....		70	70
Desks .....		4	4
Doors .....	16	110	126
" (storm) .....	8	2	10
" frames .....	20	4	24
Hayracks .....	2		2
Gates .....	6	3	9
Ladders .....	3	7	10
Moulding .....	350 ft.		350 ft.
Mops .....	1	5	6
Mop handles .....	20		20
Medicine cabinets .....	11		11
Meal boxes .....	4	3	7
Meal slide .....	1		1
Platform in chapel .....	1		1
Sash .....	11	5	16
Storm sash .....	55	6	61
Snow shovels .....	6	10	16
Shutters .....		15	15
Side walk .....	400 ft.		400 ft.
Scrubbers .....	6	10	16
Stone boat .....	1		1
Settees .....	4	51	55
Trucks .....	4	1	5
Tool boxes .....	2		2
Pails .....	3	2	5
Summer kitchen .....	1		1
Potting house, 12x35 .....	1		1
Window-frames .....	5	4	9
Wheelbarrows .....		18	18
Whiffletrees .....	4	1	5
Wash stands .....		17	17
Window screens .....	45		45
Windows .....	2	42	44



TABLE No. 24.

Garden produce for year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Apples .....	226 barrels	\$339 00
Asparagus .....	327 bunches	9 81
Beets .....	375 bunches	7 50
Beets .....	400 bushels	16 00
Beans (green) .....	224 pecks	45 80
Beans .....	300 bushels	300 00
Raspberries .....	172 quarts	8 60
Currants .....	40 quarts	2 00
Carrots .....	762 bunches	15 24
Carrots .....	320 bushels	160 00
Cabbage .....	6,744 heads	337 20
Cauliflower .....	1,572 heads	78 60
Corn .....	243 dozen	24 30
Celery .....	4,600 heads	280 00
Cucumbers .....	556 dozen	27 80
Cress .....	40 bunches	2 00
Lettuce .....	6,453 bunches	129 06
Onions (green) .....	550 bunches	16 50
Peas (green) .....	570 pecks	29 40
Parsley .....	59 bunches	1 77
Parsnips .....	400 bushels	200 00
Rhubarb .....	531 bunches	21 24
Radishes .....	9,498 bunches	94 98
Sage .....	40 bunches	2 00
Spinach .....	84 pecks	16 80
Summer savory .....	73 bunches	3 65
Tomatoes .....	45 bushels	22 50
Thyme .....	40 bunches	2 00
Mint .....	97 bunches	4 85
Vegetable oyster .....	120 bushels	60 00
Onions .....	570 bushels	570 00
Total .....		\$2,778 60

TABLE No. 25.

Return of farm produce for year ending September 30th, 1894.

Articles.	Quantity.	Value.
Beets .....	50 bushels	\$ 20 00
Beans (green) .....	20 bushels	16 00
Carrots (field) .....	400 bushels	100 00
Carrots (garden) .....	75 bushels	30 00
Cucumbers .....	500	10 00
Cabbage .....	700	35 00
Cauliflowers .....	100	5 00
Corn (green) .....	200 dozen	20 00
Corn (green) for cattle .....	25 loads	25 00
Corn for silo .....	150 tons	300 00
Lettuce .....	500 bunches	15 00
Onions (green) .....	500 bunches	10 00
Peas (green) .....	20 bushels	12 00
Peas .....	30 bushels	18 00
Potatoes .....	2,300 bushels	920 00
Parsnips .....	50 bushels	25 00
Radishes .....	300 bunches	9 00
Rhubarb .....	200 bunches	4 00
Tomatoes .....	30 bushels	12 00
Turnips .....	100 bushels	20 00
Oats .....	1,300 bushels	390 00
Hay .....	69 tons	690 00
Straw .....	50 tons	350 00
Mangolds .....	150 tons	1,050 00
Millet and vetches .....	50 loads	50 00
Milk .....	17,410 gallons	2,805 68
Eggs .....	264 dozen	39 80
Calves sold .....	5	3 75
Pork .....	13,408 pounds	329 32
Underdraining .....	560 rods	
Fencing (wire) .....	80 rods	
Total .....		\$7,814 35

MIMICO ASYLUM—Farm exchange account for the year ended September 30th, 1894.

Disbursements.		Dr.		Receipts.		Cr.	
		\$	c.			\$	c.
1893				1893			
October	6.	To cash paid R. Hunter, exchange on 3 cows.	26	October	1.	By cash balance on hand	829
"	27.	" M. J. Doran, for tile.	26	"	31.	By cash from M. Donnelly, for 1 calf	74
Nov.	20.	" R. Hunter, for 5 milch cows	93	Nov.	16.	" W. Ryan, for 8 hogs, 1,321 lbs. at 7c.	75
Dec.	8.	" J. E. Smith & Son.	185	Dec.	8.	" W. A. Bradshaw, for 88 lbs. tallow at 5½c	47
"	26.	" R. Hunter, for turkeys.	75	"	"	" " 89	4
"	30.	" W. Ryan, for chickens.	55	"	"	" " 201	90
1894			40				12
January	5.	" R. Hunter, exchange on 3 cows.	25	1894	26.	" W. Bolton, for 3 calves.	25
March	14.	" " for 1 cow.	50	Jan.	26.	" Geo. Stubbs, for 1 calf	75
"	12.	" E. Stock, for 4 cows	191	Feb.	5.	" R. Hunter, for 3 dry cows	118
"	12.	" Mrs. Duffy, for ducks	4	March	7.	" W. Ryan, for 7 hogs, 1,925 lbs. at 6c.	50
"	19.	" Massey, Harris & Co.	45	"	10.	" W. Bradshaw, for 235 lbs. tallow at 5½c.	52
April	9.	" R. Hunter, for 1 cow	52	"	13.	" Mrs. Deacon, for 1 calf	75
"	30.	" Barton Bros, for manure	54	"	9.	" W. Ryan, for 15 hogs, 2,952 hogs at 5½c.	35
May	14.	" Jas. McCarthy, for trees	12	April	9.	" R. Hunter, for 1 cow	00
"	1.	" R. Hunter, for 2 cows	93	"	9.	" W. Ryan, for 125 empty bbls. at 10c.	12
June	11.	" Chas. McGillion, for trees	50	"	30.	" Mrs. Deacon, for 1 calf	75
"	23.	" Steele, Bristol & Marcon Seed Co.	160	"	23.	" W. E. Harris, for 2,000 lbs. rags at 1½c.	25
"	23.	" Stone & Wellington, for fruit trees	93	May	29.	" " for 390 pickle bottles at 1c.	00
"	23.	" Wheeler & Bain, for 2 lawn mowers	103	"	"	" R. Hunter, for 4 dry cows	150
July	25.	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	95	"	"	" W. Harris, for 39 hogs, 6,850 lbs. at 5½c.	342
"	27.	" D. Callman, for straw	177	June	7.	" " Live weight, \$349 35	18
"	6.	" P. H. Brown,	10	"	"	" Less market fees and freight, \$7 17	
"	10.	" M. Hunter, for 204 bush. oats	20	"	"	" W. Bolton, for 3 calves	25
"	22.	" W. O'Connor, for hay	24	"	"	" R. Hunter, for 4 cows	25
May	22.)	" P. McIntosh, for straw	81	July	24.	" W. Bradshaw, for 712 lbs. tallow at 5½c.	140
June	4.)	" Wm. Robinson, for seeds	53	"	12.		39
August	9.	" Steele, Briggs, Marcon Seed Co	10				
"	14.	" W. Lawrence, for flower plants	33				
"	14.	" R. Hunter, exchange on 2 cows	76				
"	28.	" M. Hunter, for 105 bush. oats.	97				
"	28.		40				
Sept.	30.	To balance in bank	310				
			97				
		2,108	65				
				October	1	By balance brought down.	2,108
							65



ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL SUPERINTENDENT OF THE  
ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH  
SEPTEMBER, 1894.

*To R. Christie, Inspector of Asylums, etc.*

SIR,—I herewith present the eighteenth annual statistical report of this institution for the year ending 30th September, 1894. At the close of last year we had a population of 513, of whom 278 were males and 235 females. We admitted during the year 59 males and 33 females, making a total of 92, of whom 5 were by Lieutenant Governor's warrant, viz: 4 males and 1 female.

The number discharged was 7—males 5, females 2. Of these 4 males and 1 female were so much improved by their course of training here that they are now able to earn their own living. The other two were unimproved. The number of deaths has been remarkably large, the largest I believe in our history, and is partly accounted for by the fact that we had an epidemic of measles in the months of November and December when in all no less than 115 were laid up with the disease. La Grippe also invaded us, and while we could trace but four deaths directly to either cause, yet owing to the low physical condition of most of our inmates they were left in a weakly condition and carried off by other ailments to which they were constitutionally liable. There were 52 deaths, of whom 29 were males and 23 females, making a rate of  $8\frac{1}{2}$  per cent., on the number under care. There remain in residence at the close of the year 303 males, 243 females or 546 in all.

Another year with its successes and failures has been added to the age of this institution, and while this report is the eighteenth since our organization it is but the third in connection with our new home. On the 25th day of September, 1876, the old asylum was opened and the first admissions were made. The old buildings were soon found to be too small and but ill-adapted for the care and training of imbeciles; the accommodation was soon exhausted; but urgent appeals for admission were made from time to time and room for "one more" had to be found. Vacancies occurred from deaths occasionally which were immediately filled. But so urgent were the demands for admission that in 1879, the Government set aside two wards in the Hamilton Asylum for the reception of idiots. Soon these were filled and it was found necessary to provide more accommodation here, which was done in 1882 by fitting up the building known as the Queen's Hotel for about 90 males. The Hamilton contingent was then transferred here and new admissions made until once more all room was exhausted. A temporary relief was once more given by transferring thirty of our inmates to Kingston in 1885, but still the applications for admission exceeded our capacity, and so urgent were the demands for accommodation that county councils, grand juries, and I believe judges, urged the Government very strongly and action was taken. New buildings had been contemplated for some time, but owing to the large expenditure in public buildings through the province, a beginning was not made until the month of October, 1885. We were particularly fortunate in the choice of our site, it being for many reasons eminently suited for a public institution, not the least of which are an ample supply of pure water and excellent drainage. In October, 1887, the building for males with 100 beds was opened, and we vacated the old hotel. In February following (1888) the girls' building with the same number of beds was occupied, and the congestion of the old building was relieved.

In the summer of the latter year a teacher was appointed and the first training class organized, and we made our first essay at training imbeciles. Work on the main building began in the summer of '89 and it was completed and occupied on 1st April, 1891, when the old building was vacated, and a new era in our history begun. Prior to 1891 not much progress was possible in our schools, owing to the want of proper facilities. In



our new homethis want is supplied, and with a staff of six teachers we have had three years of successful work. That it is possible to teach idiots has been long since decided in the affirmative both in Europe and America. But whether our efforts in that direction have been such as to justify the expenditure of about two thousand dollars a year is a question well worth considering. While a few of our Patron friends in this vicinity think it a waste of public money, the great number of visitors from all over the province who visit the institution and examine into and watch the process of training are unanimous in their opinion that it is a wise expenditure, and that it is the duty of the state to improve and ameliorate as much as possible the condition of our unfortunate charges. During the year we discharged five pupils who were so much improved that they are now earning their own living. The most remarkable of these is a boy who was admitted in 1887 by the Lieutenant-Governor's warrant and had to be carried into the institution, from his inability to walk. He improved so rapidly that he was placed in charge of our baker, and at the time of his discharge he was able to make bread under supervision, as good as any journeyman baker. He is now earning his own living.

That all of our children have improved is beyond question, and the most interesting part of my daily duty is to listen to this teacher and that with pleased and expressive face telling of some new wonderful thing accomplished by their respective pupils. That we have children here, and not a few either, who when received did not know one letter of the alphabet from another, but who now write letters to their parents, is surely sufficient to convince the most skeptical that no mistake has been made in organizing our schools. Much more, however, could be accomplished by an addition of at least two teachers to the staff. The classes are not only too large but there are many left in the day rooms who should be under training and whose parents desire that they should be. Besides the two teachers we should have two trades instructors—a shoemaker and a tailor. There are about twenty boys ready for such instruction, and a beginning should be made this year, with, at least, a shoemaker. The new shoes made and the mending done would go a long way towards paying such a man's wages, to say nothing about fitting many of these boys to make their own way in the world, and earn their own livelihood. The girls are in a better position, for a class of them is under instruction in the sewing rooms, under our head seamstress, who is very devoted to the work, and expresses herself as well pleased with the progress made. Owing, however, to the amount of time taken in this instruction the ordinary work in the sewing-rooms is often behind, and for this reason, as well as the fact that we now have over 300 males in residence, it would be a good act to engage a tailor, who in addition to making all the clothing, could train a class of boys. Without this industrial training we will fail in the principal object had in view when building and equipping this institution. *The Hospital*, a journal published in London, Eng., in a recent issue says: "Idiots have been improved, educated and even cured; not one in a thousand has been entirely refractory to treatment; not one in a hundred who has not been made more happy and healthy; more than 30 per cent. have been taught to conform to social and moral law, and rendered capable of order, of good feeling and of working like the third of a man; more than 40 per cent. have become capable of the ordinary transactions of life under friendly control, of understanding moral and social abstractions, of working like two-thirds of a man; and 25 to 30 per cent. come nearer and nearer the standard of manhood, till some of them will defy the scrutiny of good judges when compared with ordinary young men and women. That this is no mere rhetorical flourish is proved by the statistics of one of the largest English training institutions for imbeciles."

The work in our training classes has been satisfactory, the number of teachers and pupils being the same as last year. We have been admitting children during the year whose parents are anxious to have placed under instruction. Indeed many have been sent here for that purpose only, but owing to our already over crowded classes it is impossible to admit them to the class-rooms. This is not as it should be and I would again recommend the appointment of two more teachers.

## EPILEPTICS.

We have now over one hundred epileptics, and having in view the fact that a deputation of medical men recently interviewed the Government and urged the desirability of providing a hospital for the care and treatment of this afflicted class, it might not be amiss to review briefly what has been done in other countries in this direction. You may also recall the fact that I have on several occasions recommended some such step as that proposed, only differing somewhat in details.

In England and in Germany they have adopted the colony plan as distinguished from the hospital, and as recommended by the deputation. At Bielefeld, in Germany, they have a colony which makes a very respectable village of about 1,500 patients, which is practically self-supporting, as the following quotation from the London *Daily News* will show: "In a word the colony at Bielefeld is a self-supporting community of epileptic farmers, epileptic tailors, epileptic bakers, carpenters, shoemakers, blacksmiths, washerwomen, printers, etc. There is no finer bakery in London than the epileptic bakery at Bielefeld. In every workshop, schoolroom, farmhouse, dwelling house in the colony, and in its large church as well, the couches are ready for the reception of any workman or workwoman, worshipper, scholar, inmate, who may drop down in the midst of his or her duty. Of course those who are subject to frequent or violent fits are not put in positions where they cannot be constantly watched. The Bielefeld colony is one of the most pathetic sights in the world. And yet how happy that little town of epileptics really is! It is marvellous, and the secret of it is work—the kind of work that each can do best, and even then no more of it than is good for him. Some who are good for nothing else carry messages. . . . These epileptics build their own houses, till their own fields, grow their own flowers, bake their own bread, black their own boots, do their own washing, mending, darning, ironing, clip each other's hair, shave each other's cheeks and chins, watch over each other's fits—in other words, they save tens of thousands of pounds which otherwise would have to be spent on imported labor, and by doing their own work they are following the very best means of effecting their own cure. Occupations for body and mind—such is the secret of the marvellous success of that unique colony at Bielefeld." This colony is under the superintendence of Pastor Bodelschwing, and there is no reason why a clergyman should not be at the head of such an institution in Ontario. Near Liverpool, Eng., a hospital has been established for some years where the epileptics are treated medically, and all that science can do is being done for the patients. I can't give any definite information as to results, but have been informed by a private correspondent that the hospital is very popular, and good results are expected.

Two colonies, however, are now in operation in England, one called Skipping's Farm, and another established at Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks. From the London *Times* of December last I make the following extract: "The Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Westminster, and others, have signed an appeal to the readers of the *Times* on behalf of the National Society for the employment of epileptics. This society, it appears, through the generosity of Mr. Passmore Edwards, has been enabled to purchase a farm for a proposed colony of epileptics, comprising 135 acres, situated at Chalfont St. Peter's, Bucks. Lying at a height of over 300 feet above the sea, with a soil very light and quick drying, the place is extremely healthy. The land is remarkably fertile, and, in the opinion of experts, exceptionally suitable for fruit growing and market gardening. The building of suitable cottages will be proceeded with forthwith; but the funds as yet collected are sufficient only to provide accommodation for at most a score or two of persons, while those whose condition is such as to render them eligible for admission may be numbered by thousands.

"It is universally agreed amongst medical men that no treatment so surely mitigates this disease as healthy and congenial occupation. Unhappily, however, the epileptic under existing conditions is too often debarred from occupation both in childhood and in later years. His presence in a poor family often means, as Mr. Brudenell Carter has observed, 'the withdrawal from productive labor of one other member of that family to



take care of the epileptic, who, in the greater part of his life, is perfectly fitted to discharge the duties appertaining to him, but whose activities are liable to be surprised in a moment and without warning.' It is not surprising that in a large proportion of cases where they have no relations to maintain them they drift into poor law infirmaries and the workhouses. Here the disease grows upon them, and they end their days as lunatics. In the new venture the society will have the experience of Germany to guide them, for in that country the Bielefeld epileptic colony has been in existence for twenty-six years with the most encouraging results, and has now, on an area of 400 acres, over 1,100 epileptic inhabitants.' In 1891 Ohio, the first in America to move in the same direction, began the building of the State hospital for epileptics at Gallipolis, and has now about 500 patients. It is also on the colony plan, the cottages accommodating fifty patients each. New York did not lag behind, and in 1892 the State Legislature purchased 1,500 acres on which is established a similar institution. Massachusetts has also moved in the matter, and in Pennsylvania separate buildings for the epileptics have been erected in connection with the Feeble Minded Institution at Elwyn.

In our case it would be unnecessary to begin the colony on a very large scale, but rather that it should be allowed to grow by its own resources. A sufficient quantity of good land should be obtained, however, in a convenient and healthy part of the province, and a beginning made in establishing an epileptic colony. If situated near a large market town, the products of farm and garden could be easily disposed of, and market gardening would be found to be profitable, as well as health-giving to the patients.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

During the past summer an immense amount of work has been accomplished by our workers, the value of which, if done by contract and hired labor, would be, at a low estimate, at least \$5,000.

Two large and beautiful terraces 600 feet in length and 70 in width have been formed in front of the buildings, the fill averaging about four feet, making about 15,000 cubic yards, every shovelful of which was moved by our inmates. This work, together with clearing our land of stones, gravelling roads, sodding and planting trees has kept all hands pretty busy during the season.

The Public Works Department made some improvements, such as an enlargement of the boiler-house, put in an additional boiler, and improved our sewerage system, putting in an automatic flush tank and laying 600 feet of iron pipe into the lake. A new fence has been built on our southwestern boundary of about 100 rods.

The products of the garden are much larger than last year, as the following table shows:

Beans, green .....	94 bushels.
Beets .....	2,700 bunches.
" .....	400 bushels.
Cabbage .....	6,200 heads.
" red .....	300 "
Cauliflower .....	300 "
Carrots .....	2,450 bunches.
" .....	300 bushels.
Celery .....	2,000 heads.
Corn .....	1,800 dozen.
Cucumbers .....	14 "
Lettuce .....	500 "
Onions, green .....	1,160 bunches.
" dried .....	100 bushels.
" pickling .....	150 quarts.
Parsnips .....	200 bushels.
Peas .....	30 "

Rhubarb .....	1,466	bunches.
Radish .....	750	"
Sea-kale beet .....	150	bushels.
Spinach .....	36	"
Squash, pumpkin and marrow .....	90	dozen.
Peppers .....	50	"
Turnips .....	25	bushels.
Tomatoes .....	200	"
Potatoes .....	212	"

*Herbs.*

Sage .....	150	bunches.
Summer savory .....	100	"
Thyme .....	25	"
Mint .....	45	"
Parsley .....	60	"
Melons .....	450	

The following table shows the articles made and mended in the sewing-rooms :

Articles.	Made.	Mended.
Aprons .....	488	
Bedticks .....	48	208
Bibs .....	72	312
Blankets .....		142
Braces (pairs) .....	142	
Chemises .....	237	
Coats .....	300	1,560
Collars .....	25	197
Drawers (pairs) .....	360	156
Dresses .....	457	
Dolls, dressed .....	50	
Frills .....	479	
Mitts .....		210
Night-gowns .....	33	
Overalls .....	1	
Pillow shams .....	141	47
Pillow slips .....	304	178
Sheets .....	500	364
Skirts .....	129	
Shirts .....	557	
Shrouds .....	33	
Socks (pairs) .....		3,120
Tablecloths .....	141	156
Table napkins .....	48	
Towels .....	675	197
Trousers .....	382	2,340
Vests .....	1	156

Stockings knitted in the sitting-rooms .....	236	pairs.
Socks .....	216	"
Articles mended in the sitting-rooms .....	7,919	

**WANTS.**

As there is a prospect of selling the old asylum grounds, I would recommend the purchase of some of the land lying to the north and east, which would make an excellent farm and garden. No better use could be made of the money received from the sale of the old grounds than adding tillable land to our present property. A portion should also be used in stoning and fencing some of the stony land beyond the road.



Coal vaults are still among our principal wants, and I trust another year will see them supplied.

We require another piano for the girls' gymnasium, together with the necessary appliances for fitting up the room.

The painting and decorating of the assembly hall should be completed.

#### MAINTENANCE.

For the third year in succession the cost per capita for maintenance has been \$118 and a fraction. For 1892 it was \$118.15 ; 1893, \$118.86 ; 1894, \$118.58. As compared with similar institutions in other countries, we are from 50 to 150 per cent. below them, showing beyond all doubt that the utmost care and economy are exercised in our expenditures.

#### ASSEMBLY HALL.

Three nights every week our whole household assembles in the hall, where a pleasant half hour is spent in music, dancing or fancy drill, and the evening closed with devotional exercises.

The Sunday School service is a prominent feature of our institution and is enjoyed by all, teachers and taught. An hour every Sunday afternoon is given to the service.

#### OFFICERS AND EMPLOYEES.

No change has occurred in our staff of officers, and not many among the employees. Speaking generally, all have performed their duties with a single eye for the welfare of our unfortunate but happy charges.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. BEATON,  
Medical Superintendent.

#### *To the Medical Superintendent :*

SIR,—Decided advancement has been made in the school during the past year, which as a whole numbers one hundred and twenty-nine pupils—seventy-three boys and fifty-six girls.

The general assembly of our six classes shows gratifying results in the much greater interest that prevails throughout the exercises, in place of restlessness and dislike for schoolroom restraint or unreasonable opposition to teachers' directions.

Many bright faces show happy intelligence that for a long time were dull, vacant and unhappy, which attributes to the educational power and transforming influence of the training school. Seeing what these children have already attained in contrast with the probable retrogression, mental, moral and physical, that must be their's sooner or later unless they be developed to their highest capacity, be it great or small, no one who knows them can say that the time and labor expended upon them is for naught, nor should we complain if the fruit ripen slowly, or the harvest be not so plentiful as our nineteenth century impatience may naturally desire. The work can go on only through the kind, hopeful patience and determined energy that looks and works for results that past experience has shown will follow. The smallest achievements have already been much to these unfortunates, though to the casual observer perhaps they appear anything but brilliant or important.

The spirit of willingness to help others developing in children of by no means loving or lovable dispositions is often touching, and a fine example to the normal child. The

weak stumbling ones lending a hand to more tottering ones may be described as amusing to themselves as it is pleasing or pathetic to the onlooker.

Aptitude in time and tune grows from the highest to the lowest grades, precision of time and promptness of movement have increased wonderfully. The physical exercises are more varied in character and better in execution than formerly, and include a larger proportion of pupils, as those in longer training are capable of assisting the many who need individual help.

Creditable progress has been made in the choral singing and dancing. Universal improvement in heart, speech and behavior towards each other may be specially noted, with better attention to teachers' directions, greater application, and more independence in all the exercises. Especially in the kindergarten work has free and original thought been expressed by a goodly percentage of those using the occupations.

The very noisy, restless children in many instances have become as orderly as the better class, as the fingers have become busy and the activities directed, while their faces brighten and testify to growing intelligence. The propensity or determined aim that characterized not a few to eat or destroy any and everything they could appropriate is changing to better and more cleanly ways, and kindly perseverance has excited some idea of work and play, the fear being overcome as degrees of happiness awaken.

The primary work does not yet engage more than fifty pupils in reading, writing, arithmetic and drawing, with from three to six third reader pupils who go and come as they have time.

The industrial training includes about sixty pupils. These are taught to knit, sew and crochet in the class-rooms. The most efficient ones go to the sewing or ironing-room part of the day.

A very pleasing feature of the institution is the Sunday School, which may be so called because this assembly meets on Sabbath, but in reality the moral and spiritual cultivation must be earnestly pursued all through the week's work and play. This side cannot be specially turned to sacred things one day in the week, except as daily exercised, for the Christ Spirit is not controlled at will in proportion to sacred environment as is natural to normal people.

Your obedient servant,

M. B. CHRISTIE.

# ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Idiots, Orillia, for the year ending  
30th September, 1894.

TABLE No. 1.

Shewing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending  
30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1893 .....				278	235	513
Admitted during year :						
By Lieutenant-Governor's warrant .....	4	1	5			
“ Medical certificate .....	55	32	87	59	33	92
Total number under treatment during year .....	59	33	92	337	268	605
Discharges during year :						
As improved. ....	4	1	5			
“ unimproved .....	1	1	2			
Total number of discharges during year .....	5	2	7			
Died .....	29	23	52			
Transferred .....				34	25	59
Remaining in asylum 30th Sept., 1894 .....				303	243	546
Total number admitted since opening of asylum ...				547	477	1,024
“ discharged .....	38	24	62			
“ died .....	191	188	379			
“ eloped .....	2		2			
“ transferred .....	13	22	35	244	234	478
“ remaining 30th Sept., 1894 .....	244	234	478	303	243	546
Applications, Sept. 30th, 1894 .....				4	10	14

TABLE No. 2.

Shewing the maximum and minimum number of patients resident in the Asylum, the total number of days' stay of patients, and the daily average number of patients in the Asylum, from the 1st October, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Maximum number of patients in residence (on the 29th of July, 1894) ...	304	243	547
Minimum " " (on the 3rd of Jan., 1894) ....	272	227	499
Collective days' stay of all patients in residence in year.....	105,169	85,697	190,866
Daily average population.....	288	235	523

	Admissions of year.			Total admissions since opening.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Social state.						
Married ..				1	9	10
Widowed ..					1	1
Single ....	59	33	92	546	467	1,013
Total.....	59	33	92	547	477	1,024
Religion.						
Presbyterians .....	9	4	13	97	86	183
Episcopalians.....	4	4	8	101	105	206
Methodists .....	21	12	33	144	126	270
Baptists.....	3		3	16	17	33
Congregationalists .....				1		1
Roman Catholics .....	10	10	20	94	65	159
Mennonites .....				9	5	14
Quakers .....				3	1	4
Other denominations.....	3	1	4	11	15	26
Not reported.....	9	2	11	71	57	128
Total.....	59	33	92	547	477	1,024
Nationalities.						
English .....						
Irish .....	1	2	3	36	36	72
Scotch .....	2		2	35	31	66
Canadian .....	1		1	22	15	37
United States .....	52	28	80	414	360	774
Other countries .....		1	1	4	7	11
Unknown .....	1		1	13	8	21
	2	2	4	23	20	43
Total.....	59	33	92	547	477	1,024



TABLE No. 3.

Shewing the counties from which patients have been admitted up to 30th  
September, 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....				1	5	6
Brant.....		1	1	6	6	12
Bruce.....	3	3	6	17	14	31
Carleton.....	2	1	3	19	10	29
Dufferin.....				1	4	5
Elgin.....				2	9	11
Essex.....	3	3	6	13	11	24
Frontenac.....	2	5	7	22	25	47
Grey.....	2	3	5	22	21	43
Haldimand.....	1		1	16	4	20
Halton.....				10	5	15
Hastings.....	2	1	3	9	14	23
Huron.....				19	16	35
Kent.....	2	2	4	10	17	27
Lambton.....	1	1	2	14	10	24
Lanark.....	1		1	7	4	11
Leeds and Grenville.....				18	13	31
Lennox and Addington.....	2		2	13	8	21
Lincoln.....	1		1	5	4	9
Middlesex.....	1		1	16	15	31
Muskoka District.....				10	5	15
Norfolk.....	1	1	2	8	6	14
Northumberland and Durham.....	1		1	15	18	33
Ontario.....	1		1	20	14	34
Oxford.....	1	3	4	14	12	26
Parry Sound.....				1	1	2
Peel.....	1		1	3	14	17
Perth.....	1	1	2	9	10	19
Peterborough.....				2	7	9
Prescott and Russell.....				1	2	3
Prince Edward.....	1		1	3	7	10
Renfrew.....				3	8	11
Simcoe.....	9		9	44	31	75
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1		1	20	5	25
Victoria.....				9	8	17
Waterloo.....	2	2	4	12	9	21
Welland.....				5	6	11
Wellington.....	4	1	5	19	7	26
Wentworth.....	6	2	8	25	23	48
York.....	7	3	10	84	69	153
Total admissions.....	59	33	92	547	477	1,024

TABLE No. 4.

Shewing the counties from which warranted cases have been admitted up to  
30th September, 1894.

Counties.	Admitted during year.			Total admissions.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....					1	1
Brant.....				1		1
Bruce.....				3	3	6
Carleton.....				4	4	8
Dufferin.....					1	1
Elgin.....					4	4
Essex.....				2	3	5
Frontenac.....				12	12	24
Grey.....				9	5	14
Haldimand.....				2		2
Halton.....					2	2
Hastings.....				2	4	6
Huron.....				5	2	7
Kent.....					3	3
Lambton.....				2	3	5
Lanark.....				4	1	5
Leeds and Grenville.....				5	3	8
Lennox and Addington.....				2	7	9
Lincoln.....				2	2	4
Middlesex.....				3	1	4
Muskoka District.....				2	1	3
Norfolk.....				5	5	10
Northumberland and Durham.....				4	3	7
Ontario.....				4	1	5
Oxford.....	1		1	4	1	5
Parry Sound.....					1	1
Peel.....				1	3	4
Perth.....				5	2	7
Peterborough.....					3	3
Prescott and Russell.....					1	1
Renfrew.....				1	5	6
Simcoe.....	1		1	8	4	12
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry.....	1		1	13	1	14
Victoria.....				3	1	4
Waterloo.....				1		1
Wellington.....				1		1
Wentworth.....	1	1	2	2	7	9
York.....				10	7	17
Total admissions.....	4	1	5	122	107	229

TABLE No. 5.

Shewing the length of residence in the Asylum of those discharged during the year.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	When admitted.	When discharged.	Remarks.
889	W. F. C.....	M.....	January 18th, 1893.....	October 1st, 1893.....	Taken home.
923	F. E. V.....	F.....	August 14th, 1893.....	October 23rd, 1893.....	"
720	W. B.....	M.....	May 21st, 1891.....	October 26th, 1893.....	Improved.
629	R. H.....	M.....	April 16th, 1891.....	May 24th, 1894.....	"
508	W. O.....	M.....	May 1st, 1888.....	May 25th, 1894.....	"
982	J. R.....	M.....	April 18th, 1894.....	August 1st, 1894.....	Taken home.
700	H. B.....	F.....	April 21st, 1891.....	September 14th, 1894.....	Improved.

TABLE No. 6.

Shewing age, length of residence, and proximate cause of death of those who died during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

No.	Initials.	Sex.	Age.	Date of death.	Residence in Asylum.			Proximate cause of death.
					Years.	Months.	Days.	
927	J. L. ....	F. ....	59	October 11th, 1893..	.....	1	12	Dysentery.
591	H. C. ....	M. ....	11	" 12th, 1893..	3	9	15	Gastric fever.
779	F. McC. ....	M. ....	44	" 14th, 1893..	1	9	20	General debility.
891	E. R. ....	F. ....	60	" 15th, 1893..	.....	8	18	Enteritis.
716	R. B. ....	M. ....	16	" 17th, 1893..	2	5	3	Epilepsy.
481	P. C. ....	F. ....	13	" 18th, 1893..	5	7	17	Phthisis.
832	M. M. G. ....	F. ....	14	" 23rd, 1893..	1	4	14	Phthisis.
762	M. F. B. ....	F. ....	18	" 25th, 1893..	2	.....	11	Epilepsy.
912	M. L. ....	F. ....	17	November 7th, 1893..	.....	4	29	Phthisis.
792	C. B. ....	F. ....	24	" 7th, 1893..	.....	8	19	Pneumonia.
453	D. A. R. ....	M. ....	15	" 8th, 1893..	5	10	13	General debility.
871	V. M. ....	M. ....	10	" 18th, 1893..	1	1	5	Hydrocephalus.
526	R. G. P. ....	M. ....	10	" 19th, 1893..	5	4	11	Epilepsy.
41	T. E. ....	M. ....	38	" 19th, 1893..	17	1	24	Debility.
432	B. C. ....	M. ....	13	" 21st, 1893..	6	9	16	Debility.
689	R. B. ....	M. ....	16	" 22nd, 1893..	2	7	8	Diarrhoea with measles.
696	E. V. B. ....	F. ....	15	" 22nd, 1893..	2	7	5	Hemorrhage of bowels.
734	C. M. ....	F. ....	16	" 28th, 1893..	2	5	27	Phthisis.
822	E. M. ....	M. ....	12	December 3rd, 1893..	1	6	.....	Broncho-pneumonia with measles.
902	W. L. A. ....	M. ....	16	" 5th, 1893..	.....	5	26	Diarrhoea.
232	S. R. ....	F. ....	20	" 6th, 1893..	13	4	8	Pneumonia with measles.
794	M. K. ....	F. ....	16	" 12th, 1893..	1	8	18	Phthisis.
677	J. M. ....	M. ....	12	" 13th, 1893..	2	8	4	Debility.
265	S. K. ....	F. ....	34	" 16th, 1893..	11	2	25	Laryngitis with measles.
212	J. S. ....	M. ....	21	" 26th, 1893..	14	4	15	Debility.
573	J. S. ....	M. ....	49	" 27th, 1893..	3	6	20	Debility.
737	I. J. ....	F. ....	40	January 2nd, 1894..	2	5	18	Phthisis.
764	J. F. ....	M. ....	39	" 7th, 1894..	2	2	25	Heart disease.
688	C. B. ....	F. ....	16	" 8th, 1894..	2	8	25	Abscess.
943	V. S. B. ....	M. ....	41	" 12th, 1894..	.....	1	19	Pneumonia.
246	C. P. ....	M. ....	21	February 2nd, 1894..	12	5	4	Emphysema.
921	J. H. ....	F. ....	9	" 2nd, 1894..	.....	6	1	Enteritis.
899	S. G. ....	F. ....	9	March 1st, 1894..	.....	10	5	Marasmus.
945	A. K. ....	F. ....	8	" 2nd, 1894..	.....	3	2	Marasmus.
229	R. L. ....	M. ....	28	April 8th, 1894..	13	10	19	Tuberculosis.
623	I. G. ....	F. ....	44	" 25th, 1894..	3	2	18	Broncho-pneumonia.
961	E. B. ....	F. ....	28	" 30th, 1894..	1	.....	.....	Laryngitis.
766	R. H. C. ....	M. ....	16	May 25th, 1894..	2	7	4	Pneumonia.
985	T. S. ....	M. ....	34	June 2nd, 1894..	.....	1	.....	Peritonitis.
733	A. S. G. ....	F. ....	14	" 25th, 1894..	2	11	25	Phthisis.
984	I. J. ....	F. ....	7	July 10th, 1894..	.....	2	20	Hemorrhage lungs.
798	F. A. ....	M. ....	16	" 10th, 1894..	2	4	1	General debility.
106	D. W. ....	M. ....	33	" 13th, 1894..	17	7	20	Tuberculosis.
859	J. H. ....	M. ....	8	August 8th, 1894..	1	10	23	Marasmus.
778	N. J. ....	M. ....	14	" 8th, 1894..	2	7	24	Epilepsy.
706	A. B. ....	M. ....	37	" 11th, 1894..	3	3	13	Tuberculosis.
992	W. W. ....	M. ....	30	" 21st, 1894..	.....	2	29	Heart disease.
328	E. W. ....	M. ....	27	" 24th, 1894..	11	10	33	Debility.
577	J. S. S. ....	F. ....	19	" 26th, 1894..	5	1	19	Muco-enteritis.
759	R. D. C. ....	M. ....	16	September 4th, 1894..	2	11	12	Diarrhoea.
267	J. C. ....	M. ....	42	" 20th, 1894..	12	.....	.....	Heart disease.
860	I. J. D. ....	F. ....	14	" 24th, 1894..	2	.....	4	Epilepsy.



TABLE No. 7.

Shewing in quinquennial period, the ages of those admitted, recovered and died during the year.

Ages.	Admitted.			Died.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Under 15 years. ....	19	16	35	8	8	16
From 15 to 20 years ....	13	5	18	7	7	14
" 20 " 25 " ....	6	2	8	2	2	4
" 25 " 30 " ....	5	1	6	2	1	3
" 30 " 35 " ....	3	3	6	3	1	4
" 35 " 40 " ....	4	1	5	3	.....	3
" 40 " 45 " ....	6	3	9	3	2	5
" 45 " 50 " ....	2	1	3	1	.....	1
" 50 " 55 " ....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
" 55 " 60 " ....	.....	1	1	.....	1	1
" 60 " 65 " ....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1
Totals .....	59	33	92	29	23	52

TABLE No. 8.

Annual Report Orillia Asylum, year ending 30th September, 1894.

Periods.	Length of residence of those remaining in Asylum on 30th September.
Under 1 month .....	6
From 1 to 2 months.....	4
" 2 " 3 " .....	11
" 3 " 4 " .....	5
" 4 " 5 " .....	12
" 5 " 6 " .....	2
" 6 " 7 " .....	13
" 7 " 8 " .....	7
" 8 " 9 " .....	10
" 9 " 10 " .....	4
" 10 " 11 " .....	3
" 11 " 12 " .....	8
" 12 " 18 " .....	32
" 18 months to 2 years .....	24
" 2 " 3 years.....	78
" 3 " 4 " .....	99
" 4 " 5 " .....	18
" 5 " 6 " .....	22
" 6 " 7 " .....	50
" 7 " 8 " .....	5
" 8 " 9 " .....	14
" 9 " 10 " .....	6
" 10 " 15 " .....	59
" 15 " 20 " .....	54
Totals.....	546

TABLE No. 9.

Shewing the nature of employment and the number of days' work performed by patients during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Nature of employment.	Number of patients who worked.	Days worked.		
		Male.	Female.	Total.
Carpenter's shop.....	1	279		279
Engineer's shop .....	5	1,357		1,357
Wood yard and coal shed .....	11	1,430		1,430
Bakery.....	2	429		429
Laundry .....	12	626	2,870	3,496
Dairy .....	5		1,825	1,825
Piggery .....	2	730		730
Painting .....	2	500		500
Farm .....	48	9,940		9,940
Garden .....				
Grounds .....				
Stable .....	4	1,173		1,173
Kitchen.....	14	1,095	3,443	4,538
Dining rooms.....	20	2,216	4,380	6,596
Officers' quarters .....	1		365	365
Sewing rooms .....	4		1,060	1,060
Knitting .....	20		5,740	5,740
Wards .....	110	21,900	18,250	40,150
Halls .....	8	1,878	939	2,817
Storeroom.. ..	2	343		343
General .....	14	1,092		1,092
Superintendent's house .....	1		365	365
Total .....	286	44,988	39,237	84,225

TABLE No. 10.

Shewing the counties and districts from which the patients remaining in residence on the 30th September, 1894, were originally received.

Counties and districts.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District.....		4	4
Brant.....	3	2	5
Bruce.....	9	7	16
Carleton.....	11	4	15
Dufferin.....		2	2
Dundas.....	5	2	7
Durham.....	3	1	4
Elgin.....	2	4	6
Essex.....	11	6	17
Frontenac.....	10	10	20
Glengarry.....	2		2
Grenville.....		2	2
Grey.....	10	12	22
Haldimand.....	7	2	9
Halton.....	2	4	6
Hastings.....	7	9	16
Huron.....	14	7	21
Kent.....	4	8	12
Lambton.....	8	5	13
Lanark.....	4	1	5
Leeds.....	10	7	17
Lennox and Addington.....	8	6	14
Lincoln.....	1	1	2
Middlesex.....	11	7	18
Muskoka District.....	5	3	8
Norfolk.....	6	4	10
Northumberland.....	5	3	8
Ontario.....	7	5	12
Oxford.....	7	4	11
Parry Sound District.....	2		2
Peel.....	2	7	9
Perth.....	6	3	9
Peterborough.....	1	3	4
Prescott.....	1		1
Prince Edward.....	2	3	5
Renfrew.....	3	3	6
Simcoe.....	23	20	43
Stormont.....	8		8
Victoria.....	3	5	8
Waterloo.....	5	6	11
Welland.....	2	2	4
Wellington.....	12	4	16
Wentworth.....	13	14	27
York.....	48	41	89
Total.....	303	243	546





# ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT

Of the operations of the Asylum for Insane, Homewood Retreat, Guelph, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

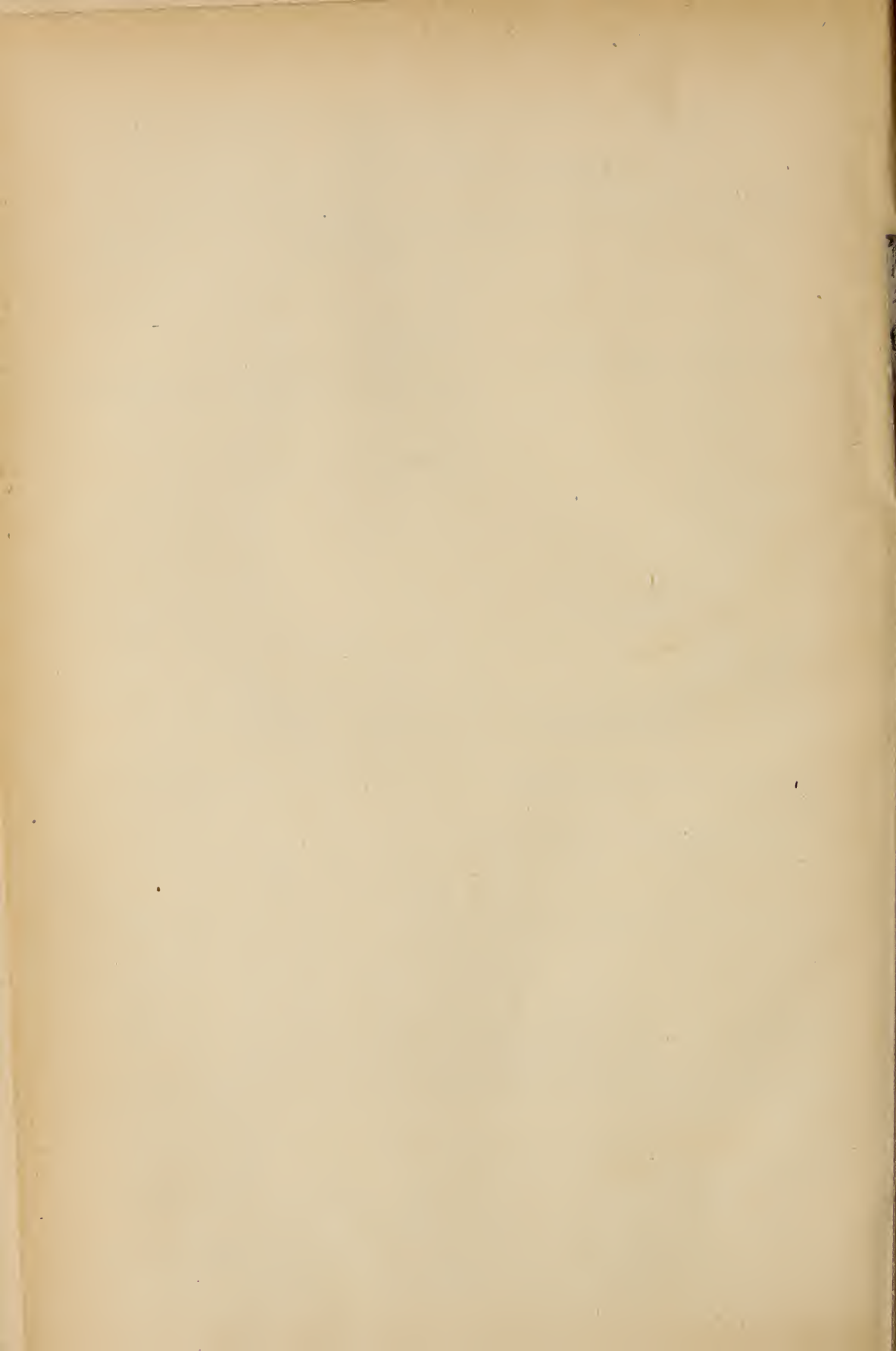
TABLE No. 1.

Showing movements of patients in the Asylum for the official year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Remaining October 1st, 1893 .....				7	9	16
Admitted during year :—						
By medical certificate .....				7	6	13
Total number under treatment during year .....				14	15	29
Discharges during year :—						
As recovered .....	2	4	6			
" improved .....	2	2	2			
" unimproved .....	1	2	3			
Total number of discharges during year .....	3	8	11			
Died .....	1		1	4	8	12
Remaining in asylum 30th September, 1894 .....				10	7	17
Total number admitted since opening of asylum .....				89	72	161
" discharged .....	65	62	127			
" died .....	12	3	15			
" eloped .....	2		2	79	65	144
" remaining 30th September, 1894 .....				10	7	17

## INEBRIATE BRANCH.

Remaining October 1st, 1893 .....				4	2	6
Admitted during year .....				17	4	21
Total number under treatment during year .....				21	6	27
Discharges during year .....				17	3	20
Remaining in asylum 30th September, 1894 .....				4	3	7
Total number admitted since opening of asylum .....				213	30	243
" discharged .....	203	27	230			
" died .....	3		3			
" eloped .....	3		3	209	27	236
" remaining 30th September, 1894 .....				4	3	7



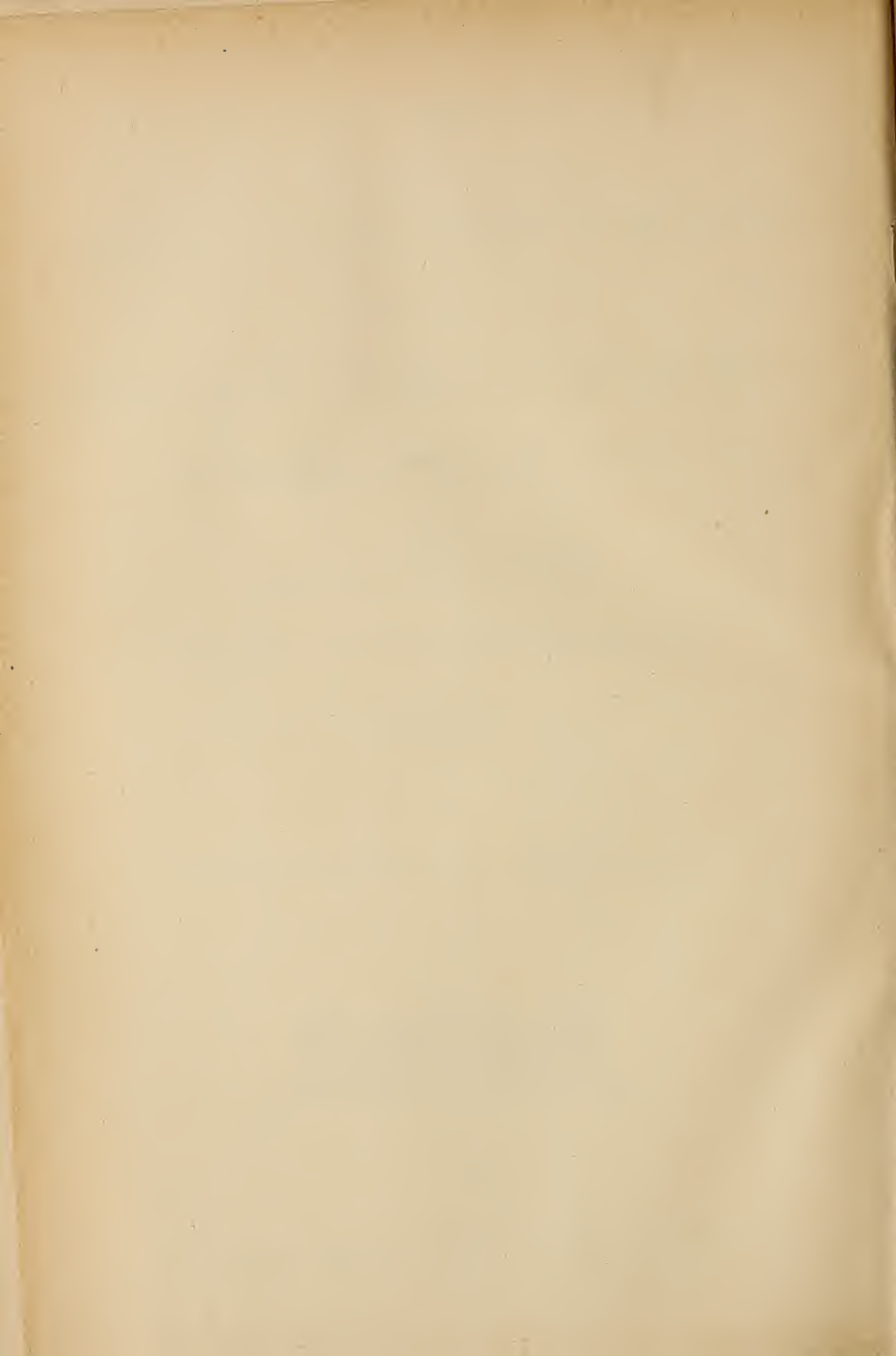
TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES  
UPON THE  
COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS  
AND REFORMATORIES,  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,  
1894.

PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY



TORONTO.  
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.  
1895.





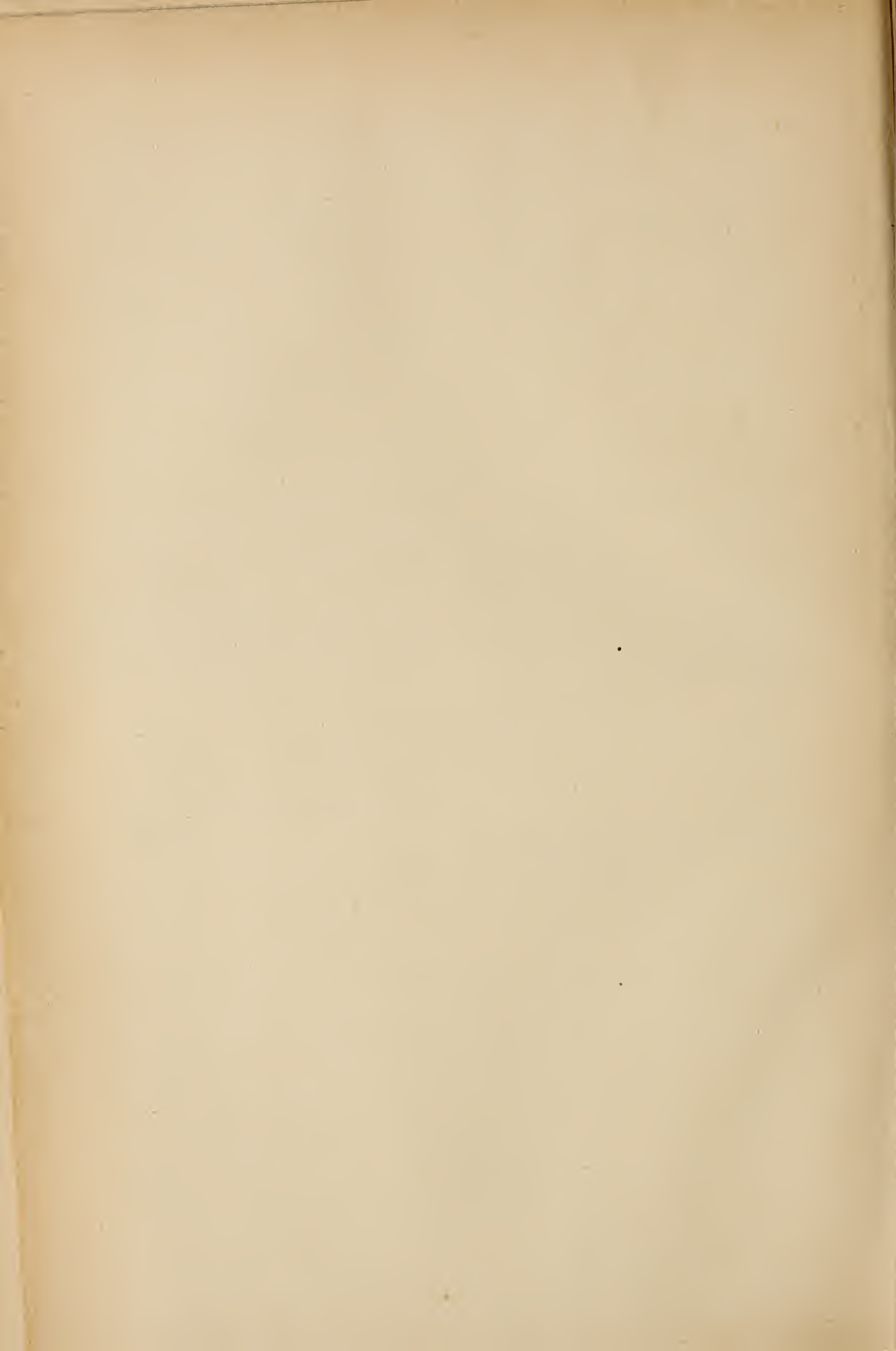
OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-seventh Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Inspector.

THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,  
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,  
Toronto.



COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES

---

TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,  
TORONTO, November, 1894.

*To the Honorable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK Lieutenant-Governor of the Province  
of Ontario.*

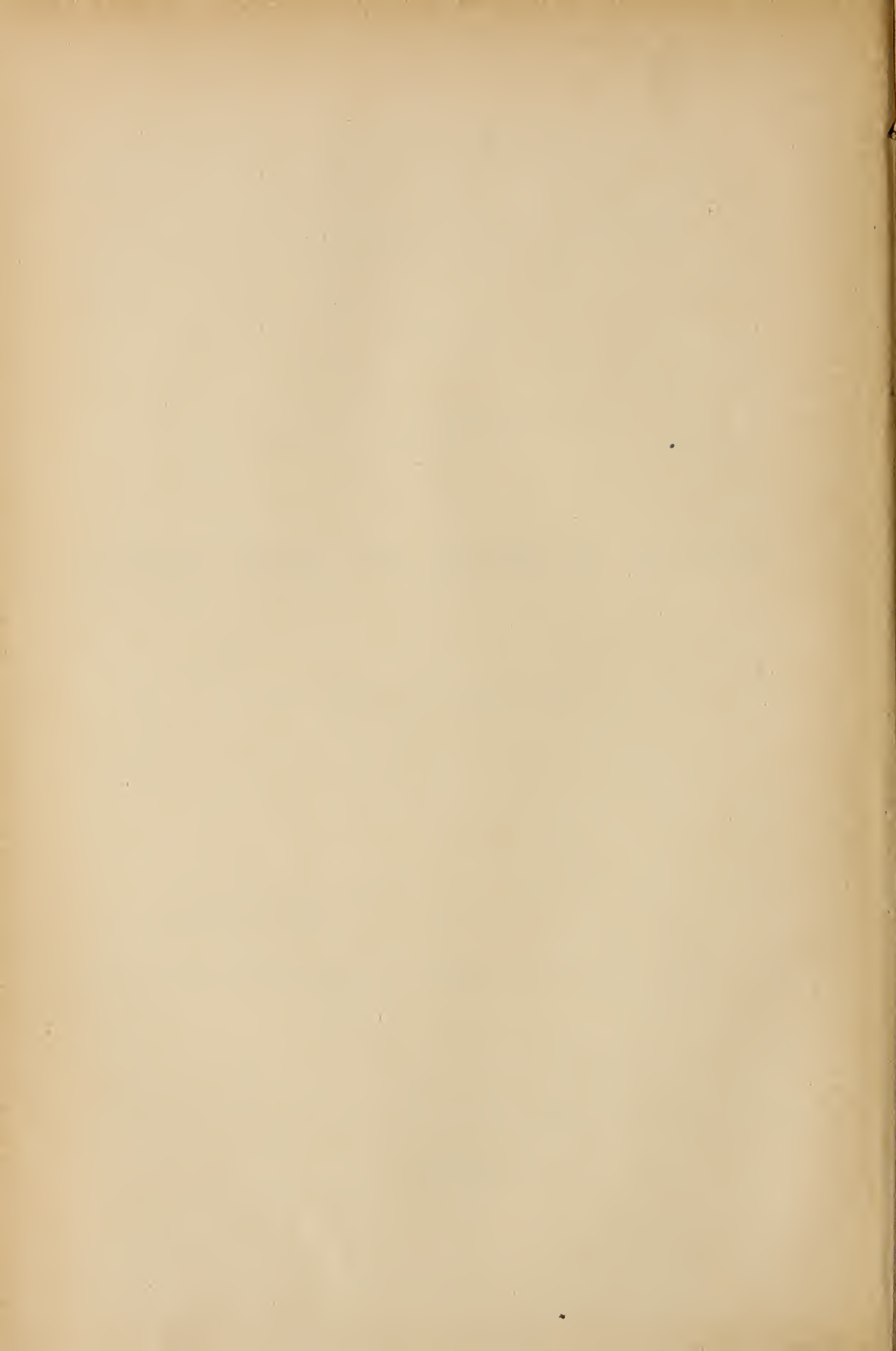
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :—

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-seventh Annual Report upon the Common Gaols, Prisons and Reformatories for the year ending on 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Inspector





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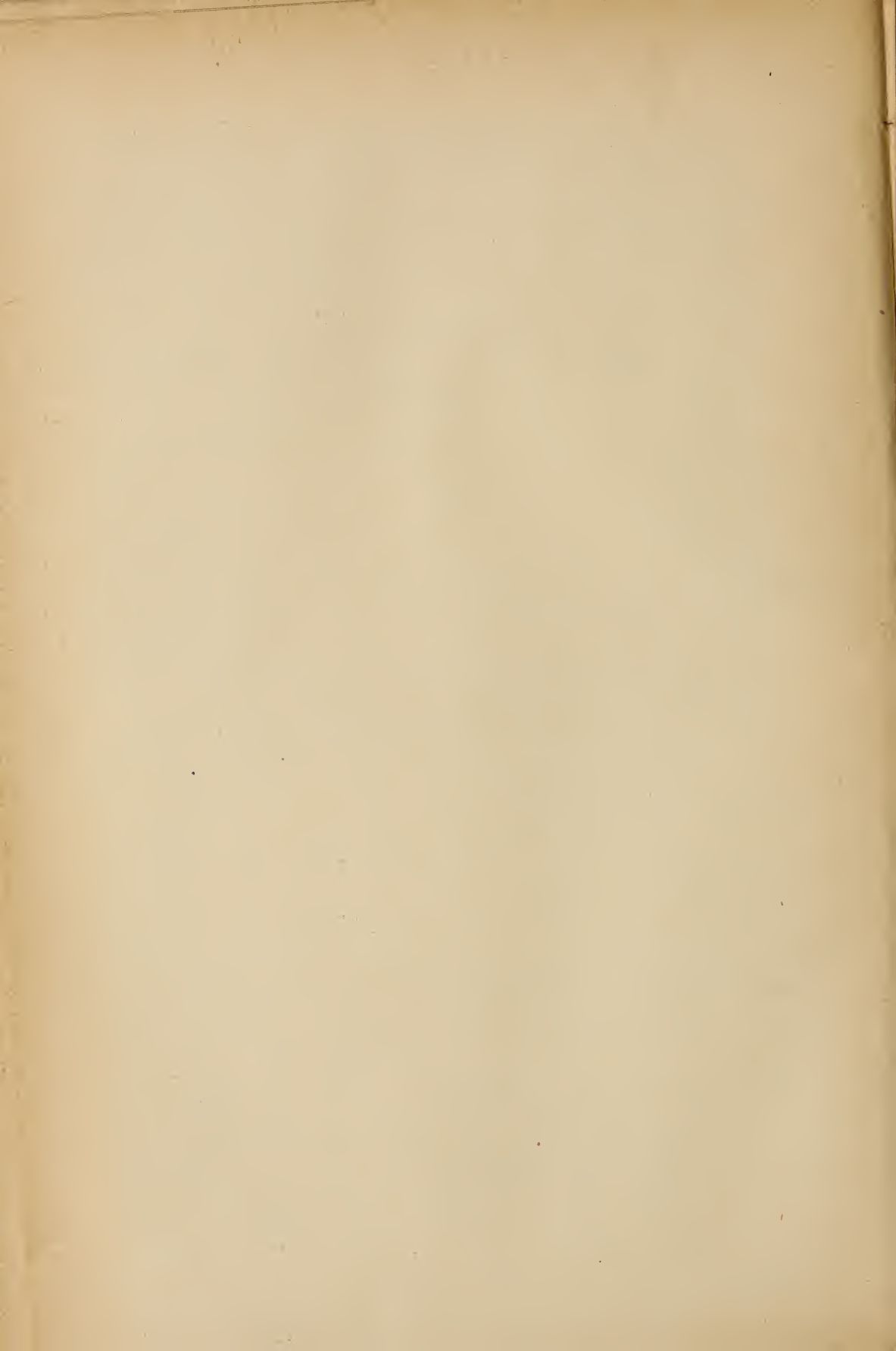
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## TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

UPON THE

### COMMON GAOLS, PRISONS AND REFORMATORIES.

---

In presenting this Report upon the Gaols, Lock-ups and Reformatories of the Province, I regret that I am unable to repeat the statement made in last year's report as to a continued diminution of crime. On the contrary there is an increase of 831 committals as compared with the year 1893, although the number is much less than in 1892.

Of this increase a little over half arises from committals for petty larceny (286), trespass (136), and burglary (38).

The number of males committed during the year was 8,063, being an increase of 883 over 1893; while the females committed show a decrease of 52.

The committals of boys and girls under 16 years of age, show a decrease as to the former of 110, and as to the latter an increase of 3, when compared with 1893. The decrease in the number of boys is to some extent, if not wholly accounted for by the courts sending them to the Industrial School at Mimico instead of to gaol. The convictions for 1894 represent 60.93 per cent. of the committals, which is considerably less than last year, when the percentage was 67.11.

The committals for drunkenness show a decrease of 378 as compared with last year, which is a proof of the continued good work being accomplished by the various temperance and kindred organizations in checking the drinking habits of our people.

A comparison of the statistics for 1894 with those of the past twenty years shows a favorable condition in the present management of the gaols throughout the province. The average cost per prisoner was a little less than 14 cents per day.

#### THE OLD PEOPLE.

I have again to call attention to the large number of old people who are committed to the gaols, under the Vagrancy Act, simply because they have no home and are without friends to provide for them.

The result is the crowding of the gaols, rendering them unsanitary and unfit for the purpose for which they were erected, namely, the safe-keeping of prisoners and their proper classification. This condition of things has a tendency to make the officials of the gaols less careful in the surveillance of prisoners under their

charge and escapes occur in consequence. In many of the gaols there is not sufficient cell accommodation for the old people, and they have to lie upon the floor on "shakedowns". It is on account of this class of habitues of the gaols during the past two or three years that the statistics show a larger criminal proportion than actually exists. They are not incarcerated for crime but to keep them from perishing outside, and while they are to some extent made more comfortable as to food and clothing, the fact of their being kept in gaols is a disgrace to our civilization and the christianity of this province.

Owing to the general depression in business and consequent hard times during the past year the number of paupers has greatly increased in the county gaols.

The only remedy for this state of affairs is the erection of suitable industrial county homes where this class can be cared for more comfortably and less expensively. This would relieve the pressure upon the gaols, and leave sufficient room for the proper classification of criminals which would add to their safe-keeping.

During the year there has been the usual repairs and improvements in the gaols as required. In a few instances additions should be made to them, or separate houses erected on the premises for the accommodation of the gaolers' families; also the underground apartments occupied by the turnkeys and their families should be used for tramps, who seek the gaols for shelter and food for short periods.

#### EMPLOYMENT OF PRISONERS.

There are but few gaols where any employment other than general cleaning is provided; in the others the prisoners are employed in breaking stone, sawing wood digging, leveling ground, etc.

#### PROFESSIONAL TRAMPS.

I am pleased to report that, as the result of strict discipline and compulsory work, the number of professional tramps seeking comfortable quarters for the winter has been greatly diminished throughout the province.

#### LOCK-UPS.

The lock-ups are all in good condition, having been carefully repaired during the year. Their management is very satisfactory. A new lock-up and court house has been built at Mattawa, and sites have been chosen at Sturgeon Falls and Webbwood on which it is expected that new lock-up buildings will be erected during the coming season.

In my notes of inspection will be found full details regarding the condition of the various gaols, lock-ups and reformatories in the province, and the number of prisoners in them on the days of my visits, the offences for which they were committed, duration of sentence, etc.

## COMMON GAOLS.

The following table shows the number of prisoners committed to the Common Gaols of the Province in each year, from the 1st October, 1868, to the 30th September, 1894.

Date of commitment.				Men over 16 years of age.	Boys under 16 years of age.	Women over 16 years of age.	Girls under 16 years of age.	Total.
Commitments for the year ending 30th, Sept., 1869.....				3,599	294	1,680	82	5,65
“ “ “ 1870.....				4,215	319	1,737	108	6,379
“ “ “ 1871.....				4,586	329	1,642	58	6,615
“ “ “ 1872.....				5,006	281	1,615	56	6,958
“ “ “ 1873.....				5,745	323	1,735	74	7,877
“ “ “ 1874.....				7,298	377	1,746	67	9,488
“ “ “ 1875.....				8,048	389	1,566	70	10,073
“ “ “ 1876.....				9,005	434	1,727	70	11,236
“ “ “ 1877.....				11,053	542	1,824	62	13,481
“ “ “ 1878.....				9,537	480	1,959	54	12,030
“ “ “ 1879.....				8,995	416	1,756	53	11,220
“ “ “ 1880.....				8,829	549	1,863	59	11,300
“ “ “ 1881.....				7,007	468	1,681	73	9,229
“ “ “ 1882.....				7,286	522	1,750	62	9,620
“ “ “ 1883.....				7,858	423	1,551	48	9,880
“ “ “ 1884.....				9,858	458	1,719	46	12,081
“ “ “ 1885.....				9,419	450	1,507	50	11,426
“ “ “ 1886.....				8,831	352	1,424	38	10,645
“ “ “ 1887.....				8,996	409	1,574	38	11,017
“ “ “ 1888.....				10,060	551	1,778	65	12,454
“ “ “ 1889.....				10,349	451	1,685	46	12,531
“ “ “ 1890.....				9,622	461	1,677	50	11,810
“ “ “ 1891.....				8,469	421	1,501	32	10,423
“ “ “ 1892.....				7,177	446	1,335	53	9,011
“ “ “ 1893.....				6,798	388	1,399	34	8,619
“ “ “ 1894.....				7,785	278	1,350	37	9,450



The next table shows the number of prisoners (male and female) committed to each gaol during 1893 and 1894 and the increase and decrease in the commitments of the latter year as compared with the former.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1893.			Number of prisoners committed in the year ended Sept. 30th, 1894.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie.....	124	26	150	184	19	203	60		60		7	7
Berlin.....	77	2	79	69	4	73		2	2	8		8
Belleville.....	137	35	172	110	20	130				27	15	42
Brantford.....	222	15	237	240	19	259	18	4	22			
Brampton.....	124	8	132	213	9	222	89	1	90			
Brockville.....	164	24	188	191	22	213	27		27		2	2
Bracebridge.....	72	6	78	129	5	134	57		57		1	1
Cayuga.....	50	3	53	58	2	60	8		8		1	1
Cornwall.....	79	4	83	81	6	87	2	2	4			
Cobourg.....	77	8	85	102	15	117	25	7	32			
Chatham.....	186	11	197	178	20	198		9	9	8		8
Goderich.....	45	6	51	58	9	67	13	3	16			
Guelph.....	68	15	83	105	21	126	37	6	43			
Hamilton.....	498	96	594	422	40	462				76	56	132
Kingston.....	157	16	173	123	10	133				34	6	40
London.....	491	46	537	542	73	615	51	27	78			
Lindsay.....	49	8	57	41	9	50		1	1	8		8
L'Orignal.....	18	1	19	20	4	24	2	3	5			
Milton.....	222	3	225	341	3	344	119		119			
Napanee.....	51	1	52	57	6	63	6	5	11			
Ottawa.....	299	60	359	385	71	456	86	11	97			
Owen Sound.....	109	9	118	118	9	127	9		9			
Orangeville.....	38	6	44	48	3	51	10		10		3	3
Perth.....	57	9	66	59	12	71	2	3	5			
Pictou.....	32	4	36	38		38	6		6		4	4
Pembroke.....	41	15	56	66	6	72	25		25		9	9
Peterborough.....	119	31	150	146	22	168	27		27		9	9
Port Arthur.....	51	4	55	31	7	38		3	3	20		20
Parry Sound.....	13	2	15	30	1	31	17		17		1	1
Rat Portage.....	107	6	113	113	4	117	6		6		2	2
Simcoe.....	49	12	61	60	15	75	11	3	14			
St. Catharines.....	67	6	73	89	5	94	22		22		1	1
Sarnia.....	121	5	126	192	7	199	71	2	73			
Stratford.....	113	12	125	159	18	177	46	6	52			
Sandwich.....	157	16	173	180	24	204	23	8	31			
St. Thomas.....	108	10	118	95	11	106		1	1	13		13
Sault Ste. Marie.....	41	1	42	52	4	56	11	3	14			
Toronto.....	1,877	832	2,709	2,005	781	2,786	128		128		51	51
Walkerton.....	68	8	76	97	5	102	29		29		3	3
Woodstock.....	147	20	167	151	7	161	7		7		13	13
Welland.....	206	2	208	220	4	224	14	2	16			
Whitby.....	48	7	55	44	13	57		6	6	4		4
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay.....	4		4	9		9	5		5			
Little Current.....	10		10	14		14	4		4			
Manitowaning.....	19		19	12	2	14		2	2	7		7
Mattawa.....	38		38	64	2	66	26	2	28			
Minden.....	2	1	3	9	1	10	7		7			
Sudbury.....	170	3	173	130	17	147		14	14	40		40
Huntsville.....	12	3	15	8		8				4	3	7
Fort William.....	85	14	99	58	15	73		1	1	27		27
Burk's Falls.....	6	1	7	28		28	22		22		1	1
North Bay.....	55	6	61	86	5	91	31		31		1	1
Total.....	7,180	1,439	8,619	8,063	1,387	9,450	1,159	137	1,296	276	189	465

The number of commitments in each of the past seventeen years is shown in the subjoined tables divided into five classes :  
1.—CRIMES AGAINST THE PERSON.

Nature of crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Assault, common .....	641	724	549	623	556	576	572	586	672	501	469	482	534	476	491	420	347	389
Assault, felonious .....	134	98	125	85	88	124	51	146	169	186	153	210	197	157	167	116	136	135
Cutting and wounding, stabbing and shooting with intent .....	92	71	62	63	40	73	52	50	46	94	99	94	138	96	105	91	71	97
Rape and assault with intent .....	39	37	45	44	36	56	46	41	68	39	31	40	39	59	53	55	41	67
Murder .....	39	24	25	42	23	29	30	45	25	32	19	37	31	28	20	18	34	32
Manslaughter .....	7	6	60	7	7	9	12	20	12	6	13	21	18	18	11	13	9	4
Attempt at suicide .....	7	11	6	9	8	10	8	10	5	10	8	7	9	10	8	5	7	17
Miscellaneous .....	31	38	25	31	95	43	48	32	46	39	46	32	2	26	10	7	6	30
Total ..	990	1,009	847	904	853	920	859	933	1,043	907	838	923	968	870	865	725	651	771

## 2.—CRIMES AGAINST PROPERTY.

Nature of crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Arson and incendiarism .....	35	47	49	31	22	23	47	24	35	43	21	36	51	42	33	33	27	37
Burglary .....	58	89	103	93	44	63	61	44	51	73	35	72	76	81	65	46	62	100
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money .....	23	10	19	15	15	11	1	5	10	9	15	25	4	5	13	12	4	5
Destroying and injuring property .....	115	138	126	130	67	138	80	122	112	94	73	75	86	96	93	88	82	57
Embezzlement .....	24	29	28	23	17	19	25	36	32	26	26	32	17	25	29	18	27	10
Forgery .....	31	48	64	50	30	31	35	30	60	52	38	64	49	40	20	34	31	23
Fraud, and obtaining money or goods under false pretences....	137	151	131	101	82	103	106	113	149	118	85	136	125	98	116	98	91	123
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing .....	84	89	86	70	54	73	49	63	73	77	79	80	81	45	68	66	66	79
Housebreaking and robbery .....	43	57	102	103	80	67	61	156	146	124	112	156	164	159	175	141	215	229
Larceny .....	2,070	1,818	1,626	1,669	1,363	1,401	1,273	1,742	1,589	1,396	1,370	1,638	1,606	1,590	1,498	1,419	1,329	1,615
Receiving stolen goods.....	38	64	38	42	26	45	33	34	38	47	27	38	48	50	27	31	29	46
Trespass .....	73	103	122	123	112	110	120	238	222	195	212	315	329	314	289	273	220	356
Miscellaneous .....	42	43	29	73	78	85	93	69	97	62	90	85	.....	78	49	15	14	21
Total .....	2,773	2,686	2,523	2,523	1,990	2,175	1,989	2,676	2,614	2,314	2,183	2,812	2,636	2,623	2,475	2,274	2,197	2,701

### 3. CRIMES AGAINST PUBLIC MORALS AND DECENCY.

Nature of crime,	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Bigamy .....	12	9	14	5	6	10	6	7	13	13	15	8	16	12	17	14	15	23
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame .....	137	197	189	236	171	194	133	183	172	181	146	190	136	207	148	100	148	134
Keeping houses of ill-fame .....	89	117	92	134	102	137	130	106	85	71	89	110	103	111	62	70	107	80
Perjury .....	32	25	25	27	15	15	8	12	19	5	14	21	25	11	10	23	10	30
Seduction .....	2	2	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	2	.....	8	14	19	10	16	16	16	26
Indecent assault and exposure .....	27	40	41	40	38	32	45	48	40	48	49	64	76	66	68	70	53	62
Miscellaneous .....	116	129	89	50	67	78	13	62	45	28	80	39	59	12	12	34	25	87
Total .....	415	519	452	492	399	466	386	418	376	346	401	446	434	429	333	327	374	442



# 4. OFFENCES AGAINST PUBLIC ORDER AND PEACE.

Nature of crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Abusive and obscene language .....	73	101	72	95	65	55	87	76	44	50	42	49	70	58	62	54	65	47
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables	90	143	130	109	83	91	137	156	117	136	166	167	163	166	124	134	118	131
Carrying unlawful weapons.....	25	37	27	34	43	42	35	49	29	38	35	42	29	34	29	22	30	22
Deserting employment.....	21	27	10	27	18	41	30	8	3	4	5	7	6	2	1	4	4	3
Drunk and disorderly .....	4,032	3,785	3,581	3,795	3,328	3,497	3,895	4,650	3,696	3,555	4,130	4,451	4,777	4,573	3,614	2,736	2,652	2,274
Selling liquor without license, and selling or giving it to Indians .....	160	153	122	115	83	70	53	71	60	106	128	246	157	90	70	62	48	52
Threatening and seditious language .....	48	36	48	48	57	26	50	22	47	52	43	38	40	40	29	61	33	22
Vagrancy .....	3,888	2,524	2,536	2,210	1,580	1,449	1,554	2,130	2,455	2,243	2,192	2,301	2,164	1,958	1,877	1,775	1,665	2,125
Miscellaneous .....	217	260	174	207	131	120	227	179	220	166	145	213	316	212	240	229	221	273
Total .....	8,554	7,066	6,700	6,640	5,388	5,391	6,068	7,341	6,671	6,350	6,886	7,514	7,722	7,133	6,046	5,077	4,836	4,949

5. OTHER CAUSES FOR WHICH PERSONS WERE DETAINED AS PRISONERS.

Nature of crime.	1877	1878	1879	1880	1881	1882	1883	1884	1885	1886	1887	1888	1889	1890	1891	1892	1893	1894
Contempt of court .....	136	133	149	180	124	76	97	107	120	113	111	120	134	130	135	117	119	104
Debtors .....	60	67	72	86	46	59	64	53	63	47	60	78	107	63	66	53	36	28
Detained as witnesses .....	17	31	12	18	17	16	21	19	18	20	15	31	49	22	24	16	19	18
Lunatics and persons dangerous to be at large .....	336	307	339	346	338	432	345	433	433	470	460	473	437	491	412	394	351	398
Non-payment of fines and costs .....	41	39	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Want of sureties to keep the peace .....	159	173	129	111	74	88	101	101	88	78	63	57	45	49	67	28	36	39
Total .....	749	750	701	741	599	688	628	713	722	728	709	759	772	755	704	608	561	587
Total number of persons committed for the respective years .....	13,481	12,030	11,220	11,300	9,229	9,620	9,880	12,081	11,426	10,645	11,017	12,454	12,521	11,810	10,423	9,011	8,619	9,450

A table showing the number of commitments to each gaol for drunkenness during  
The figures for 1893 and 1894 are compared and

Name of gaol.	Commitments for drunk- eness during the year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1885.	Commitments for drunk- eness during the year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1886.	Commitments for drunk- eness during the year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1887.	Commitments for drunk- eness during the year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1888.	Commitments for drunk- eness during the year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1889.	Commitments for drunk- eness during the year ending 30th Septem- ber, 1890.
Barrie .....	31	35	16	28	46	34
Berlin .....	7	4	8	12	20	17
Belleville .....	45	34	51	67	39	49
Brantford .....	28	91	112	147	218	182
Brampton .....	24	8	10	24	28	30
Brockville .....	80	36	24	31	52	58
Bracebridge .....	67	7	7	3	25	15
Cayuga .....	18	15	17	24	25	15
Cornwall .....	3	1	4	7	29	25
Cobourg .....	26	15	6	12	28	38
Chatham .....	18	14	7	9	61	71
Goderich .....	3	4		4	2	5
Guelph .....	32	12	22	21	10	10
Hamilton .....	368	385	373	429	401	418
Kingston .....	74	58	108	107	139	129
London .....	277	338	404	408	540	332
Lindsay .....	30	1	1	4	3	5
L'Orignal .....	3	1			2	
Milton .....	9	13	5	19	13	9
Napanee .....	6	3	8	7	4	22
Ottawa .....	205	280	286	297	276	336
Owen Sound .....	36	20	21	29	27	17
Orangeville .....	1	3	3	1	4	2
Perth .....	6	4	9	4	2	5
Pictou .....	41	54	20	45	38	33
Pembroke .....	11	2	2		4	1
Peterborough .....	27	13	11	26	20	45
Port Arthur .....	66	30	28	16	18	12
Parry Sound .....			1	1	16	9
Rat Portage .....	87	53	56	73	74	66
Simcoe .....	4	6	5	3	17	3
St. Catharines .....	29	21	21	28	33	24
Sarnia .....	130	72	38	64	99	108
Stratford .....	17	15	12	9	16	14
Sandwich .....	47	31	45	46	47	35
St. Thomas .....	57	30	25	29	23	20
Sault Ste. Marie .....	2	1	74	103	30	12
Toronto .....	1,707	1,705	2,166	2,098	2,096	2,085
Walkerton .....		2	6	22	8	6
Woodstock .....	21	28	50	64	55	51
Welland .....	3	40	32	12	21	16
Whitby .....	4				5	2
Lock-ups—						
Gore Bay .....			4	3	1	4
Little Current .....	7	3	2	2	14	19
Manitowaning .....	3	13	5	11	18	33
Mattawa .....	6	13	5	5	8	7
Minden .....					1	2
Sudbury .....		2	8	27	45	55
Huntsville .....	17	1		2	1	3
Fort William .....		36	64	59	43	47
North Bay .....					28	35
Burk's Falls .....					3	1
Total .....	3,696	3,555	4,180	4,451	4,777	4,573

Actual decrease in 1894 compared with 1893 .....

the years 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893 and 1894 is annexed. the increases or decreases in each place are shown.

Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1891.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1892.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1893.	Commitments for drunkenness during the year ending 30th September, 1894.	Increase or decrease during year ending 30th September, 1894.		Name of gaol.
				Increase.	Decrease.	
34	19	10	21	11		Barrie.
13	4	6	6			Berlin.
34	18	24	25	1		Belleville.
112	89	120	125	5		Brantford.
17	10	9	9			Brampton.
44	44	77	86	9		Brockville.
19	5	5	5			Bracebridge.
22	7		5	5		Cayuga.
14	22	27	10		17	Cornwall.
22	25	11	19	8		Cobourg.
47	26	28	22		6	Chatham.
5	2	3	3			Goderich.
4	14	9	23	14		Guelph.
251	142	148	55		93	Hamilton.
125	87	102	72		30	Kingston.
213	150	218	219	1		London.
1	5	2	5	3		Lindsay.
5	1	2	1		1	L'Orignal.
9	6	4	8	4		Milton.
23	12	9	20	11		Napanee.
204	182	105	111	6		Ottawa.
13	14	11	6		5	Owen Sound.
1	2					Orangeville.
5	3	2	3	1		Perth.
19	11	11	21	10		Picton.
	5	7	4		3	Pembroke.
24	22	16	15		1	Peterborough.
4	3	4	1		3	Port Arthur.
	2	4	5	1		Parry Sound.
66	81	75	65		10	Rat Portage.
10	5	3	11	8		Simcoe.
12	9	21	17		4	St. Catharines.
95	27	36	69	33		Sarnia.
4	7	9	15	6		Stratford.
57	38	21	29	8		Sandwich.
32	12	15	19	4		St. Thomas.
10	12	8	5		3	Sault Ste. Marie.
1,783	1,444	1,207	960		247	Toronto.
7	3	13	8		5	Walkerton.
34	24	38	21		17	Woodstock.
7	13	12	11		1	Welland.
	1	2	1		1	Whitby.
						Lock-ups —
1	2	1	2	1		Gore Bay.
32	19	9	12	3		Little Current.
33	22	16	5		11	Manitowaning.
3	9	22	40	18		Mattawa.
	1	1	4	3		Minden.
77	5	119	38		81	Sudbury.
	2	5			5	Huntsville.
50	51	30	30			Port William.
16	14	15	7		8	North Bay.
						Burk's Falls.
3,614	2,736	2,652	2,274	174	552	Total.
					378	



The disposition made of the persons committed to the gaols of the Province is set forth in the table printed below :

Acquitted on being brought to trial, and discharged .....	1,805
Discharged without trial by order of judges, magistrates and courts, including remand cases .....	1,252
Detained for want of securities to keep the peace .....	35
Detained as witnesses .....	18
Detained as fraudulent debtors .....	35
Detained as lunatics, idiots and persons unsafe to be at large .....	398
Died before trial .....	3
Detained by civil processes other than above .....	41
Waiting trial and otherwise detained on the 30th Sept., 1894 .....	105
Found guilty and sentenced .....	5,758
<b>Total number of commitments .....</b>	<b>9,450</b>

The places of confinement to which the 5,758 convicted persons were sentenced are set forth in the following statement, and similar information is given as regards the sentenced prisoners of the previous year :

	1893.	1894.
Sentenced to Kingston Penitentiary .....	109	194
do to the Reformatory for Boys .....	65	65
do direct to the Central Prison .....	454	629
do to the Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Central Prison ..	215	147
do direct to the Reformatory for Females ..	99	89
do to Common Gaols and subsequently transferred to the Reformatory for Females ..	38	47
do to the Common Gaols and there detained until the expiration of sentence ....	4,404	4,558
Died while undergoing sentence .....	24	29
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>5,408</b>	<b>5,758</b>

The summaries given below show the nature of the offences committed by the convicted prisoners :

### 1. *Crimes against the Person.*

	Total commitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Assault, common .....	389	266
Assault, felonious .....	135	74
Cutting and wounding, stabbing, and shooting with intent .....	97	47
Rape, and assault with intent .....	67	16
Murder .....	32	6
Manslaughter .....	4	1
Attempted suicide .....	17	6
Miscellaneous .....	30	7
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>771</b>	<b>423</b>

## 2. Crimes against Property.

	Total com- mitments for the year.	Number found guilty and sentenced.
Arson and incendiarism .....	37	9
Burglary .....	100	61
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money ..	5	3
Destroying and injuring property .....	57	41
Embezzlement .....	10	4
Forgery .....	23	14
Fraud and obtaining money and goods under false pretences .....	123	62
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing .....	79	36
Housebreaking and robbery .....	229	159
Larceny .....	1,615	987
Receiving stolen goods .....	45	24
Trespass .....	356	278
Miscellaneous .....	21	15
Total .....	2,701	1,693

## 3. Crimes against Public Morals and Decency.

Bigamy .....	23	16
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame ..	134	69
Keeping houses of ill-fame .....	80	55
Perjury .....	30	9
Seduction .....	26	5
Indecent assault and exposure .....	62	44
Miscellaneous .....	87	38
Total .....	442	236

## 4. Offences against Public Order and Peace.

Abusive and obscene language .....	47	40
Breaches of peace, breaches of by-laws, escapes from and obstructing constables .....	131	98
Carrying unlawful weapons .....	22	18
Deserting employment, etc .....	3	2
Drunk and disorderly .....	2,274	1,719
Selling liquor without a license, and selling or giving it to Indians .....	52	47
Threatening and seditious language .....	22	12
Vagrancy .....	2,125	1,211
Miscellaneous .....	273	148
Total .....	4,949	3,295
Contempt of court, lunatics, etc .....	587	111
Total .....	9,450	5,758

The following tables show the periods of sentence passed on the convicted prisoners, and the sex, nationalities, religious denominations, social conditions, habits, etc., of the total number of prisoners committed :

*Periods of Sentence.*

	1893	1894.
For periods under thirty days.....	1,875	2,028
For thirty days, and up to sixty days, or two months, not including the last term .....	1,737	1,501
For sixty days, or two months.....	415	454
Over two months to three months.....	356	399
Over three months to four months.....	118	225
Over four months to five months .....	61	82
Over five months to six months.....	401	496
Over six months to nine months.....	74	104
Over nine months up to one year inclusive ....	74	87
Over one year and up to two years .....	114	115
Over two years and up to three years in the Penitentiary .....	45	86
Over three years in the Penitentiary.....	63	108
For periods of any length in the Reformatory for Boys.....	65	66
Sentenced to death and executed .....	1	2
Sentenced to death and commuted to imprisonment .....	..	1
Sentenced to imprisonment with corporal punishment .....	9	4
	<u>5,408</u>	<u>5,758</u>

*Sex.*

Male .....	7,180	8,063
Female .....	1,439	1,387
	<u>8,619</u>	<u>9,450</u>

*Nationalities.*

Born in Canada.....	4,757	5,296
Born in England .....	1,224	1,423
Born in Ireland.....	1,397	1,327
Born in Scotland .....	396	448
Born in the United States .....	599	673
Born in other countries .....	246	283
	<u>8,619</u>	<u>9,450</u>

*Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholic.....	3,216	3,244
Church of England .....	2,499	2,806
Presbyterian .....	1,018	1,204
Methodist .....	1,245	1,481
Other denominations .....	641	715
	<u>8,619</u>	<u>9,450</u>

*Social Conditions.*

	1893.	1894.
Married .....	3,219	3,437
Unmarried .....	5,400	6,013
	<u>8,619</u>	<u>9,450</u>

*Habits.*

	1893.	1894.
Temperate .....	2,765	3,190
Intemperate .....	5,854	6,260
	<u>8,619</u>	<u>9,450</u>

*Educational Status.*

	1893.	1894.
Could read and write .....	6,915	7,719
Could neither read nor write .....	1,704	1,731
	<u>8,619</u>	<u>9,450</u>

The number of prisoners confined in the various custodial institutions of the Province at the close of the past official year, and of the year preceding, is exhibited in the following summary :

	1893.	1894.
In the Common Gaols .....	511	608
In the Central Prison, Toronto .....	303	383
In the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene...	173	152
In the Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, Toronto .....	125	129
In the Dominion Penitentiary, Kingston .....	470	513
	<u>1,582</u>	<u>1,785</u>

## GAOL EXPENDITURES.

The usual table is appended showing the cost of maintaining the Common Gaols during the past seventeen years, under the headings of rations, clothing, fuel, salaries and wages, and repairs :

Year.	Total number of prisoners in custody each year.	Cost of rations, clothing, fuel, etc., each year.	Cost of salaries and wages of gaol officials each year.	Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1878.....	12,030	60,217 83	63,591 11	7,307 06	131,116 60
1879.....	11,229	58,856 24	63,914 40	5,583 44	122,355 08
1880.....	11,300	49,037 14	64,084 34	3,504 96	116,626 44
1881.....	9,229	45,001 05	63,502 00	3,410 12	111,915 15
1882.....	9,620	44,768 92	63,794 30	4,665 52	113,228 75
1883.....	9,880	44,783 50	64,935 96	4,706 20	114,425 66
1884.....	12,081	51,909 89	68,446 88	7,125 50	127,482 27
1885.....	11,426	54,321 35	70,344 96	5,081 55	129,747 86
1886.....	10,645	53,300 43	71,690 76	8,753 07	133,744 26
1887.....	11,017	48,650 27	71,291 58	6,146 71	126,088 56
1888.....	12,454	53,961 25	73,673 11	6,509 13	134,143 49
1889.....	12,531	55,002 89	77,667 84	3,313 20	135,983 93
1890.....	11,810	51,446 99	79,394 49	9,171 01	140,012 49
1891.....	10,423	58,110 73	79,741 59	12,183 02	150,035 34
1892.....	9,011	51,505 57	79,564 83	4,635 65	135,706 05
1893.....	8,619	49,762 40	79,639 81	8,083 50	137,485 71
1894.....	9,450	45,115 58	79,790 80	6,728 04	131,634 42



A summary is given below showing the days' stay respectively of those prisoners whose maintenance was chargeable to the Province and of those who were a charge on the Municipalities :

3,196 Criminal prisoners remained in gaol .....	76,225
6,254 Municipal " " " .....	146,324
<hr/> 9,450 Prisoners in all " " .....	<hr/> 222,549

#### STATISTICAL TABLES.

Following this portion of the report will be found the tables named in the list given hereunder :

Table No. 2, showing the total number of prisoners in the several gaols on the 30th September, 1894, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Table No. 3, showing the number of prisoners over and under 16 years of age, the number of re-committals, the number of persons acquitted on being brought to trial, and the number of persons committed under civil processes.

Table No. 4, showing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*.

Table No. 5, showing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence, during the year.

Table No. 6, showing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year, and a comparison of the same with the preceding year.

Table No. 7, showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentence was passed, the nature and periods of the sentences, and the operation of the County Judges' Criminal Courts.

Table No. 8, showing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*.

Table No. 9, showing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* under each offence.

Table No. 10, showing the nationalities, religious denominations, social state, etc., of the prisoners committed.

Table No. 11, showing the occupations, trades, or callings of the prisoners committed during the year.

Table No. 12, showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, the cost of diet, the accommodation of the gaols, and the highest and lowest number of prisoners in custody in each gaol during the year.

Table No. 13, showing how the prisoners committed during the year were maintained, the cost thereof, and the salaries of officials.

Table No. 14, showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols of the Province, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

After these tables will be found the separate reports upon the gaols and lock-ups.

TABLE No. 2.

Showing the total number of prisoners who were in the several gaols of the Province on the evening of 30th of September, 1894, and the nature of their imprisonment.

Name of gaol.	Classification.					Nature of imprisonment.					Total number of persons who remained in custody 30th Sept., 1894.
	Men.	Women.	Boys under 16 years.	Girls under 16 years.	Waiting trial.	Under sentence for periods of 2 months & under.	Under sentence for periods over 2 months.	In default of sureties to keep the peace.	Insane, idiotic or imbecile persons.	Otherwise detained.	
Barrie .....	23	3	1		2	4	18		3		27
Berlin .....	4					2	2				4
Belleville .....	13	2	1			7	8	1			16
Brantford .....	9	2			6	5					11
Brampton .....	4	1			1	2				2	5
Brockville .....	9				1	4	3		1		9
Bracebridge .....	3				1	1	2				3
Cayuga .....	3				1	1	2				3
Cornwall .....	18	1			6	5	5		3		19
Cobourg .....	9	2			1	4	4		2		11
Chatham .....	10	2			6	3	1		2		12
Goderich .....	8	5				2	6		5		13
Guelph .....	4	4			1	5	2				8
Hamilton .....	12	1		1	3	7	4				14
Kingston .....	13	5				4	11		3		18
London .....	23	4			12	10	2		2	1	27
Lindsay .....	5	1			2		1		3		6
L'Orignal .....	7	3			1	2			7		10
Milton .....	2	1				1	2				3
Napanee .....	1									1	1
Ottawa .....	25	6	2		3	15	6		9		33
Owen Sound .....	5	1					5		1		6
Orangeville .....	13	3	2				16		2		18
Perth .....	10	5			1		13		1		15
Pictou .....	2				2						2
Pembroke .....	5	2			1		5	1			7
Peterborough .....	14	1	1		4		12				16
Port Arthur .....	3	2					5				5
Rat Portage .....	2					1	1				2
Simcoe .....	7	3			5	1	4				10
St. Catharines .....	8	1				3	5		1		9
Sarnia .....	13				1	6	5		1		13
Stratford .....	8	2			3	4	2		1		10
Sandwich .....	18	1			4	7	7			1	19
St. Thomas .....	13				3	8	1		1		13
Sault Ste. Marie .....	5	2					4		3		7
Toronto .....	113	56	1		28	52	66		24		170
Walkerton .....	1	1			1	1	1				2
Woodstock .....	4		1		1	1	2		1		5
Welland .....	7					5	2				7
Whitby .....	1	3					3		1		4
Lock-ups—											
Manitowaning .....	1						1				1
Mattawa .....	2					2					2
Sudbury .....		1				1					1
Fort William .....	5	3				5	3				8
North Bay .....	2	1				1	2				3
Total .....	467	131	9	1	100	180	244	2	77	5	608

TABLE

Showing the number of persons *committed*, the number over and under 16 to keep the peace, number of unsound mind, number acquittal, number sentenced, and num-

Name of gaol.	Total number committed during the year.			Number under 16 years of age.			Number over 16 years of age.			For the first time.	For the second time.	For the third time.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.			
Barrie .....	184	19	203	8	3	11	176	16	192	167	27	8
Berlin .....	69	4	73	4	.....	4	65	4	69	51	6	8
Belleville .....	110	20	130	3	.....	3	107	20	127	109	14	2
Brantford .....	240	19	259	1	.....	1	239	19	258	133	27	17
Brampton .....	213	9	222	5	.....	5	208	9	217	167	31	11
Brockville .....	191	22	213	4	.....	4	187	22	209	107	22	26
Bracebridge .....	129	5	134	3	.....	3	126	5	131	132	1	1
Cayuga .....	58	2	60	1	.....	1	57	2	59	27	9	7
Cornwall .....	81	6	87	1	.....	1	80	6	86	61	14	8
Cobourg .....	102	15	117	8	.....	8	94	15	109	75	18	7
Chatham .....	178	20	198	6	1	7	172	19	191	188	6	4
Goderich .....	58	9	67	2	.....	2	56	9	65	41	7	4
Guelph .....	105	21	126	8	2	10	97	19	116	123	3	.....
Hamilton .....	422	40	462	17	4	21	405	36	441	188	63	42
Kingston .....	123	10	133	7	.....	7	116	10	126	121	12	.....
London .....	542	73	615	11	3	14	531	70	601	370	122	63
Lindsay .....	41	9	50	4	.....	4	37	9	46	37	9	2
L'Orignal .....	20	4	24	.....	.....	.....	20	4	24	22	2	.....
Milton .....	341	3	344	3	.....	3	338	3	341	299	28	12
Napanee .....	57	6	63	1	2	3	56	4	60	39	8	3
Ottawa .....	385	71	456	32	1	33	353	70	423	412	32	5
Owen Sound .....	118	9	127	5	.....	5	113	9	122	91	18	12
Orangeville .....	48	3	51	3	.....	3	45	3	48	21	27	1
Perth .....	59	12	71	3	.....	3	56	12	68	47	8	4
Picton .....	38	.....	38	1	.....	1	37	.....	37	26	4	1
Pembroke .....	66	6	72	2	1	3	64	5	69	57	6	5
Peterborough .....	146	22	168	10	.....	10	136	22	158	104	29	12
Port Arthur .....	31	7	38	.....	.....	.....	31	7	38	35	1	2
Parry Sound .....	30	1	31	.....	.....	.....	30	1	31	28	.....	.....
Rat Portage .....	113	4	117	5	.....	5	108	4	112	96	9	4
Simcoe .....	60	15	75	2	1	3	58	14	72	43	17	9
St. Catharines .....	89	5	94	2	.....	2	87	5	92	62	12	6
Sarnia .....	192	7	199	7	4	11	185	3	188	163	21	4
Stratford .....	159	18	177	1	.....	1	158	18	176	98	12	21
Sandwich .....	180	24	204	2	2	4	178	22	200	172	16	9
St. Thomas .....	95	11	106	6	.....	6	89	11	100	73	24	6
Sault Ste. Marie .....	52	4	56	.....	.....	.....	52	4	56	54	1	1
Toronto .....	2,005	781	2,786	78	7	85	1,927	774	2,701	1,477	508	264
Walkerton .....	97	5	102	2	.....	2	95	5	100	64	16	11
Woodstock .....	154	7	161	5	.....	5	149	7	156	93	38	14
Welland .....	220	4	224	2	.....	2	218	4	222	139	38	12
Whitby .....	44	13	57	2	.....	2	42	13	55	33	11	5
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay .....	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	9	.....	9	7	2	.....
Little Current .....	14	.....	14	.....	.....	.....	14	.....	14	8	4	.....
Manitowaning .....	12	2	14	.....	.....	.....	12	2	14	7	4	3
Mattawa .....	64	2	66	.....	1	1	64	1	65	63	3	.....
Minden .....	9	1	10	.....	.....	.....	9	1	10	10	.....	.....
Sudbury .....	130	17	147	.....	5	5	130	12	142	141	4	1
Huntsville .....	8	.....	8	1	.....	1	7	.....	7	8	.....	.....
Fort William .....	58	15	73	.....	.....	.....	58	15	73	40	28	5
Burk's Falls .....	28	.....	28	.....	.....	.....	28	.....	28	28	.....	.....
North Bay .....	86	5	91	10	.....	10	76	5	81	84	7	.....
Total ....	8,063	1,387	9,450	278	37	315	7,785	1,350	9,135	6,241	1,329	642



## No. 3.

years of age, the number of recommittals, the number for want of securities  
 ted on trial, number discharged without trial, number waiting  
 ber committed under civil process.

For more than the third time.	For want of sureties to keep the peace.	Witnesses.	Lunatics and idiots.	Fraudulent debtors.	Under civil process.	Acquitted on trial and discharged.	Discharged without trial.	Discharged under sus- pended sentence.	Died before trial.	Waiting trial.	Sentenced for any period.	Escaped before trial.	Name of gaol.
1			17	1		25	1	8		2	149		Barrie.
8			11			27					35		Berlin.
3	1		9			33		2			85		Belleville.
82			3		3	100				6	147		Brantford.
13	3	1	1	3		3	176	4		1	30		Brampton.
58			8			43		3		1	158		Brookville.
		4	2		1	8	79	1		1	38		Bracebridge.
17			1	1	1	4	1			3	49		Cayuga.
4			9		4		2			5	67		Cornwall.
17		1	7			6	4	8		1	90		Cobourg.
	1	1	10	1		60	6	3		6	110		Chatham.
15	1		6	1		5	5				49		Goderich.
	2		15			21	22	1		1	64		Guelph.
169	6		17			3	87	6		3	340		Hamilton.
	1		6			12	5	3			106		Kingston.
60	7		11	3		216	59			14	305		London.
2			11			6	2	1		2	28		Lindsay.
			4			5				1	14		L'Orignal.
5					3	9	286	2			44		Milton.
13			2			10		2		1	48		Napanee.
7			31		1	143	4			3	274		Ottawa.
6			13		5	18		1			90		Owen Sound.
2						13		1			37		Orangeville.
12			5			2	2	5		1	56		Perth.
7						27				2	9		Pictou.
4	1	2	4		5	2	4	5		1	48		Pembroke.
23		2	11		1	71	6			4	73		Peterborough.
			2			3					33		Port Arthur.
3						10	16	1			4		Parry Sound.
8		6	2			20					89		Rat Portage.
6			5			9	17	1		5	38		Simcoe.
14	3		4	4		10		1			72		St. Catharines.
11			9		2	29	2	6		1	150		Sarnia.
46			10				64	5		3	95		Stratford.
7			9			24	27	2		4	138		Sandwich.
3	1		5	3		11	19	1		3	63		St. Thomas.
			6			4	10	5			31		Sault Ste. Marie.
537	5		107	5		736	45	104	2	28	1,760		Toronto.
11			7			11	5	6		1	72		Walkerton.
16	1		9	11		14	11	4	1	1	109		Woodstock.
35	1	1		2		5	82				133		Welland.
8	1		4		2		6	2			40		Whitby.
						3					6		Lock-ups—
2					13						1		Gore Bay.
			1								13		Little Current.
						15					51		Manitowaning.
			2			3					5		Mattawa.
1						21		3			123		Minden.
			1			4					8		Sudbury.
											8		Huntsville.
											98		Fort William.
			1			5					28		Burk's Falls.
											85		North Bay.
1,238	35	18	398	35	41	1,805	1,055	197	3	105	5,758		Total.



TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners were committed

Name of goal.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Carrying unlawful weapons.	Contempt of court.	Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting the same.
Barrie.....		2		10	6	1	1				3		3			
Berlin.....		1		9							2		1			
Belleville.....		4		8	4			1				1	1			
Brantford.....		1		1	2	1							2		1	
Brampton.....				3		1					4		3			
Brockville.....		2		7	7			1			3		1		3	
Bracebridge.....				7	2			1					1		2	
Cayuga.....		1		4							2					1
Cornwall.....		1		3		1					2		8			
Cobourg.....			1	2	1			3	4		1		3			2
Chatham.....	2	4	1	12				2	4	9	3	1	3			2
Goderich.....				2									2			
Guelph.....			1	17							5		2			
Hamilton.....		1		36		2		1			7	3	2			13
Kingston.....				8							2		2			
London.....			2	26	10			1			3	5	5		2	8
Lindsay.....				5		1		1			1					
L'Orignal.....		4		1									2			
Milton.....			2	6							2		3			
Napanee.....		2		2				1					2			
Ottawa.....		7	2	26	8	1			28	1	1	1	8		1	1
Owen Sound.....		1		8	6								5			
Orangeville.....				3	1								1			
Perth.....				2	1	1			1				2			
Pictou.....				1	1											
Pembroke.....			1	3	4			1			3	1	5			
Peterborough.....			3	4							1		2			
Port Arthur.....				4	1	1										
Parry Sound.....				2	2					2	2					
Rat Portage.....				7	1											
Simcoe.....		2		4		1							6			
St. Catharines.....		2	1	3								1				
Sarnia.....				7				2			6		4	1		
Stratford.....		3		1	3	1		1			9	1	1			
Sandwich.....			7	13	2			1			2	1	8	2		
St. Thomas.....		1	4	8	3	1		1	2	3			3			1
Sault Ste. Marie.....				5												
Toronto.....	1	1	3	78	62	2	1	2		25	24	7	2	1	3	42
Walkerton.....				4									3			
Woodstock.....		1	1	2	5					2	5			1	4	
Welland.....		3		3	1			1			2		2			
Whitby.....				5		1					2		2			
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay.....			4	1												
Little Current.....				1												
Manitowaning.....				2									1			
Mattawa.....									9						1	
Minden.....			3					1								
Sudbury.....		3		3	2	1					2					
Huntsville.....				1				1								
Fort William.....				9						2						
Burk's Falls.....																
North Bay.....		3		4									3			
Total.....	6	47	36	389	135	17	2	23	48	44	100	22	104	5	17	70



TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners were *committed*

Name of gaol.	Keeping houses of ill fame.	Larceny.	Lunatics and persons who are unsafe to be at large.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution.	Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.
Barrie .....		21	17								
Berlin .....	1	18	11						4		
Belleville .....	1	18	9			1	2		1		
Brantford .....	1	42	3			2	1	2			2
Brampton .....		10	1			2					
Brockville .....		18	8				1	3	2		2
Bracebridge .....	2	15	2			1	5				2
Cayuga .....		8	1						2		
Cornwall .....		11	9			1		4			
Cobourg .....		21	7			1		1	1		2
Chatham .....		46	10			6	1	2	1		3
Goderich .....		4	6				2		4		
Guelph .....		26	15						1		
Hamilton .....	2	141	17	2			1		3		
Kingston .....		27	6								
London .....	4	88	11			1	1		2		
Lindsay .....		12	11						1		
L'Orignal .....		6	4			1					
Milton .....		12					4				
Napanee .....	1	8	2			3	1				
Ottawa .....	10	110	31			1			1		5
Owen Sound .....		30	13								1
Orangeville .....		10									
Perth .....		7	5						1		
Picton .....		5							1		
Pembroke .....		25	4		1	1					
Peterborough .....	5	36	11						2		1
Port Arthur .....	3	3	2					2	1		
Parry Sound .....		4									
Rat Portage .....	1	15	2				1		1		
Simcoe .....	2	13	5				1				
St. Catharines .....		16	3								
Sarnia .....		30	9								
Stratford .....		23	10					5			
Sandwich .....		61	9			1	5	6	6		1
St. Thomas .....	1	21	5	2				1	1		
Sault Ste. Marie .....		17	6								
Toronto .....	44	508	107			7	4		16		23
Walkerton .....		20	7						2		
Woodstock .....		15	9					1	8		2
Welland .....		28							2		1
Whitby .....		11	4					1	2		
Lock-ups--											
Gore Bay .....									1		
Little Current .....											
Manitowaning .....			1								
Mattawa .....		5				2					
Minden .....			2								
Sudbury .....		15	1			1					1
Huntsville .....		6									
Fort William .....		5						4			
Burk's Falls .....		1									
North Bay .....	2	23	2					1			
Total .....	80	1,615	398	4	1	32	30	33	67	.....	46



No. 4.—Continued.

during the year ended 30th September, 1894.

Seduction.	Selling liquor without a license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Want of sureties to keep the peace.	Other offences not enumerated.	Totals.	Name of gaol.
3	1		1		2		82		5	203	Barrie.
1				2			5	2	6	73	Berlin.
3					3		34	1		130	Belleville.
		1			9		30		8	259	Brantford.
					1		179	2		222	Brampton.
2					17		30	1	8	213	Brockville.
			1				67		8	134	Bracebridge.
1	1						24		5	60	Cayuga.
				1		3	20		3	87	Cornwall.
					5		26		5	117	Cobourg.
2	1	1		1	5		17	1	15	198	Chatham.
							37	1	2	67	Goderich.
					2		21	2	5	126	Guelph.
	1	1		2	26		48	6	20	462	Hamilton.
				2			9			133	Kingston.
1		3		9	24		127	7	8	615	London.
							12			50	Lindsay.
							3			24	L'Orignal.
				1	3		293		5	344	Milton.
	1						13		1	63	Napanee.
	2		1		2	1	38	2	9	456	Ottawa.
					1		47		3	127	Owen Sound.
2		1			1		29		3	51	Orangeville.
					3		40		1	71	Perth.
							4	1		38	Picton.
2							8	1	1	72	Pembroke.
							46		22	168	Peterborough.
			1				11		5	38	Port Arthur.
	5			1			1		1	31	Parry Sound.
							6		2	117	Rat Portage.
		1					7		8	75	Simcoe.
		5					4	3	17	94	St. Catharines.
1		1			4		37		7	199	Sarnia.
1				2	3		80		6	177	Stratford.
					9		12		10	204	Sandwich.
2					9		4	1	6	106	St. Thomas.
1		2		1			2		11	56	Sault Ste. Marie.
2	14	2	1	1	196	1	342	5	27	2,786	Toronto.
1		3					30		6	102	Walkerton.
					4		53	1	8	161	Woodstock.
				1	8		143	1	5	224	Welland.
					4		12	1	10	57	Whitby.
											Lock-ups—
							1			9	Gore Bay.
										14	Little Current.
									2	14	Manitowaning.
							2		2	66	Mattawa.
										10	Minden.
	1		1				17		40	147	Sudbury.
										8	Huntsville.
							10		7	73	Fort William.
							26			28	Burk's Falls.
	4				3		36		1	91	North Bay.
26	31	21	6	22	356	5	2,125	39	324	9,450	Total.



TABLE No. 5.

Showing the total number of prisoners, male and female, *committed* under each offence during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion.....	5	1	6
Abusive and obscene language .....	40	7	47
Arson.....	34	2	36
Assault.....	370	19	389
Assault, felonious .....	128	7	135
Attempted suicide.....	14	3	17
Abduction .....	2	.....	2
Bigamy .....	19	4	23
Breaches of the peace.....	44	4	48
Breaches of by-laws .....	41	3	44
Burglary.....	99	1	100
Carrying unlawful weapons .....	22	.....	22
Contempt of court.....	100	4	104
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	5	.....	5
Cruelty to animals.....	17	.....	17
Cutting, wounding and attempting .....	68	2	70
Debtors.....	28	.....	28
Deserting employment.....	3	.....	3
Destroying and injuring property .....	51	6	57
Detained as witnesses.....	16	2	18
Drunk and disorderly.....	1,726	548	2,274
Embezzlement.....	8	2	10
Escaping from or obstructing constables .....	39	.....	39
Escaping from prisons.....	8	3	11
Forgery.....	23	.....	23
Fraud and obtaining money under false pretences.....	121	2	123
Gambling .....	12	.....	12
Giving liquor to Indians .....	21	.....	21
Horse, cattle or sheep stealing .....	79	.....	79
Housebreaking and robbery.....	222	7	229
Incendiarism.....	1	.....	1
Indecent assault and exposure .....	59	3	62
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.....	50	84	134
Keeping houses of ill-fame .....	23	57	80
Larceny.....	1,481	134	1,615
Lunatics and persons who were unsafe to be at large.....	252	146	398
Manslaughter .....	4	.....	4
Misdemeanor .....	1	.....	1
Murder .....	24	8	32
Perjury .....	25	5	30
Prostitution .....	.....	33	33
Rape and assault with intent .....	67	.....	67
Receiving stolen goods.....	40	6	46
Seduction .....	26	.....	26
Selling liquor without license.....	25	6	31
Shooting with intent .....	21	.....	21
Stabbing .....	6	.....	6
Threatening and seditious language .....	21	1	22
Trespass .....	343	13	356
Unlawful shooting.....	5	.....	5
Vagrancy .....	1,890	235	2,125
Want of sureties to keep the peace .....	39	.....	39
Other offences not enumerated .....	295	29	324
Total.....	8,063	1,387	9,450

TABLE No. 6.

Showing the number of prisoners, male and female, *sentenced* during the year ending 30th September, 1894, and a comparison of the same with the previous year.

Name of gaol.	No. of prisoners sentenced in the year ending 30th September, 1893.			No. of prisoners sentenced in the year ending 30th September, 1894.			Increase.			Decrease.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Barrie.....	103	15	118	137	12	149	34	.....	34	.....	3	3
Berlin.....	43	1	44	33	2	35	.....	1	1	10	.....	10
Belleville.....	80	21	101	72	13	85	.....	.....	.....	8	8	16
Brantford.....	128	8	136	135	12	147	7	4	11	.....	.....	.....
Brampton.....	20	4	24	25	5	30	5	1	6	.....	.....	.....
Brockville.....	94	15	109	141	17	158	47	2	49	.....	.....	.....
Bracebridge.....	24	2	26	35	3	38	11	1	12	.....	.....	.....
Cayuga.....	32	1	33	47	2	49	15	1	16	.....	.....	.....
Cornwall.....	62	2	64	63	4	67	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
Cobourg.....	62	6	68	73	14	90	14	8	22	.....	.....	.....
Chatham.....	95	7	102	99	11	110	4	4	8	.....	.....	.....
Goderich.....	30	4	34	44	5	49	14	1	15	.....	.....	.....
Guelph.....	35	8	43	53	11	64	18	3	21	.....	.....	.....
Hamilton.....	358	65	423	320	20	340	.....	.....	.....	38	45	83
Kingston.....	133	12	145	99	7	106	.....	.....	.....	34	5	39
London.....	201	16	217	279	26	305	78	10	88	.....	.....	.....
Lindsay.....	34	5	39	23	5	28	.....	.....	.....	11	.....	11
L'Orignal.....	9	1	10	13	1	14	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Milton.....	18	3	21	43	1	44	25	.....	25	.....	2	2
Napanee.....	35	1	36	44	4	48	9	3	12	.....	.....	.....
Ottawa.....	157	27	184	232	42	274	75	15	90	.....	.....	.....
Owen Sound.....	97	3	90	86	4	90	.....	1	1	1	.....	1
Orangeville.....	27	6	33	35	2	37	8	.....	8	.....	4	4
Perth.....	45	6	51	48	8	56	3	2	5	.....	.....	.....
Picton.....	11	1	12	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....	2	1	3
Pembroke.....	31	14	45	44	4	48	13	.....	13	.....	10	10
Peterborough.....	60	8	68	64	9	73	4	1	5	.....	.....	.....
Port Arthur.....	43	3	46	27	6	33	.....	3	3	16	.....	16
Parry Sound.....	7	.....	7	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	3
Rat Portage.....	73	1	74	89	.....	89	16	.....	16	.....	1	1
Simcoe.....	28	3	31	30	8	38	2	5	7	.....	.....	.....
St. Catharines.....	46	3	49	68	4	72	22	1	23	.....	.....	.....
Sarnia.....	82	.....	82	146	4	150	64	4	68	.....	.....	.....
Stratford.....	72	4	76	87	8	95	15	4	19	.....	.....	.....
Sandwich.....	95	10	105	120	18	138	25	8	33	.....	.....	.....
St. Thomas.....	82	4	86	58	5	63	.....	1	1	24	.....	24
Sault Ste. Marie.....	22	.....	22	31	.....	31	9	.....	9	.....	.....	.....
Toronto.....	1,209	611	1,820	1,243	517	1,760	34	.....	34	.....	94	94
Walkerton.....	46	4	50	67	5	72	21	1	22	.....	.....	.....
Woodstock.....	103	13	116	106	3	109	3	.....	3	.....	10	10
Welland.....	135	.....	135	131	2	133	.....	2	2	4	.....	4
Whitby.....	32	5	37	31	9	40	.....	4	4	1	.....	1
Lock-ups—	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Gore Bay.....	2	.....	2	6	.....	6	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Little Current.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Manitowaning.....	19	.....	19	12	1	13	.....	1	1	7	.....	7
Mattawa.....	31	.....	31	51	.....	51	20	.....	20	.....	.....	.....
Minden.....	1	.....	1	5	.....	5	4	.....	4	.....	.....	.....
Sudbury.....	169	3	172	107	16	123	.....	13	13	62	.....	62
Huntsville.....	3	2	5	8	.....	8	5	.....	5	.....	2	2
Fort William.....	85	14	99	54	14	68	.....	.....	.....	31	.....	31
Burk's Falls.....	6	.....	6	28	.....	28	22	.....	22	.....	.....	.....
North Bay.....	55	6	61	80	5	85	25	.....	25	.....	1	1
Total.....	4,460	948	5,408	4,889	869	5,758	681	107	788	252	186	438

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners upon whom sentences were passed, the nature the County Judges' Criminal Court, during

Name of gaol.	Total number of prisoners sentenced during the year.			Where sentenced to.										
	Male.	Female.	Total.	To gaol and afterwards transferred to the Central Prison.	To Central Prison direct.	To gaol and afterwards to Female Reformatory.	To Female Reformatory direct.	To Provincial Penitentiary	To Reformatory for Boys.	Died while undergoing sentence.	To gaol and there detained until expiration of sentence or payment of fine.	Under 30 days.	Thirty days and up to 60 or 2 months not including the last term.	Sixty days or 2 months.
Barrie .....	137	12	149	7	20	2	3	5	3	2	107	26	33	19
Berlin .....	33	2	35		3		2	5	1		24	8	8	4
Belleville .....	72	13	85	2	4		1	3	1	1	73	18	24	11
Brantford .....	135	12	147	1	16		4	3	1		122	65	37	20
Brampton .....	25	5	30					5		1	24	9	10	
Brockville .....	141	17	158	4	23	2	2	4	1		122	101	5	11
Bracebridge .....	35	3	38	1	5	1		7	1		23	15	1	1
Cayuga .....	47	2	49		6			2			41	12	16	3
Cornwall .....	63	4	67		19		2	5			41	21	9	6
Cobourg .....	76	14	90	5	2	2	1	1	5	2	72	17	23	8
Chatham .....	99	11	110	6	24		3	6	1		70	56	7	7
Goderich .....	44	5	49		2		1	1		4	41	9	7	12
Guelph .....	53	11	64		12		2	1	2		47	28	12	2
Hamilton .....	320	20	340	11	64	2	4	8	11		240	124	69	24
Kingston .....	99	7	106		9		2	4	3		88	27	31	
London .....	279	26	305	4	36		5	13	1		246	166	49	20
Lindsay .....	23	5	28		1		1	1	2	4	19	10	4	1
L'Orignal .....	13	1	14					1			13	5	4	4
Milton .....	43	1	44	1	2		1	2	2	2	34	18	5	3
Napanee .....	44	4	48	2		2		1		1	42	18	12	
Ottawa .....	232	42	274	3	23	5	1	5			237	146	50	13
Owen Sound .....	86	4	90		10			1	3	1	75	27	16	15
Orangeville .....	35	2	37		1				2	1	33	4	5	
Perth .....	48	8	56						1	1	54	10	6	3
Picton .....	9		9		5			1			3	1	1	1
Pembroke .....	44	4	48	17			1	8	1		21	5	8	1
Peterborough .....	64	9	73	1	6	1	4	2	3		56	16	9	2
Port Arthur .....	27	6	33		2			2			29	8	1	3
Parry Sound .....	4		4		1						3		2	
Rat Portage .....	89		89		8			1	2		78	62	7	4
Simcoe .....	30	8	38		1		1		1		35	22	5	
St. Catharines .....	68	4	72		16			5			51	25	12	9
Sarnia .....	146	4	150	1	8			6	3	1	131	87	33	
Stratford .....	87	8	95	1	5		3	12			74	21	35	9
Sandwich .....	120	18	138	3	44		4	13	1		73	27	37	7
St. Thomas .....	58	5	63		8		2	2	4		47	17	20	4
Sault Ste. Marie .....	31		31	1	6			2			22	2	14	4
Toronto .....	1,243	517	1,760	57	163	27	25	40	6	5	1,437	454	758	139
Walkerton .....	67	5	72	1	11		2				58	46	4	5
Woodstock .....	106	3	109	4	27		1	6	3		68	27	15	9
Welland .....	131	2	133	11	13			1		1	107	10	39	50
Whitby .....	31	9	40	1	6	3		2		2	26	8	9	3
Lock-ups—														
Gore Bay .....	6		6	2							4	5	1	
Little Current .....	1		1					1						
Manitowaning .....	12	1	13								13	10	2	1
Mattawa .....	51		51		1						50	46	2	
Minden .....	5		5					1			4	4		
Sudbury .....	107	16	123		9		10	5			99	71	10	4
Huntsville .....	8		8								8	8		
Fort William .....	54	14	68								68	11	25	12
Burk's Falls .....	28		28								28	28		
North Bay .....	80	5	85		7		1				77	67	9	
Totals .....	4,889	869	5,758	147	629	47	89	194	65	29	4,558	2,028	1,501	454



## No. 7.

and period of such sentences and the disposal of those who elected to be tried at the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Periods of sentence.													County Judges' Criminal Court.			Name of gaol.
Over 2 to 3 months.	Over 3 to 4 months.	Over 4 to 5 months.	Over 5 to 6 months.	Over 6 to 9 months.	Over 9 months and up to 1 year, inclusive.	Over 1 year and up to 2, inclusive.	Over 2 years and up to 3 in Penitentiary.	Over 3 years and upwards in Penitentiary.	For any period to the Reformatory for Boys.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and executed.	Number of prisoners sentenced to death and committed to imprisonment.	Number of prisoners sentenced to corporal punishment with imprisonment.	Acquitted on trial and discharged from custody.	Found guilty and sentenced	Total number who elected to be tried.	
25	1	1	28	...	3	5	5	...	3	...	...	...	11	26	37	Barrie.
4	...	...	5	...	...	...	5	...	1	...	...	...	6	21	27	Berlin.
6	6	1	9	1	2	3	...	3	1	...	...	...	1	3	4	Belleville.
2	5	...	11	2	...	1	1	2	1	...	...	...	12	9	21	Brantford.
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	...	...	...	...	2	9	11	Brampton.
4	2	...	22	5	2	...	2	2	1	1	1	...	14	7	21	Brockville.
...	3	2	7	...	1	...	3	4	1	...	...	...	2	14	16	Bracebridge.
5	1	1	4	...	4	1	1	2	...	...	...	...	3	9	12	Cayuga.
6	...	...	19	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	Cornwall.
15	5	...	14	1	...	1	1	1	5	...	...	...	6	10	16	Cobourg.
2	3	2	13	...	5	8	...	6	1	...	...	...	6	10	16	Chatham.
5	1	1	10	...	...	3	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	3	4	Goderich.
3	9	1	...	4	...	2	1	...	2	...	...	...	13	14	27	Guelph.
27	1	1	29	26	9	11	5	3	11	...	...	...	2	18	20	Hamilton.
8	12	1	3	13	...	4	1	2	4	...	...	...	7	2	9	Kingston.
14	6	3	21	...	7	5	2	11	1	...	...	...	18	39	57	London.
5	...	...	5	...	...	1	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lindsay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	2	4	6	L'Orignal.
5	1	3	2	2	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	6	16	22	Milton.
10	1	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	Napanee.
20	6	1	22	2	7	2	2	3	...	...	...	...	5	12	17	Ottawa.
7	6	2	12	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	...	1	5	6	Owen Sound.
1	2	...	1	22	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	4	2	6	Orangeville.
9	5	2	20	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	21	1	22	Perth.
...	...	...	...	...	4	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	Picton.
...	5	1	14	2	...	2	1	8	1	...	...	...	16	1	17	Pembroke.
9	3	3	17	...	7	2	1	1	3	...	...	...	4	...	4	Peterborough.
3	1	1	13	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Port Arthur.
...	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	Parry Sound.
2	2	...	...	1	...	8	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	Rat Portage.
9	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	12	1	13	Simcoe.
10	8	...	3	...	...	...	3	2	...	...	...	...	13	...	13	St. Catharines.
4	2	1	10	2	1	1	1	5	3	...	...	...	32	...	32	Sarnia.
8	...	2	2	...	1	5	4	8	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	Stratford.
19	10	3	10	3	2	4	4	9	1	1	...	1	10	...	10	Sandwich.
3	...	1	7	...	3	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	10	3	13	St. Thomas.
...	1	...	4	...	1	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	17	...	17	Sault Ste. Marie.
102	99	30	91	3	14	23	19	21	6	...	...	1	51	4	55	Toronto.
...	1	...	14	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	...	18	Walkerton.
13	7	9	17	1	1	...	4	2	3	...	...	1	17	...	17	Woodstock.
13	2	4	9	1	3	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	7	...	7	Welland.
5	7	...	5	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	33	8	41	Whitby.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Lock-ups—
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	Gore Bay.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	...	14	Little Current
2	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	1	13	Manitowaning
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	13	2	15	Mattawa
2	...	...	11	10	3	7	4	1	...	...	...	...	35	6	41	Minden.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Sudbury.
5	1	5	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Huntsville.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Fort William.
2	...	...	1	1	3	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Burk's Falls.
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	North Bay.
399	225	82	496	104	87	115	86	108	66	2	1	4	447	260	737	Total.



TABLE

Showing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

Name of gaol.	Abortion.	Abusive and obscene language.	Arson.	Assault.	Assault, felonious.	Attempted suicide.	Abduction.	Bigamy.	Breaches of the peace.	Breaches of by-laws.	Burglary.	Contempt of court.	Carrying unlawful weapons.
Barrie.....				7	6	1					3	3	
Berlin.....				3							3	1	
Belleville.....		2		5	2			1				1	1
Brantford.....		1		7	1							3	
Brampton.....													
Brockville.....		2		13				1			3	1	
Bracebridge.....				5	1			1				1	
Cayuga.....		1		4							2		
Cornwall.....		1		3							2	8	
Cobourg.....				2	1			3	4		1	3	
Chatham.....	1	4		11					3	8	3	3	1
Goderich.....				2								2	
Guelph.....			1	11							3	2	
Hamilton.....		1		34							4	2	3
Kingston.....				4							1		
London.....				8	3			1			1	5	3
Lindsay.....				2		1		1					
L'Orignal.....		4		1								3	
Milton.....			1	2							2	2	
Napanee.....		2		1								2	
Ottawa.....		6	1	15	8				23	1	1	8	1
Owen Sound.....		1		7	3							5	
Orangeville.....				2								1	
Perth.....					1				1			2	
Picton.....				1									
Pembroke.....				3	2			1			3	4	1
Peterborough.....				2							1	2	
Port Arthur.....				4	1	1							
Parry Sound.....					1						1		
Rat Portage.....				6	1								
Simcoe.....		1				1						6	
St. Catharines.....		2	1	3								4	1
Sarnia.....				4				1				4	
Stratford.....				1				1				1	
Sandwich.....			2	8				1			1	8	1
St. Thomas.....		1	1	2	2				2	3		1	
Sault Ste. Marie.....				4									
Toronto.....	1			50	38	1		1		20	16	2	6
Walkerton.....				2								3	
Woodstock.....		1		1	1					2	4	11	
Welland.....		3		2	1			1			2	1	
Whitby.....				2							2	2	
Lock-ups —													
Gore Bay.....			2										
Little Current.....													
Manitowaning.....				2								1	
Mattawa.....									9				
Minden.....								1					
Sudbury.....		3		3		1					2		
Huntsville.....				1				1					
Fort William.....				9									
Burk's Falls.....													
North Bay.....		3		4								3	
Total.....	1	40	9	267	73	6		16	42	34	61	111	18

No. 8.

during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.	Cruelty to animals.	Cutting, wounding and attempting same.	Deserting employment.	Destroying and injuring property.	Drunk and disorderly.	Embezzlement.	Escaping from and obstructing constable.	Escaping from prison.	Forgery.	Fraud or obtaining money under false pretences.	Gambling.	Giving liquor to Indians.	Name of gaol.
				3	18		1						Barrie.
				1	5								Berlin.
					23							1	Belleville
	1			1	68					1		1	Brantford.
	1				76	1			1	1			Brampton.
					4					2			Brockville.
		1		1	4				3			1	Bracebridge.
					9								Cayuga.
					19		1						Cornwall.
		2		4	19		1			2	1		Cobourg.
		1		2	3								Chatham.
					20								Goderich.
		9		2	49		7		3	7			Guelph.
					69								Hamilton.
	1	7	1		133					4		1	Kingston.
					5								London.
					1					1			Lindsay.
					4	1				1			L'Orignal.
					19								Milton.
		1		4	90				1	3			Napanee.
					6					2			Ottawa.
					4								Owen Sound.
													Orangeville.
													Perth.
													Picton.
				1	4					3			Pembroke.
				1	8					1			Peterborough.
					1			1					Port Arthur.
													Parry Sound.
					55				1			6	Rat Portage.
					7								Simcoe.
1			1		17					7			St. Catharines.
				1	66				1	1			Sarnia.
					3								Stratford.
				1	28		1			2			Sandwich.
					17	1				2			St. Thomas.
					4					2		1	Sault Ste. Marie.
1	2	9		13	708	1	9	3	2	15	1		Toronto.
				1	8		1	1	1	1	2	2	Walkerton.
1	4			2	19								Woodstock.
				2	8				1	2			Welland.
					1								Whitby.
					2								Lock-ups—
													Gore Bay.
					5								Little Current.
	1				31		1					3	Manitowaning.
					4								Mattawa.
					38			2		1	6	1	Minden.
													Sudbury.
					30							4	Huntsville.
													Fort William.
				1	7					1			Burk's Falls.
													North Bay.
3	10	30	2	41	1,719	4	22	7	14	62	10	21	Total.

TABLE No 8

Showing the offences for which prisoners were *sentenced*

Name of gaol.	Horse, cattle and sheep stealing.	Housebreaking and robbery.	Incendiarism.	Indecent assault and exposure.	Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame.	Keeping houses of ill-fame.	Larceny.	Manslaughter.	Misdemeanor.	Murder.	Perjury.	Prostitution
Barrie .....	3	6		2	3		15					
Berlin .....		1				1	11					
Belleville .....		5				1	11					
Brantford .....	2			1		1	20				1	2
Brampton .....		1					8			1		
Brockville .....		3		1			12					3
Bracebridge .....		2			2	2	5				1	
Cayuga .....		1					7					
Cornwall .....	3				4	2	8					2
Cobourg .....	1			1			13					1
Chatham .....	3	1		1			26			4		1
Goderich .....	1			1							1	
Guelph .....							12					
Hamilton .....	2	31		6		1	105				1	
Kingston .....	1	3		1			16					
London .....	1	7				1	40					
Lindsay .....							7					
L'Orignal .....							3	1				
Milton .....	1	1					7					
Napanee .....	1				2	1	5					
Ottawa .....	1	6			13	7	74					
Owen Sound .....		2					16					
Orangeville .....							6					
Perth .....							4					
Pictou .....		4					3					
Pembroke .....				1			15					
Peterborough .....		3		3	1	2	16					
Port Arthur .....		1				3	2					2
Parry Sound .....							2					
Rat Portage .....		3					9					
Simcoe .....	2	2		2	2		2					
St. Catharines .....		3					12					
Sarnia .....		2					18					
Stratford .....		4					11					2
Sandwich .....	1	4		5			44			1	3	6
St. Thomas .....		1		1		1	15					1
Sault Ste. Marie .....	1						6					
Toronto .....	4	59		10	36	30	312					
Walkerton .....	4						10					
Woodstock .....	2						7					1
Welland .....				2			13					
Whitby .....							11					1
Lock-ups—												
Gore Bay .....												
Little Current .....	1											
Manitowaning .....												
Mattawa .....		2		1			3					
Minden .....												
Sudbury .....				5	6		15					
Huntsville .....							6					
Fort William .....		2					3					4
Burk's Falls .....	1						1					
North Bay .....						2	20					1
Total .....	36	159		44	69	55	987	1		6	7	27

—Continued.

during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Rape and assault with intent.	Refusing bail.	Receiving stolen goods.	Seduction.	Selling liquor without license.	Shooting with intent.	Stabbing.	Threatening and seditious language.	Trespass.	Unlawful shooting.	Vagrancy.	Other offences not above enumerated.	Total.	Name of gaol.
2			1	1			1	2		73	2	149	Barrie.
			1							5		35	Berlin.
					1			2		29		85	Belleville.
								9		21	5	147	Brantford.
								1		15	2	30	Brampton.
								12		27		158	Brockville.
		2		1						2	7	38	Bracebridge.
										23	3	49	Cayuga.
		1			2		1			20	2	67	Cornwall.
		1						5		26	2	90	Cobourg.
1		1	1	1	1		4			3	3	110	Chatfau.
1										37	1	49	Goderich.
				1				26		11	1	64	Guelph.
							1			35	11	340	Hamilton
										9		106	Kingston.
								16		70	2	305	London.
										12		28	Lindsay.
							1	3		14	4	44	L'Orignal.
				1						13	1	48	Milton.
		2		2		1				3	2	274	Napanee.
		1								47		90	Ottawa.
										28		37	Owen Sound.
			1					3		40		56	Orangeville.
											1	9	Perth.
										8	2	48	Picton.
		1								27	5	73	Pembroke.
						1				11	5	33	Peterborough.
												4	Port Arthur.
1										5	2	89	Parry Sound.
										6	3	38	Rat Portage.
										4	8	72	Simcoe.
		1					1	12		33	4	150	St. Catharines.
		1								68	3	95	Sarnia.
4		1						1		10	5	138	Stratford.
1								9		2	1	63	Sandwich.
1					2		1			2	7	31	St. Thomas.
2		11	1	14	2		1	153	1	216	9	1,760	Sault Ste. Marie.
					2					30	4	72	Toronto.
1								3		44	5	109	Walkerton.
		1					1	8		82	3	133	Woodstock.
								4		10	7	40	Welland.
													Whitby.
1										1		6	Lock-ups—
												1	Gore Bay.
											2	13	Little Current.
										1	2	51	Manitowaning.
												5	Mattawa.
		1		1						17	21	123	Minden.
												8	Sudbury.
										9	7	63	Huntsville.
										25		28	Fort William.
				4				3		36		85	Burk's Falls.
16		24	5	26	15	2	12	278	1	1,211	164	5,758	North Bay.
													Total.



TABLE No. 9.

Showing the total number of prisoners, male and female, sentenced under each offence, during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Abortion .....	1	.....	1
Abusive and obscene language.....	36	4	40
Arson.....	8	1	9
Assault .....	253	13	266
Assault, felonious.....	69	5	74
Attempted suicide.....	6	.....	6
Bigamy .....	15	1	16
Breaches of the peace ....	39	3	42
Breaches of by-laws.....	31	3	34
Burglary ....	60	1	61
Contempt of court.....	108	3	111
Carrying unlawful weapons .....	18	.....	18
Counterfeiting and passing counterfeit money.....	3	.....	3
Cruelty to animals.....	10	.....	10
Cutting, wounding and attempting same .....	30	.....	30
Deserting employment .....	2	.....	2
Destroying and injuring property.....	36	5	41
Drunk and disorderly .....	1,300	419	1,719
Embezzlement.....	3	1	4
Escaping from or obstructing constable .....	22	.....	22
Escaping from prison .....	4	3	7
Forgery .....	14	.....	14
Fraud and obtaining money or goods under false pretences..	61	1	62
Gambling .....	10	.....	10
Giving liquor to Indians .....	21	.....	21
Horse, cattle and sheep stealing .....	36	.....	36
Housebreaking and robbery.....	153	6	159

TABLE No. 9.—*Concluded.*

Offences.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Indecent assault.....	41	3	44
Inmates and frequenters of houses of ill-fame .....	21	48	69
Keeping houses of ill-fame .....	12	43	55
Larceny.....	916	71	987
Manslaughter .....	1	.....	1
Murder .....	3	3	6
Perjury .....	5	4	9
Prostitution .....	.....	27	27
Rape and assault with intent.....	16	.....	16
Receiving stolen property.....	21	3	24
Seduction .....	5	.....	5
Selling liquor without license .....	20	6	26
Shooting with intent.....	15	.....	15
Stabbing .....	2	.....	2
Threatening and seditious language.....	11	1	12
Trespass .....	269	9	278
Unlawful shooting.....	1	.....	1
Vagrancy .....	1,043	168	1,211
Other offences not enumerated.....	136	16	152
Total.....	4,887	871	5,758

TABLE

Showing the nationalities, religious denominations, social status and habits

Name of gaol.	Nationalities.						Religious	
	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries.	Roman Catholic.	Church of Eng- land.
Barrie .....	113	38	31	15	4	2	41	68
Berlin .....	43	4	2	2	6	16	12	10
Belleville .....	86	18	14	5	7	.....	46	23
Brantford .....	160	27	24	28	14	6	48	97
Brampton .....	81	50	50	18	16	7	60	81
Brockville .....	134	21	27	11	13	7	81	57
Bracebridge .....	76	34	11	3	8	2	25	51
Cayuga .....	43	11	1	.....	4	1	13	29
Cornwall .....	58	7	6	2	9	5	42	16
Cobourg .....	74	13	16	7	6	1	27	38
Chatham .....	135	9	14	3	29	8	51	27
Goderich .....	26	16	14	7	2	2	11	18
Guelph .....	84	13	12	9	7	1	40	28
Hamilton .....	261	66	74	16	29	16	178	115
Kingston .....	94	11	19	4	3	2	64	56
London .....	306	109	80	31	69	20	165	222
Lindsay .....	32	5	8	5	.....	.....	16	15
L'Orignal .....	21	1	2	.....	.....	.....	18	3
Milton .....	123	95	67	31	23	5	70	162
Napanee .....	39	15	7	.....	.....	2	10	18
Ottawa .....	312	46	40	18	21	19	316	70
Owen Sound .....	59	31	24	5	6	2	21	43
Orangeville .....	25	6	12	4	3	1	2	13
Perth .....	24	15	25	5	.....	2	18	29
Picton .....	30	2	4	1	1	.....	13	7
Pembroke .....	48	10	3	6	2	3	42	8
Peterborough .....	104	17	27	4	16	.....	64	38
Port Arthur .....	16	3	9	3	4	3	17	3
Parry Sound .....	20	2	6	1	.....	2	7	8
Rat Portage .....	69	10	15	9	8	6	42	24
Simcoe .....	46	10	6	.....	9	4	12	18
St. Catharines .....	58	6	12	4	12	2	27	22
Sarnia .....	113	8	28	18	23	9	62	33
Stratford .....	77	39	35	16	7	3	47	44
Sandwich .....	114	14	13	8	52	3	70	33
St. Thomas .....	66	12	6	5	16	1	20	30
Sault Ste. Marie .....	35	1	1	4	4	11	24	7
Toronto .....	1,517	499	463	96	157	54	1,044	1,030
Walkerton .....	55	15	12	3	10	2	14	25
Woodstock .....	107	23	13	5	9	4	28	43
Welland .....	87	46	36	7	40	8	80	72
Whitby .....	41	3	5	6	2	.....	13	12
Lock-ups—								
Gore Bay .....	4	1	3	.....	.....	1	4	2
Little Current .....	6	1	2	2	1	2	6	2
Manitowaning .....	14	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11	1
Mattawa .....	41	3	5	1	5	11	40	22
Minden .....	4	2	4	.....	.....	.....	6	3
Sudbury .....	103	9	13	3	4	15	90	9
Huntsville .....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....
Fort William .....	43	6	8	4	3	9	37	10
Burk's Falls .....	10	9	5	.....	2	2	6	16
North Bay .....	51	11	13	8	7	1	42	12
Total .....	5,296	1,423	1,327	418	673	283	3,244	2,806

No. 10.

of the prisoners committed during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

denominations.			Social and educational state.					Total number committed to gaol.	Name of gaol.
Presbyterian.	Methodist.	Other denominations.	Married.	Unmarried.	Neither read nor write.	Temperate.	Intemperate.		
52	38	4	46	157	24	26	177	203	Barrie.
13	16	22	34	39	7	32	41	73	Berlin.
11	48	2	43	87	48	72	58	130	Belleville.
32	52	30	87	172	63	70	189	259	Brantford.
35	31	15	44	178	49	68	154	222	Brampton.
36	31	8	68	145	46	36	177	213	Brockville.
22	29	7	45	89	7	27	107	134	Bracebridge.
1	13	4	11	49	7	16	44	60	Cayuga.
11	12	6	28	59	28	33	54	87	Cornwall.
12	30	10	56	61	26	45	72	117	Cobourg.
20	73	27	66	132	29	134	64	198	Chatham.
15	20	3	30	37	7	17	50	67	Goderich.
30	18	10	37	89	21	56	70	126	Guelph.
40	99	30	136	326	68	94	368	462	Hamilton.
11	20	2	30	103	24	26	107	133	Kingston.
63	125	40	189	426	62	178	437	615	London.
9	9	1	21	29	8	26	24	50	Lindsay.
1	2	.....	11	13	13	9	15	24	L'Original.
66	35	11	21	323	8	36	308	344	Milton.
4	23	8	16	47	12	19	44	63	Napanee.
41	13	16	385	71	145	143	313	456	Ottawa.
22	16	25	48	79	47	50	77	127	Owen Sound.
10	12	11	40	11	10	29	22	51	Orangeville.
13	6	5	29	42	23	27	44	71	Perth.
1	14	3	9	29	6	16	22	38	Picton.
10	6	6	23	49	32	18	54	72	Pembroke.
19	31	16	34	134	32	106	62	168	Peterborough.
13	.....	5	6	32	7	11	27	38	Port Arthur.
7	7	2	9	22	8	13	18	31	Parry Sound.
30	3	18	32	85	24	18	99	117	Rat Portage.
.....	20	25	29	46	18	34	41	75	Simcoe.
9	30	6	26	68	13	31	63	94	St. Catharines.
35	42	27	55	144	38	89	110	199	Sarnia.
37	29	20	70	107	22	61	116	177	Stratford.
19	55	27	64	140	35	83	121	204	Sandwich.
14	20	22	37	69	12	75	31	106	St. Thomas.
5	5	15	19	37	20	23	33	56	Sault Ste. Marie.
304	300	108	1,243	1,543	408	922	1,864	2,786	Toronto.
21	23	19	47	55	18	44	58	102	Walkerton.
34	38	18	43	118	38	66	95	161	Woodstock.
26	36	13	24	200	25	75	149	224	Welland.
10	16	6	23	34	34	27	30	57	Whitby.
Lock-ups—									
1	1	1	5	4	2	1	8	9	Gore Bay.
3	3	.....	2	12	4	.....	14	14	Little Current.
.....	1	1	7	7	6	6	8	14	Maitowaning.
2	2	.....	14	52	18	8	58	66	Mattawa.
.....	1	.....	5	5	1	3	7	10	Minden.
5	3	40	35	112	50	83	64	147	Sudbury.
1	3	3	2	6	.....	7	1	8	Huntsville.
4	3	19	20	53	34	28	45	73	Fort William.
3	3	.....	4	24	2	28	.....	28	Burk's Falls.
21	15	1	29	62	42	45	46	91	North Bay.
1,204	1,481	715	3,437	6,013	1,731	3,190	6,260	9,450	Total.



TABLE

Showing the occupations, trades or callings of the prisoners

Name of gaol.	Agents and commercial travellers.	Auctioneers.	Bakers.	Barbers.	Bartenders.	Blacksmiths and boiler-makers.	Boot and shoemakers.	Boys (no occupation).	Brewers and distillers.	Brickmakers and bricklayers.	Broom, brush and basketmakers.	Butchers.	Cabinetmakers and upholsters.	Carpenters and joiners.	Carriage and waggon-makers.	Cigarmakers.
Barrie			3			1	3	11		1		1		4	1	
Berlin	3		3	1	1			3					3	2		
Belleville	1		1		1	1	1	5				1		2		
Brantford				1		5	4	1		2	3	1	1	2	2	
Brampton			2	1		9	4	4				2		2		2
Brockville	1		1	2	1	4	2	1		6	2		1	1		1
Bracebridge	2					3	2	3		1		1		3		
Cayuga			1	1			4									
Cornwall				2						2		2		2		
Cobourg			1			2	2	8		3			1	1		
Chatham	2		1	4			6	6		3	2	2				1
Goderich	1					1	3	2								
Guelph	1		4	2	1	2		8				3	2	6		1
Hamilton	5			3		4	5	21		2	2	7	2	10	1	2
Kingston			2	1		3	3			1				2		
London	14		6	7	5	10	10	11		4	2	7	1	16	2	30
Lindsay								4				1		2		
L'Orignal	1		1			1		1			1					
Milton	7		6	1		6	10	3					1	4		2
Napanee			1			2		1								
Ottawa	4		2	8		1	4	32		2		2		10		
Owen Sound	1			1		1	1	6		1		1	1	5		1
Orangeville							1	3						2		
Perth						4		4						1		
Pictou			1			1		4						3		
Pembroke						1							3	4		
Peterborough			1		2	4	2			2		7		8	1	
Port Arthur			1			4								1		
Parry Sound			1									1				
Rat Portage						1	1	4								
Simcoe								2		2		3		2		2
St. Catharines			2	1		2	3	2				1		3	2	1
Sarnia			2	1	1	5	1	6		3		1		4		1
Stratford	3	5	1			3	5						3	3		2
Sandwich	4		4	1	5	1		2				3		2		
St. Thomas	3				1	1		3								3
Sault Ste. Marie	1					1						1		2		
Toronto	44		21	14	13	31	64	59		15	6	34	15	36	1	20
Walkerton	2						2	1					1	5		5
Woodstock	1		2		1	1	1	5				2	5	2		1
Welland	2		2	1		5	2	7			1			7		2
Whitby	1		2				3	1								
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay														1		
Little Current														1		
Manitowaning																
Mattawa						3	1					1	1			
Minden														1		
Sudbury			1	1		4				1		1		4		
Huntsville								1								
Fort William			1							2				2		
Burk's Falls																
North Bay			4		5	7		16		1			2	4		1
Total	104	5	81	54	37	135	150	247		54	19	86	43	179	10	78

No. 11.

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

	Clerks, bookkeepers and students.	Collectors.	Contractors.	Constables.	Coopers.	Dentists.	Doctors and druggists.	Dressmakers.	Engravers.	Engineers and machinists.	Farmers and yeomen.	Gardeners.	Grocers.	Harness and trunk- makers.	Hatters.	Hotel-keepers and licensed victu- alors.	Name of gaol.
1	1						1				8	1					Barrie.
1	1									3	2						Berlin.
2	2						1				9	1	1				Belleville.
2					1				1	3	19	2				1	Brantford.
					1		2			8	1			1			Brampton.
					1			1		3	12	3		1			Brockville.
										6	20						Bracebridge.
2					1									3		1	Cayuga.
											8						Cornwall.
2					1	1				3	9	1					Cobourg.
1										7	33	1					Chatham.
2											9						Goderich.
											8	1				1	Guelph.
5					1		1			19	1	1			1		Hamilton.
										3	10			2			Kingston.
5			1		4		1	5		10	46	10	2	2	3		London.
			2		4					1	6						Lindsay.
											4						L'Orignal.
1					4					10	2	1		3			Milton.
7			2	2				1		1	4	3					Napanee.
1					2			2		2	11			4		1	Ottawa.
											10	1					Owen Sound.
											6						Orangeville.
											1	2		3			Perth.
2											3						Picton.
5											8	1					Pembroke.
								1		2	3		2				Peterborough.
																1	Port Arthur.
										2	6						Parry Sound.
					1					3	1						Rat Portage.
1					1					1	7						Simcoe.
1					1		1				8				1		St. Catharines.
3		1			2		1			4	4	2	1			1	Sarnia.
										2	7			1			Stratford.
3										6	14	1					Sandwich.
2										2	7						St. Thomas.
											2						Sault Ste. Marie.
60	1		7		5		5	16	2	49	34	9	3	4	6	5	Toronto.
							1			2	9			2			Walkerton.
1					1	1	1			7	8			1			Woodstock.
3					1					7	10			1			Welland.
								1		2	3						Whitby.
																	Lock-ups—
										1	1						Gore Bay.
1																	Little Current.
						1											Manitowaning.
												1					Mattawa.
												3					Minden.
1										2	1					1	Sudbury.
											2						Huntsville.
2																	Fort William.
												1					Burk's Falls.
2											20					1	North Bay.
119	1	6	9	29	3	15	27	3	176	403	39	9	28	11	13		Total.

TABLE

Showing the occupations, trades or callings of the prisoners

Name of gaol.	Householders.	Laborers.	Lawyers.	Lumbermen.	Masons and stone-cutters.	Merchants and traders.	Millwrights and wheelwrights.	Millers.	Moulders.	Pedlars and hawkers.	Printers	Plumbers and painters.	Photographers.	Prostitutes.	Railway employees.	Ropemakers.
Barrie .....		134		1					2	1		1				
Berlin .....		25				1			3			3		1		
Belleville .....	7	66								1	1	5				
Brantford .....	8	132			2			1	15			8				
Brampton .....		102			2				8	1	1	5			4	
Brockville .....	6	95			3				3	1		17		3	2	
Bracebridge .....		62			1			1	2		2			2		
Cayuga .....		29														
Cornwall .....	4	51			2				3	1	1	1				
Cobourg .....		47	1		2				2		4	1		3		
Chatham .....		68			2	4			2			6		7		1
Goderich .....		26			1	1			2			1				
Guelph .....	6	37			9				3			1				
Hamilton .....		227			4				21	7	1	6				
Kingston .....		49			2				2	1	2	1				
London .....	12	195		2	4	3		1	19	1	3	17			15	6
Lindsay .....		17														
L'Orignal .....		9														
Milton .....		229			3			2	10	1	3	12				
Napanee .....		25			2							1	2			
Ottawa .....	21	254			3		1		2	3	5	3		18		
Owen Sound .....	3	71				1					1				1	
Orangeville .....		20			1											
Perth .....	4	40						1				2				
Pictou .....		21			3				1			1				
Pembroke .....		37			5				1							
Peterborough .....	1	74						4	3		1	2				
Port Arthur .....	1	18										1		2	2	
Parry Sound .....		11								2						
Rat Portage .....		86	2									1				
Simcoe .....		30			1				1	3		1				
St. Catharines .....		35								2	2	5				
Sarnia .....		107	1						5			7				
Stratford .....		105							1	2		1		2	5	
Sandwich .....		101			3				2		2	6			2	
St. Thomas .....	5	36			1				1		1	9		2	4	
Sault Ste. Marie .....		26		2	1			1							1	
Toronto .....	10	750	2		24	24			44	27	47	94	2	345	18	1
Walkerton .....		44		1				1		1	1					
Woodstock .....		71	1	1	1				6		2	9	2	1	3	
Welland .....		108			5				6	2		6			5	
Whitby .....		26							1			2				
Lock-ups—																
Gore Bay .....		2														
Little Current .....		11														
Manitowaning .....		10						1								
Mattawa .....		56										1		2		
Minden .....		5														
Sudbury .....		91			1	2				1	1	2		8	1	
Huntsville .....		5														
Fort William .....		20												4	6	
Burk's Falls .....		22		1							1					
North Bay .....		10		6	1										7	
Total .....	88	3,928	7	14	89	36	1	13	170	58	83	240	4	400	*76	8



No. 11.—*Concluded.*

committed during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Sailors and fishermen.	School and music teachers.	Servants and washer-women.	Tailors.	Tanners and curriers.	Teamsters, drivers and grooms.	Telegraph operators.	Tinsmiths.	Watchmakers and jewellers.	Weavers and wool-workers.	Whitewashers and plasterers.	Woodturners.	No occupation.	Other occupations not enumerated.	Total.	Name of gaol.
1	.....	12	4	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	5	4	203	Barrie.
2	.....	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	2	8	73	Berlin.
1	.....	12	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	3	130	Belleville.
.....	.....	11	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	16	259	Brantford.
11	.....	.....	5	2	.....	1	4	4	4	2	2	9	16	222	Brampton.
6	.....	7	4	.....	4	1	.....	3	.....	1	.....	4	9	213	Brockville.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	2	17	134	Bracebridge.
3	.....	2	.....	.....	5	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	3	60	Cayuga.
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	87	Cornwall.
1	.....	12	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	5	117	Cobourg.
6	3	4	3	.....	2	.....	1	3	.....	2	.....	7	8	198	Chatham.
4	2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	9	1	67	Goderich.
.....	.....	10	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	6	7	126	Guelph.
4	1	10	7	.....	6	.....	4	2	.....	.....	.....	17	52	462	Hamilton.
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	27	8	133	Kingston.
10	4	53	7	2	15	1	3	2	4	6	5	7	4	615	London.
.....	.....	6	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	7	50	Lindsay.
.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	24	L'Orignal.
5	.....	3	6	.....	3	.....	1	.....	3	1	.....	.....	2	344	Milton.
4	.....	3	4	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	3	63	Napanee.
2	1	27	1	.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	3	.....	5	5	456	Ottawa.
4	.....	4	1	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	127	Owen Sound.
.....	.....	3	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	4	51	Orangeville.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	1	71	Perth.
1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	38	Pictou.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	8	.....	72	Pembroke.
.....	4	7	1	2	1	.....	1	1	.....	1	.....	19	7	168	Peterborough.
1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	38	Port Arthur.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	2	31	Parry Sound.
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	6	117	Rat Portage.
1	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	13	.....	75	Simcoe.
8	.....	5	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	4	94	St. Catharines.
10	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	5	16	199	Sarnia.
1	.....	3	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2	2	.....	2	10	4	177	Stratford.
2	2	14	2	.....	4	.....	.....	1	1	2	.....	9	6	204	Sandwich.
2	.....	4	4	.....	2	.....	1	1	2	.....	.....	.....	9	106	St. Thomas.
11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	56	Sault Ste. Marie.
36	8	330	54	4	85	2	19	3	10	18	2	168	80	2,786	Toronto.
2	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	14	102	Walkerton.
2	.....	2	2	.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	7	6	161	Woodstock.
10	1	3	2	1	1	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	18	224	Welland.
.....	.....	8	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	3	.....	57	Whitby.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Lock-ups—
3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	9	Gore Bay.
1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14	Little Current.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	14	Manitowaning.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66	Mattawa.
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	Minden.
2	.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19	147	Sudbury.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8	Huntsville.
2	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	18	10	73	Fort William.
.....	.....	3	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	28	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	91	North Bay.
175	27	575	130	13	147	8	53	25	41	40	13	413	402	9,450	Total.



TABLE

Showing the number of escapes and deaths, the revenue derived from prison labor, number of prisoners in custody during

Name of gaol.	Prisoners who escaped and evaded recapture.	Prisoners who escaped and were recaptured.	Prisoners who died.	Actual cash revenue derived from prison labor.	Cost of daily rations for prisoners.
				\$ c.	c.
Barrie .....		1			8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Berlin .....					8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Belleville .....					6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Brantford .....					6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Brampton .....					6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Brockville .....		1			5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Bracebridge .....	2				30
Cayuga .....					9
Cornwall .....					10
Cobourg .....	2				9
Chatham .....					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Goderich .....					10
Guelph .....					10
Hamilton .....	1				6 <sup>4</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
Kingston .....		1			7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
London .....					5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Lindsay .....		1			5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
L'Orignal .....					6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Milton .....					5
Napanee .....					7
Ottawa .....	1	1		130 00	4 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Owen Sound .....					10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Orangeville .....					7
Perth .....				31 50	6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Picton .....		2			9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Pembroke .....					6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Peterborough .....					12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Port Arthur .....					10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Parry Sound .....					30
Rat Portage .....					
Simcoe .....		2			8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
St. Catharines .....					7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Sarnia .....					6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
Stratford .....					8 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Sandwich .....					10 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
St. Thomas .....	1				6 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>10</sub>
Sault Ste. Marie .....					10
Toronto .....			2		5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Walkerton .....		1			5 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub>
Woodstock .....		1	1	100 00	7
Welland .....					8
Whitby .....	2				6 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Lock-ups—					
Gore Bay .....					30
Little Current .....					30
Manitowaning .....					30
Mattawa .....					30
Minden .....	1				30
Sudbury .....	1	1			45
Huntsville .....					
Fort William .....		1			12 <sup>3</sup> / <sub>4</sub>
Burk's Falls .....					30
North Bay .....					45
Total .....	11	12	3	261 50	.....

## No. 12.

the cost of diet, the accommodation of the various gaols, and the highest and lowest the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Are regulations with respect to dietary observed?	Number of cells in each gaol.	Number of distinct corridors or wards in each gaol.	Greatest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Lowest number of prisoners confined in gaol at any time during the year.	Name of gaol.
Yes.	24	8	33	12	Barrie.
"	25	5	11	.....	Berlin.
"	38	1	19	3	Belleville.
"	24	6	21	4	Brantford.
"	25	4	13	3	Brampton.
"	20	2	29	5	Brockville.
"	5	2	9	1	Bracebridge.
"	14	4	15	2	Cayuga.
"	17	5	23	3	Cornwall.
"	24	4	21	4	Cobourg.
"	26	3	18	2	Chatham.
"	12	4	23	7	Goderich.
"	33	6	15	3	Guelph.
"	60	6	38	13	Hamilton.
"	53	9	25	6	Kingston.
"	57	9	53	12	London.
"	24	6	11	3	Lindsay.
"	18	6	13	6	L'Orignal.
"	23	4	17	1	Milton.
"	18	4	15	.....	Napanee.
"	93	15	39	11	Ottawa.
"	32	6	30	4	Owen Sound.
"	22	4	18	12	Orangeville.
"	18	4	22	11	Perth.
"	26	6	7	.....	Picton.
"	24	4	15	4	Pembroke.
"	12	4	26	8	Peterborough.
"	22	5	15	1	Port Arthur.
"	5	4	7	.....	Parry Sound.
"	11	2	9	2	Rat Portage.
"	24	8	11	1	Simcoe.
"	38	6	22	2	St. Catharines.
"	19	5	30	5	Sarnia.
"	30	6	27	7	Stratford.
"	32	4	24	2	Sandwich.
"	16	6	17	2	St. Thomas.
"	34	7	12	1	Sault Ste. Marie.
"	270	19	197	115	Toronto.
"	24	8	12	1	Walkerton.
"	32	5	27	4	Woodstock.
"	49	5	52	1	Welland.
"	25	6	11	2	Whitby.
No.	5	2	2	.....	Lock-ups—
Yes.	5	2	2	.....	Gore Bay.
No.	5	4	4	1	Little Current.
Yes.	5	2	9	1	Manitowaning.
Nearly.	6	1	3	.....	Mattawa.
Yes.	12	2	13	1	Minden.
"	7	2	2	.....	Sudbury.
"	11	2	15	1	Huntsville.
No.	7	2	3	.....	Fort William.
Yes.	7	2	12	1	Burk's Falls.
					North Bay.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	Total.

TABLE

Showing the number of prisoners, how maintained, cost of maintenance, and

Name of gaol.	How maintained.					Cost of food, fuel and clothing.	Cost of official salaries.
	Total number of prisoners committed during the year.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by province.	Number of prisoners whose maintenance was defrayed by the municipalities.	Number of days custody of Government prisoners.	Number of days custody of municipal prisoners.		
Barrie.....	203	77	126	2,677	5,232	\$ 2,032 31	c. 1,911 00
Berlin.....	73	29	44	713	672	552 17	1,250 00
Belleville.....	130	61	69	1,933	2,897	729 00	1,550 00
Brantford.....	259	74	185	1,237	2,964	1,342 28	1,575 00
Brampton.....	222	15	207	822	1,643	534 37	1,150 00
Brockville.....	213	59	154	1,401	3,181	660 00	1,570 00
Bracebridge.....	134	134	.....	1,499	.....	.....	575 00
Cayuga.....	60	21	39	977	1,535	481 94	1,225 00
Cornwall.....	87	45	42	2,309	1,039	683 35	1,315 00
Cobourg.....	117	50	67	1,544	3,500	1,146 36	1,625 00
Chatham.....	198	72	126	1,363	1,538	629 92	1,713 50
Goderich.....	67	15	52	397	4,113	579 31	1,420 00
Guelph.....	126	43	83	1,198	1,644	1,050 34	1,350 00
Hamilton.....	462	194	268	3,893	4,273	1,337 90	3,150 00
Kingston.....	133	42	91	1,356	3,320	1,182 94	1,950 00
London.....	615	111	504	2,198	7,038	2,174 34	3,550 00
Lindsay.....	50	20	30	863	1,734	436 19	1,180 00
L'Orignal.....	24	9	15	405	2,519	425 24	1,165 00
Milton.....	344	31	313	806	1,923	231 81	1,015 00
Napanee.....	63	16	47	620	1,380	573 98	1,050 00
Ottawa.....	456	110	346	2,804	5,753	2,150 25	2,230 00
Owen Sound.....	127	42	85	1,003	4,697	2,259 42	1,800 00
Orangeville.....	51	16	35	429	5,149	686 09	1,300 00
Perth.....	71	11	60	465	5,172	793 80	1,660 00
Picton.....	38	12	26	661	80	250 70	1,015 00
Pembroke.....	72	44	28	1,435	1,651	292 91	1,306 50
Peterborough.....	168	28	140	993	4,863	1,190 07	1,350 00
Port Arthur.....	38	.....	.....	3,209	.....	761 32	1,337 00
Parry Sound.....	31	31	.....	688	.....	270 60	450 00
Rat Portage.....	117	117	.....	1,747	.....	672 80	2,044 00
Simcoe.....	75	22	53	489	913	247 98	1,050 00
St. Catharines.....	94	37	57	1,016	1,407	736 26	1,490 00
Sarnia.....	199	48	151	1,288	3,337	803 71	1,550 00
Stratford.....	177	29	148	1,537	3,847	1,471 62	1,438 50
Sandwich.....	204	108	96	2,866	1,629	1,167 87	2,100 00
St. Thomas.....	106	56	50	1,692	1,371	212 83	1,862 50
Sault Ste. Marie.....	56	56	.....	1,490	.....	509 14	1,500 00
Toronto.....	2,786	717	2,069	14,935	42,915	8,721 82	13,338 80
Walkerton.....	102	43	59	532	1,452	550 63	1,375 00
Woodstock.....	161	47	114	1,531	3,655	1,179 62	1,700 00
Welland.....	224	44	180	858	5,631	1,606 38	1,854 00
Whitby.....	57	38	19	797	520	478 38	1,625 00
Lock-ups—							
Gore Bay.....	9	9	.....	67	.....	84 90	200 00
Little Current.....	14	14	.....	50	.....	71 95	200 00
Manitowaning.....	14	14	.....	171	.....	119 80	200 00
Mattawa.....	66	14	52	98	54	61 20	300 00
Minden.....	10	.....	10	.....	25	7 50	150 00
Sudbury.....	147	147	.....	1,591	.....	.....	400 00
Huntsville.....	8	7	1	33	3	.....	200 00
Fort William.....	73	73	.....	2,388	.....	683 81	800 00
Burk's Falls.....	28	28	.....	109	.....	146 72	300 00
North Bay.....	91	78	13	1,042	55	141 75	575 00
Total.....	9,450	3,196	6,254	76,225	146,324	45,115 58	79,790 80



No. 13.

salaries of the various gaol officials, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Expenditure.					Salaries.				Name of gaol.
Cost of repairs.	Total gaol expenditure for the year.	Average cost per prisoner for food, clothing, fuel and repairs.	Average cost per prisoner for salaries and wages.	Average cost per prisoner for entire gaol expenditure.	Gaolers.	Turnkeys.	Matrons.	Gaol surgeons.	
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
204 89	4,148 20	11 02	9 41	20 43	800 00	646 00	265 00	200 00	Barrie.
.....	1,802 17	7 56	17 12	24 68	560 00	450 00	140 00	100 00	Berlin.
.....	2,279 00	5 61	11 92	17 53	600 00	450 00	300 00	200 00	Belleville.
79 89	2,997 17	5 49	6 08	11 57	725 00	500 00	150 00	200 00	Brantford.
220 42	1,904 79	3 40	5 18	8 58	500 00	400 00	200 00	50 00	Brampton.
68 48	2,298 48	3 42	7 37	10 79	800 00	520 00	150 00	100 00	Brockville.
.....	575 00	.....	4 29	4 29	400 00	.....	50 00	125 00	Bracebridge.
33 25	1,740 19	8 58	20 42	29 00	600 00	365 00	120 00	140 00	Cayuga.
.....	1,998 35	7 85	15 11	22 96	740 00	250 00	100 00	225 00	Cornwall.
284 36	3,055 72	12 22	13 89	26 11	800 00	500 00	200 00	125 00	Cobourg.
.....	2,343 42	3 18	8 65	11 83	800 00	437 50	301 00	175 00	Chatham.
110 31	2,109 52	10 29	21 19	31 48	600 00	500 00	200 00	120 00	Goderich.
.....	2,400 34	8 34	10 11	19 05	600 00	450 00	200 00	100 00	Guelph.
452 08	4,939 98	3 87	6 82	10 69	1,000 00	1,300 00	350 00	500 00	Hamilton.
712 39	3,845 33	14 25	14 66	28 91	800 00	800 00	200 00	150 00	Kingston.
1,175 44	6,899 78	5 44	5 77	11 21	750 00	1,800 00	730 00	300 00	London.
72 05	1,688 24	10 16	23 60	33 76	500 00	400 00	200 00	80 00	Lindsay.
.....	1,590 24	17 72	48 54	66 26	600 00	365 00	150 00	50 00	L'Orignal.
15 55	1,262 36	71	2 95	3 66	500 00	365 00	100 00	50 00	Milton.
200 00	1,823 98	12 28	16 67	28 95	475 00	400 00	100 00	75 00	Napanee.
103 48	4,483 73	4 94	4 89	9 83	650 00	1,030 00	350 00	200 00	Ottawa.
76 00	4,135 42	18 39	14 17	32 56	700 00	500 00	300 00	300 00	Owen Sound.
9 70	1,995 79	13 64	25 49	39 13	600 00	400 00	200 00	100 00	Orangeville.
10 00	2,463 80	11 32	23 38	34 70	900 00	400 00	200 00	160 00	Perth.
.....	1,265 70	6 59	26 71	33 30	500 00	365 00	100 00	50 00	Pictou.
.....	1,599 41	4 07	18 14	22 21	600 00	456 50	150 00	100 00	Pembroke.
.....	2,540 07	7 08	8 03	15 11	650 00	400 00	150 00	150 00	Peterborough.
17 24	2,115 56	20 49	35 18	55 67	600 00	362 00	175 00	200 00	Port Arthur.
.....	720 60	8 73	14 51	23 24	400 00	.....	50 00	.....	Parry Sound.
32 50	2,749 30	6 02	17 47	23 49	900 00	744 00	200 00	200 00	Rat Portage.
57 00	1,354 98	4 06	14 00	18 06	400 00	350 60	200 00	100 00	Simcoe.
.....	2,226 26	7 83	15 85	23 68	720 00	420 00	200 00	150 00	St. Catharines.
171 67	2,525 38	4 90	7 79	12 69	650 00	500 00	250 00	150 00	Sarnia.
688 70	3,598 82	12 20	8 13	20 33	600 00	463 50	250 00	125 00	Stratford.
477 20	3,745 07	8 06	10 29	18 35	600 00	1,050 00	250 00	200 00	Sandwich.
.....	2,075 33	2 00	17 57	19 57	600 00	912 50	200 00	150 00	St. Thomas.
8 38	1,817 52	9 24	23 21	32 45	600 00	400 00	100 00	200 00	Sault Ste. Marie.
922 21	22,982 83	3 46	4 78	8 24	3,000 00	5,860 00	990 00	1,140 00	Toronto.
108 57	2,034 20	6 46	13 48	19 94	650 00	375 00	250 00	100 00	Walkerton.
53 76	2,933 38	7 66	10 55	18 21	800 00	500 00	200 00	200 00	Woodstock.
50 00	3,510 38	7 39	8 28	15 67	600 00	900 00	254 00	100 00	Welland.
140 37	2,243 75	10 85	28 51	39 36	800 00	450 00	175 00	200 00	Whitby.
.....	284 90	9 43	22 22	31 65	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Lock-ups—
2 50	274 45	5 32	14 28	19 60	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Gore Bay.
.....	319 80	8 56	14 28	22 84	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Little Current.
8 50	369 70	1 06	4 54	5 60	300 00	.....	.....	.....	Manitowaning.
.....	157 50	75	15 00	15 75	150 00	.....	.....	.....	Mattawa.
.....	400 00	.....	2 72	2 72	400 00	.....	.....	.....	Minden.
.....	200 00	.....	25 00	25 00	200 00	.....	.....	.....	Sudbury.
85 20	1,569 01	10 53	10 96	21 49	500 00	.....	100 00	200 00	Huntsville.
1 05	447 77	5 28	10 71	15 99	250 00	.....	50 00	.....	Fort William.
75 00	791 75	2 38	6 32	8 70	400 00	.....	75 00	100 00	Burk's Falls.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	North Bay.
6,728 04	131,634 42	5 49	8 45	13 94	32,470 00	27,737 00	9,595 00	7,640 00	Total.



TABLE No. 14.

Showing the daily cost per prisoner in each of the gaols, excluding the district lock-ups, for the year ending the 30th September, 1894.

Name of gaol.	Number of prisoners committed during the year.	Total days' stay of prisoners during the year.	Cost of fuel, food and clothing.	Average cost per day for each prisoner.
			\$ c.	cts.
Barrie .....	203	7,909	2,032 31	25.69
Berlin .....	73	1,385	552 17	39.86
Belleville .....	130	4,830	729 00	15.09
Brantford .....	259	4,201	1,342 28	31.95
Brockville .....	213	4,582	660 00	14.40
Bracebridge .....	134	1,499		
Brampton .....	222	2,465	534 37	21.67
Cayuga .....	60	2,512	481 94	19.18
Cornwall .....	87	3,348	683 35	20.41
Cobourg .....	117	5,044	1,146 56	22.72
Chatham .....	198	2,901	629 92	21.71
Goderich .....	67	4,510	579 31	12.84
Guelph .....	126	2,842	1,050 34	36.95
Hamilton .....	462	8,166	1,337 90	16.38
Kingston .....	133	4,676	1,182 94	25.29
London .....	615	9,236	2,174 34	23.54
Lindsay .....	50	2,597	436 19	16.79
L'Orignal .....	24	2,924	425 24	14.54
Milton .....	344	2,729	231 81	8.49
Napanee .....	63	2,000	573 98	28.69
Ottawa .....	456	8,557	2,150 25	25.13
Owen Sound .....	127	5,700	2,259 42	39.63
Orangeville .....	51	5,578	686 09	12.29
Perth .....	71	5,637	793 80	14.08
Pictou .....	38	741	250 70	33.83
Pembroke .....	72	3,086	292 91	9.49
Peterborough .....	168	5,856	1,190 07	20.32
Port Arthur .....	38	3,209	761 32	23.42
Parry Sound .....	31	688	270 60	39.33
Rat Portage .....	117	1,747	672 80	38.51
Simcoe .....	75	1,402	247 98	17.68
St. Catharines .....	94	2,423	736 26	30.38
Sarnia .....	199	4,625	803 71	17.37
Stratford .....	177	5,384	1,471 62	27.33
Sandwich .....	204	4,495	1,167 87	25.98
St. Thomas .....	106	3,063	212 83	6.94
Sault Ste. Marie .....	56	1,490	509 14	34.16
Toronto .....	2,786	57,850	8,721 82	15.07
Walkerton .....	102	1,984	550 63	27.75
Woodstock .....	161	5,186	1,179 62	22.74
Welland .....	224	6,489	1,606 38	24.75
Whitby .....	57	1,317	478 38	36.32
Total .....	8,990	216,863	43,797 95	20.10

## SEPARATE REPORTS UPON COMMON GAOLS.

### BARRIE GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	172	150	203
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	30	30	33
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	36	26	36
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$4,533.39	\$4,901.39	\$4,148.20

Copies of my reports made to the Government by me upon this gaol, are annexed:

An inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 16th March. There were twenty-six prisoners in custody, twenty-four males and two females.

One of the males was waiting trial for murder; one was serving a sentence of two months in gaol for using threats, and another three months for destroying property; two were under sentence to the central prison for ten and twelve months respectively, for shop-breaking; two were insane, and the remainder were vagrants and drunks.

One of the females was insane, and the other a vagrant.

I ordered the woodwork around the water-closets at the end of corridors to be removed as it affords a shelter for prisoners who may be disposed to attack the gaoler or turnkey, the door of entry being immediately adjoining it. Also that the wooden door be put on the opposite side to open in against the wall, and that an iron barred door be put in its place.

The general condition of the building was satisfactory. The beds, bedding, corridors and cells were clean and in good order. The drainage is good and ventilation fair. The water supply is from the town system. There were thirty suits of prison clothing and nine suits of civilians' clothing in good order.

The food supplies were found to be of good quality; they are obtained by contract, and furnished according to the gaol dietary regulations.

The books were written up to date.

I inspected this gaol on the 19th October, and found twenty-four men and four women in custody. Of the former, three were awaiting trial for aggravated assault, arson and stabbing; and the others were under sentence—two for larceny, one for burglary, sixteen for vagrancy and one for drunkenness. One of the male prisoners who is insane and blind, has been in the gaol nine years as an imbecile.

Two of the women were committed for vagrancy and the other two as insane.

A better diet than that prescribed for prisoners was ordered for the old people who were formerly residents of the locality and now in gaol on account of their poverty.

Since my last inspection some new flooring has been laid and general repairs made to the building. Everything was in good order.

## BERLIN GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	72	79	73
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	11	11	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	31	23	22
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> -	\$1,764.57	\$1,812.80	\$1,802.17

A copy of a report, made to the Government by me upon this gaol, is annexed.

I inspected the Berlin gaol on the 27th January, when there were only three male prisoners in custody—no females. One was waiting trial on a charge of rape; one was a vagrant, and the third had been certified as insane. The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, etc., were well kept; and the building generally was in good order. The drainage and ventilation are satisfactory. The water supply is from the town system. The food supplies are contracted for, and served according to the gaol regulations. There were eight suits of clothing in good order. The books were correctly kept.

Since my last inspection a furnace has been put in the building, for heating with steam. Water-closets have also been placed in the corridors, and connections made with the town sewers. The building is lighted by gas, and supplied with town water.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this gaol, a copy of his report is annexed:

When I visited Berlin Gaol on July 23rd only one boy prisoner was in custody. His offence was for being drunk and disorderly. The gaol had just received its annual coat of kalsomine. Some papering and painting had also been recently done, so that inside it presented quite a fresh and clean appearance. The turnkey accompanied me over the premises. The old wooden bedsteads still remain. The prisoner was employed in the kitchen and at work cleaning the cells. The general condition of the building was very satisfactory, and the books were in the same condition.

## BELLEVILLE GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	160	186	130
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	21	23	19
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	16	36	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,350.00	\$2,259.00	\$2,279.00

I inspected this gaol on the 8th January, when I found eight men and three women in custody.

The building was in satisfactory order. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and well kept.

The drainage and ventilation are well provided for. The books were found to be properly written up to date.

The prisoners were held for the following offences: Males—Bigamy, one; larceny, three; vagrancy, four. Females—Keeping house of ill fame, one; vagrancy, two.

There were 15 suits of clothing on hand.

I beg again to call the attention of the county authorities to the necessity of heating the court house, registry office and gaol by steam; also the placing of the water closets inside the gaol building. I learned that there are between



thirty and forty stoves in the county buildings and that some eighty cords of wood and sixty or seventy tons of coal are consumed yearly. Apart from the danger it involves, this means of heating is very unsatisfactory, and it would be much more economical to adopt a system of steam or hot water heating to include all the public buildings.

My second inspection of this gaol was made on the 17th September.

There were fifteen prisoners in custody—thirteen men and two women. Of the former one was under sentence for carrying concealed weapons, one for abusive language, four for assault, one awaiting trial for larceny and one was held for want of sureties to keep the peace. The others were drunks and vagrants. One of the women was sentenced to the Mercer Reformatory for twelve months for abusing her child; the other was sentenced to sixty days in gaol for vagrancy.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were in satisfactory order. Good drainage and ventilation. City water is supplied to the kitchen.

The dietary is according to gaol regulations and the supplies are contracted for. There were fourteen suits of clothing in good condition.

I have again to call the attention of the county council to the necessity for heating not only the gaol, but all the county offices, by means of a hot water furnace. This could be done at a very moderate cost and would effect a great saving in fuel, besides adding to the comfort, safety and convenience of all concerned.

#### BRANTFORD GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	224	241	259
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	23	17	21
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	105	113	126
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,906.85	\$2,721.78	\$2,997.17

Copies of the reports made to the Government by me, upon this gaol are annexed:

At my inspection of this gaol on the 13th January, there were twenty-one prisoners in custody—all males. Their offences were as follows: Assault, two; drunkenness, five; selling diseased meat, one; larceny, four; vagrancy, six; trespass, three.

The general condition of the building was good; the beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and in good order; the yards and water-closets were also well kept; good drainage and ventilation are provided; the water supply is from the city system; the food supplies are obtained by contract and served in accordance with the dietary regulations; twenty-six suits of clothing were on hand in good order; the books were well kept.

A second inspection of this gaol was made on the 25th October. There were on that date twelve prisoners in custody—nine males and three females.

Of the former, three were under sentence for drunkenness, two for house-breaking, one for receiving stolen goods, and one for keeping a disorderly house. One of the females was on trial for murder and the other two were under sentence respectively for receiving stolen goods and keeping disorderly house.

The male prisoners are employed in sawing wood, attending to grounds, etc. Some improvements have been made to the building and grounds during the year, and everything pertaining thereto was in good order.



## BRAMPTON GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	167	132	222
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10	10	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	39	41	55
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,606.39	\$1,502.80	\$1,904.79

Copies of reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

I inspected this gaol on the 11th January. Eight persons were in custody—seven males and one female, charged as follows:—Murder, two; accessory to the fact, one; and one retained as a witness; vagrancy, four.

The building was in good condition; the beds, bedding, corridors, cells, etc., were neat and clean; the water-closets are in the yards; there is good drainage and ventilation; town water is used for washing and cleaning, and well water for drinking and domestic use; the dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations and the supplies are obtained by contract; there were twenty-four suits of clothing in good condition; the books were entered up except the dietary and register.

I have again to call the attention of the county officials to the necessity for placing iron bedsteads in the cells. I have also to repeat my recommendation as to heating the county buildings by steam; and I would urge the placing of water-closets in the corridors.

I trust some action will be taken by the county council at an early day in the way of making these improvements.

I again visited this gaol on the 21st September, when there were four prisoners in custody—all males. One was awaiting trial for murder, and one for fraud; one was under sentence of death and the fourth was a vagrant.

The general condition of the building, corridors, cells, yards, water-closets, etc., was good, all being clean and orderly; the dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations and the supplies are furnished by contract; there are fifteen suits of clothing in good order; good drainage and ventilation; the building is heated with wood-burning stoves; well water is used for drinking, and town water for domestic purposes; the water closets are in the gaol yards.

An extra guard has been placed in charge of McWhirrell, the prisoner who is sentenced to undergo the extreme penalty of the law.

New iron bedsteads have been put in the cells since my last visit. The water-closets should be placed in the corridors and the sewage from the gaol connected with the Court House drain emptying into a cesspool.

Another desirable improvement would be the heating of the gaol by placing a furnace in the basement.

## BROCKVILLE GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	160	198	213
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	33	25	34
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	61	95	106
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,531.61	\$2,429.79	\$2,298.48

Copies of the reports, made by me to the Government, are annexed :

My first statutory inspection of this gaol for the current year was made on the 2nd January. There were twelve prisoners in custody on that day, namely, ten men and two women. The charges for which they were committed were as follows :—Assault, two ; larceny, one ; vagrancy, five ; drunkenness, four.

I found the corridors, cells, beds, and bedding clean and neatly kept. The yards and water-closets were also in good order. There is good drainage, but the ventilation is bad.

The dietary is according to the gaol regulations, and the quality of the food good. Twelve suits of clothing on hand, in good order. Books well kept. Discipline and management good.

I have again to call the attention of the county council to the very great necessity for carrying out the recommendations made by me on former inspections, namely, the building of a house for the gaoler and his family at the east corner of the gaol, so that the apartments he now occupies may be given to the turnkey and his family, reserving one of the lower rooms for the gaoler's office.

Also the putting in of a furnace for heating the gaol, and the appropriating of the third floor for the use of female prisoners.

Some rearrangement as to lighting and ventilating the cells is also required.

I hope that now, at the commencement of the year, the council will take this matter up actively and endeavor to make these much needed improvements.

On inspecting this gaol on the 19th June there were ten prisoners in custody—nine males and one female.

Of the former, four were under sentence for vagrancy, three for drunkenness, one for obtaining goods under false pretences, and one awaiting trial for rape. The female was committed for vagrancy and drunkenness.

The corridors, cells, beds and bedding, water-closets, bath-room, kitchen, yards, etc., were found to be in a well-kept condition.

I have again to call the attention of the county property committee to the necessity there is for erecting a house for the gaoler, and also for rearranging the cells for female prisoners in the upper story of the gaol.

I made a third inspection of the Brockville Gaol on the 28th August, and saw all the prisoners then in custody—thirteen males. Two were awaiting trial—one for rape and the other for poisoning a horse.

The remainder were under sentence as follows : One for assault, two months in gaol ; one for larceny, one month in gaol ; one for cruelty to animals, one month in gaol ; two for destroying property, a month and a half each in gaol ; and five for drunkenness, undergoing short sentences. One man who was reported insane has recovered.

The general condition of the building and premises was good. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding were clean and in good order.

The food supplies are contracted for, and served according to the regulations.

There was a plentiful supply of gaol clothing on hand. The water supply is from the town system.

#### BRACEBRIDGE GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	112	80	134
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	11	9	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	4	..	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$450.00	\$450.00	\$575.00

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :

This gaol contained three prisoners—two men and a boy—when I inspected it on the 27th July. They were all under sentence. One man for threatening to shoot, six months in gaol ; and the other for assault, nine months in the Central Prison ; the boy was awaiting removal to the Reformatory, for larceny.

The commitments to this gaol since the 1st October numbered 120.

Owing to the large number of arrests for vagrancy, drunkenness, and assault it is found that the accommodation is inadequate. In most cases such prisoners are only detained over night or for a day or two.

I had an interview with the town authorities, and recommended that they should provide some other accommodation for the above class of prisoners. This could be done very conveniently by placing some cells under the Court House, of which the town constable could take charge. The gaol would then be relieved from overcrowding from that source. The mayor promised to call a meeting of the council to consider my recommendation.

The fence at the west end of the gaol yard should be moved fifteen or sixteen feet further back to prevent prisoners from reaching the top of it by climbing the water pipe on gaol wall.

A small kitchen is required for the use of the gaoler, at the south corner, and should be built as soon as convenient.

The building was clean and in good order. The water-closet requires to be moved to the rear of the lock-up, some eight or ten feet distant.

The sheriff's office needs painting, and a door-way should be cut through from the street to the entrance to his office.

I inspected this gaol on the 5th November. There were four male prisoners in custody ; no females.

One was waiting trial for stabbing and one for cattle stealing ; the other two were committed for vagrancy.

The premises were in good order, clean and well-kept. One of the iron bars covering the sheeting inside the cells had been torn off by a prisoner who attempted to escape.

The gaoler was instructed to have this repaired immediately.

A small kitchen for the gaoler's residence is very much needed.

#### CAYUGA GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	130	57	60
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	27	10	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	62	36	33
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,905.20	\$1,922.32	\$1,740.19

Copies of my reports made to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :

An inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 6th July.

The prisoners numbered seven—four men and three women.

My attention having been called to the necessity for more accommodation for court purposes in connection with the court house, and it having been stated that the county property committee intended to provide same by building an extension in front of the entrance and against the present wall, I have to say that such a procedure could not be allowed, as it would afford an easy means for



prisoners to escape from the gaol. A much better way to provide more room would be to raise the south wing one storey higher and make an opening into it from the present stairs going into the gallery.

This would give all the room required and would not in any way interfere with the gaol or the security of the prisoners.

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 26th November.

There were eleven prisoners in custody—all males. They were sentenced as follows: One for corrupt practices at elections, one year in gaol; one for cattle stealing, three months in gaol; one for indecent assault, twenty-one months in Central Prison; two for obtaining money under false pretences, five months in gaol, and six for vagrancy. One prisoner was sick.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, etc., were in a well-kept condition. There is good drainage and ventilation. The water supply is from well and cistern.

The food supplies are obtained by contract and the dietary is according to regulations. Eighteen suits of clothing in good order. Books well kept.

#### CORNWALL GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	78	88	87
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	8	15	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i>	15	16	26
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i>	\$1,881.00	\$1,944.60	\$1,998.35

Copies of reports, made by me to the Government upon this gaol, are annexed:

I inspected the Cornwall gaol on the 5th February, when there were three male prisoners in custody—no females. One was sentenced to one year in gaol or a fine of \$50, for shooting; one for assault and threatening, three months in gaol or \$50 fine; and one for larceny, three months in gaol.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, yards, water-closets, etc., were clean and in good order. There is good drainage and ventilation.

I found the books well kept. There were six suits of prison clothing in good order.

Mr. Kippin has lately been appointed turnkey in the place of Mr. Martin, resigned.

A bath-tub is very much required for the use of the gaol and I trust the authorities will see that it is provided at an early day.

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 6th September.

There were twelve prisoners in custody on that day—all males; One was under sentence for being drunk and disorderly; two for burglary; one for assault; one was waiting trial for indecent assault, and one for larceny; four were charged with insanity.

The general condition of the gaol and premises was good.

There is good drainage and ventilation. Town water is supplied.

A further supply of clothing for prisoners is needed.

A new bath-tub has been put in and some repairs made which will make the gaol more comfortable. The books are properly kept.



## COBOURG GAOL.

	1892.	1893	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	108	96	117
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	16	14	21
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	38	26	42
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,480.47	\$3,641.78	\$3,055.72

Copies of my reports, made to the Government on this gaol, are annexed :

I inspected this gaol on the 30th January. There were fourteen prisoners in custody on that day, namely, nine men and five women. Of the former, one was sentenced to three months in gaol for bigamy ; one for fighting, three months in gaol ; two for larceny, three months in gaol ; three for vagrancy ; one for drunkenness ; one insane. The women were all old, and had been committed for vagrancy.

The building is old and ill-adapted for the purposes of a gaol.

The beds, bedding, cells and corridors, yards and water-closets, were all in a well-kept condition.

The food supplies are contracted for, and the dietary is as prescribed by the gaol regulations. There were thirteen suits of prison clothing in good order. The books were examined and found to be properly kept.

I inspected this gaol on the 11th September when there were fourteen prisoners in custody—eleven men and three women. One of the men was certified insane, and the others were all under sentence—one for indecent assault, two months in gaol ; one for stabbing, six months in Central Prison ; two for drunkenness, thirty days each in gaol ; one for larceny, three and a half months in gaol ; and four for vagrancy. Two of the women were vagrants and the other a prostitute.

The general condition of the gaol and premises was satisfactory. The corridors, cells, beds and bedding, yards and water-closets were in a well-kept condition.

There were twenty-four suits of clothing in good order. The water supply is from wells, and tanks in the attic. The water-closets are in the corridors. The building is lighted with coal oil, and heated with stoves for burning coal and wood.

During the past season a new barn has been built, and a flagstaff has been erected in front of the gaol building.

The third flat of the building is now being fitted up to accommodate the poor people who are sent to gaol under the vagrancy Act. I am entirely opposed, however, to taking up room in the gaol for the purposes of a county poorhouse ; and if the county authorities persist in doing so they will be required to furnish such accommodation as is afforded in an industrial home, and not compel the inmates to be treated as criminal prisoners.

## CHATHAM GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	147	203	198
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15	16	18
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	7	16	10
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,291.92	\$2,523.80	\$2,343.42

A copy of my report to the Government on this gaol is annexed :

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 5th July, when there were five males and one female in custody. Of the males two were waiting trial charged with larceny, and the others were under sentence—one for horse-stealing twenty-three months in Central Prison; one for assisting in abortion, one year in Central Prison; one for larceny, ten months in Central Prison.

I found the premises in good condition generally. The beds, bedding, corridors and cells, yards and water-closets were clean and in good order.

There is good drainage and ventilation. The water supply is from the town system. Dietary in accordance with regulations, and the supplies contracted for. Thirty suits of clothing on hand in good order. Books are well kept, and the discipline and management good.

I have again to bring to the notice of the county council the necessity of heating the gaol with a furnace.

The improvements made in the gaoler's office in the way of furnishings give it a very respectable appearance.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :

I made the second inspection of Chatham gaol on October 6th. Fourteen male prisoners and two females were then in custody.

One of the males was awaiting trial for murder, two for highway robbery, two for larceny, one for assault with intent to rape, one for indecent exposure, one for obtaining money under false pretences, one for cutting and wounding, one for using insulting language, and the others for minor offences. One of the females was a lunatic, and the other was committed for using insulting language. The prisoners were cleaning and flushing out their cells and corridors on the day of my visit. The gaoler reports the drainage system very good except that at times it becomes choked at the mouth. The same wood burning stoves will be used to heat the gaol this coming winter, no action having been taken upon your recommendation to put in a furnace. The beds and bedding were clean and wholesome. No entry appeared in the surgeon's book since June last, although I understand he makes regular entries in a private memorandum book, and makes his official entries accordingly. The gaol register and other books were duly entered up to the end of the year.

#### GODERICH GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	51	59	67
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	20	15	23
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	29	30	26
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,287.74	\$2,085.98	\$2,169.52

A copy of my report to the Government upon this gaol is annexed :

I inspected this gaol on the 24th January. There were twenty-two prisoners in custody on that day, namely, twenty men and two women.

Two of the former were insane, and all the others were vagrants.

The premises generally were clean and well kept. There is poor drainage, and poor ventilation.

Town water is supplied in part.

The food is supplied according to regulations, and the supplies are contracted for.

There were eleven suits of clothing in good order. The books were well kept. The prisoners are employed at cutting wood, and doing chores about the premises.

I have again to call the attention of the county council to the recommendations made in my minutes of inspection 12th September, 1892, and 23rd June, 1893, which I hope will receive attention as early as possible.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

Very little in the way of favorable comment can be said of Goderich gaol, except that the gaoler and turnkey are making the best of their surroundings. Much has been said by yourself and by others in condemnation of the gaol building, but after making a minute inspection of the premises on August 1st, I have come to the conclusion that the half has not yet been made officially public. There is only one drain about the building, that is from the gaoler's kitchen. All the sewage has for years past been deposited in cesspools in the yard. As one has filled up another has been made, till now the gaoler reports the entire soil in the yards in an unsanitary condition. The closets are in the yards. They are far from sanitary. Many of them are crumbling in pieces and fallen in in several places. The wood-work is very rotten and putrid. The gaol surgeon has forbid the gaoler sleeping in his own apartments. He is therefore obliged to use a part of the gaol building for a dormitory, which is very inconvenient.

On the day of my inspection ten prisoners were in charge, seven males and three females. Two of the latter were insane and one was a vagrant. One of the males was committed for attempting rape, one was insane and the others were vagrants. Two of the latter were men over 80 years old; one was utterly unable to do or know anything, and was simply breathing out the remnant of a miserable existence lying on the floor of his cell, as when put in a bed he falls out of it. I recommended the gaoler to get a supply of rubber sheets to put under him. I inspected the books and found them well kept.

#### GUELPH GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	84	95	126
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	14	13	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	23	7	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> -	\$2,457.76	\$1,796.72	\$2,400.34

A copy of my report, made to the Government upon this gaol, is annexed:

I inspected this gaol on the 22nd January, when I found in confinement seven prisoners, five males and two females. One male and one female were on remand charged with being insane. The others were under sentence as follows: two for larceny, one month in gaol; one threatening to do bodily harm, three months in gaol; and two for vagrancy.

The general condition of the gaol was satisfactory. The beds and bedding, cells and corridors were in neat order. The yards and water-closets were well looked after. The drainage and ventilation were good. The gaol dietary regulations are observed and the food supplies are obtained by contract.

There were twelve suits of clothing in good order.

The building is heated by hot water and lighted by gas. The books were correctly kept.



I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :

I visited Guelph gaol on July 23rd and inspected the building and prisoners. The general condition of the gaol was good. The corridors and cells were quite clean and neat, and the yards were undergoing a cleaning-up process. In the absence of a sewer the cesspool system is still used. These are cleaned out regularly by contract, and from outside appearances are about as satisfactory as a cesspool can be made. The gaoler has a perfect system of keeping prison books, by reference to which any statistical information can be readily obtained.

On the day of my visit there were seven male prisoners and one female idiot. Two of the males were of the ordinary vagrant type, two more were committed for burglary, one for larceny, one for assault and one for want of surety. They were all in fair bodily health, and none of them had any complaints to make.

#### HAMILTON GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	595	618	462
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	37	36	38
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	368	377	274
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$5,177.73	\$5,498.18	\$4,939.98

Copies of my reports upon this gaol, made to the Government, are annexed :

This gaol was inspected by me on the 12th January. There were twenty-one prisoners in custody on that day—twenty men and one woman—all of whom were committed for minor offences, such as vagrancy, drunkenness, assault, larceny, etc.

The gaol was in good order, and the beds, bedding, cells and corridors were in a well-kept condition. There is good drainage and ventilation. The water supply is from the city system. The dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations. The food supplies are obtained by contract, and are of good quality.

Thirty suits of clothing on hand in good order. The records are well kept.

As previously recommended, the water-closets should be placed in the corridors of the gaol.

One of the prisoners was a young man committed for vagrancy, who was sick and needed hospital treatment. I was told that application had been made for him at the hospital, and that he was refused admittance. If such be the case, it is simply an outrage on humanity, and I am surprised at the action of the magistrate who so far misused his authority by committing this unfortunate man to gaol under the Vagrant Act.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this goal; a copy of his report is annexed :

In accordance with the instructions received, I made an inspection of this gaol on the 24th August.

There were then twenty-four male and two female prisoners in custody. Of the males one was insane, six were on remand and two awaiting trial. The others were under sentence for larceny, assault, drunkenness, vagrancy, etc. The females were vagrants. The commitments during the year up to date were 418.

The various books were examined and found to be correctly kept. The gaol was also in good order.



A prisoner named Cartwright, who was serving a sentence of two months for larceny, escaped from this gaol on the day previous to my visit. He was working in the stone-yard with other prisoners, in charge of the turnkey, when a knocking was heard at the door leading into the yard, and the turnkey ran to open it. In doing so he had to turn a corner of the wall, and thus lost sight of his prisoners for a few seconds. In this brief interval, with the supposed aid of another prisoner, Cartwright escaped over the fence, which is  $13\frac{1}{2}$  feet high. The sheriff, in reporting the occurrence, says there was only one key whereby the door in question could be opened, and he has therefore ordered a duplicate key. This should obviate a like contingency in the future.

This gaol was again inspected by me on the 24th October. There were twenty-two prisoners in custody charged with the following offences: Males—larceny, six; assault, three; vagrancy, three; drunkenness, two; waiting extradition for forgery, one; breach of city by-law, one; housebreaking, one; want of sureties to keep the peace, one; insane, two. Females—neglecting to support her child, one; insane, one.

The books were examined and found to be correctly kept, and the general condition of the gaol was satisfactory.

#### KINGSTON GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	188	192	133
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	27	53	25
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	12	17	12
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$3,988.52	\$4,140.31	\$3,845.33

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

This gaol was visited by me on the 22nd February. There were twelve prisoners—eleven males and one female in custody. Of the former, two were under sentence for larceny, one for assault, and the others for drunkenness and vagrancy. The female was under sentence for vagrancy.

A new ceiling has been put on the kitchen, which prevents the lime and dust from falling, and is a great improvement. If the gaol was lighted by electricity it would be much more convenient.

The prisoners were engaged in sawing wood and shovelling snow.

Four suits of civilian clothing have been purchased for old people committed under the Vagrant Act.

The necessity for a residence for the gaoler, convenient to the gaol, still exists, and I would strongly recommend that the council take immediate steps towards erecting such a building.

I inspected this gaol on the 26th December, and found twenty-two prisoners in custody—eighteen men and four women—charged with the following offences: Males—keeping a disorderly house, one; larceny, one; military desertion, one; insane, two; drunkenness, thirteen. Females—keeping a disorderly house, one; vagrancy, three.

The general condition of the building and grounds was very satisfactory. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors, yards and water-closets, were clean and in good order.

The drainage is bad. The food is supplied in accordance with the regulations. The supply of clothing on hand was ample. The books were properly kept.

## LONDON GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	497	562	615
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	44	47	53
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	203	191	245
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$6,281.37	\$6,683.31	\$6,899.78

A copy of my report, made to the Government upon this gaol, is annexed :

I made an inspection of the London gaol on the 25th January. There were on that day twenty-four prisoners in custody, twenty-one men and three women, committed for the following offences :

Males—larceny, four ; drunkenness, five ; vagrancy, eight ; horse-stealing, one ; housebreaking, one ; illegally practising medicine, one ; insane, one. Females—drunkenness, two ; vagrancy, one.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, corridors and cells were clean and orderly. The yards and water-closets were in good order.

The water supply is from the city waterworks. There were twenty-four suits of clothing on hand in good order. The books were well kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :

I inspected London gaol on the evening of July 30th and found twenty-three prisoners in charge—nineteen males and four females. One of the males was there for the crime of murder, one for burglary, seven were drunks, eight vagrants, and the others for minor offences. The females were all vagrants. The interior appointments of this gaol presented a fair appearance ; the corridors and cells were wholesome. The register gave the names of 484 prisoners committed since the beginning of the year, which is quite an increase from last year. The other gaol records were inspected and found complete. A portion of the gaol yard is at present occupied as a loft for storing straw for bedding purposes. This loft is rather close to the main building, and in case of fire the greatest efforts would be necessary to prevent a general burning up of the county buildings. The same old-fashioned water-closets are in use, but are kept as sanitary as possible. The management and discipline are all that could be desired.

## LINDSAY GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	61	62	50
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9	13	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	5	5	13
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,591.64	\$1,867.81	\$1,688.24

A copy of a report, made to the Government by me, upon this gaol, is annexed :

I inspected the above-named gaol on the 19th of January, on which day there were three prisoners in custody, all males. Two were sentenced for vagrancy, and one for larceny six months in the Central Prison.

The general condition of the gaol was satisfactory. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and in good order. The yards and water-closets were also in good order. There were twelve suits of regulation clothing in store.

This gaol is very compact and convenient for the classification of prisoners.

As soon as the town has a system of sewerage and waterworks it is intended to have the water service laid into the building and water closets placed in the corridors, the arrangements for which are all complete.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :

On the 28th August I paid a visit to the Lindsay gaol, as instructed by you, for the purpose of inspection. There were ten persons in custody, committed for the following offences: Larceny, one; assault, one; lunatics, two; vagrants, three, making seven males. One of the females was committed for vagrancy and the other two were awaiting removal to an asylum. The condition of corridors, cells, yards, closets was good. I was told that the town was about to construct a system of sewers, which, when completed, the gaol property would be connected therewith.

The principal food supplies are procured under contract.

The gaol surgeon is very regular in his attendance to duty, which is very necessary, more particularly perhaps on account of the frequency of committals on the charge of lunacy, there being at the present time no less than four of this class out of a total of ten prisoners.

The books were well kept and entered up to date.

#### L'ORIGINAL GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	25	26	24
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9	9	13
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	2	2	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$1,604.44	\$1,576.83	\$1,590.24

Copies of reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :

I inspected this gaol on the 6th February and found six prisoners in custody—four males and two females. The former were imbeciles and idiotic, and the women were vagrants.

The general condition of the building was satisfactory. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and in good order. The water-closets are in the gaol yard. The water supply is from wells. The drainage and ventilation are fairly good. The food supplies are obtained by contract. There were four suits of clothing in good order. The books were well kept.

Half a dozen iron bedsteads must be placed in the cells immediately. This cannot be delayed any longer.

I inspected this gaol on the 7th October. There were ten prisoners in custody—seven males and three females. There were under sentence one man for drunkenness, and one man and one woman for larceny. All the other prisoners were idiotic and insane.

The general condition of the building was good, and the yards, water-closets, etc., were well kept. The books were entered up.



## MILTON GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	274	230	344
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	21	14	17
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	35	51	45
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,343.64	\$1,340.72	\$1,262.36

A copy of a report made by me upon this gaol to the Government is annexed :

I made an inspection of the Milton gaol on the 15th January, when there were eight male prisoners in custody—no females. One was waiting trial for arson ; the others were under sentence—one for assault, six months in gaol ; one drunk and disorderly, fifteen days in gaol, and the others were vagrants.

The corridors, cells, beds and bedding, as well as the premises generally, were in excellent order. The drainage and ventilation were good. The food supplies were found to be of good quality, and they are served as required by the dietary regulations. The stock of prison clothing comprised twelve suits, in good order.

The prisoners are employed in breaking stones and sawing wood.

Since my last inspection a new kitchen has been added to the gaoler's residence, much to the comfort and convenience of the family. An examination of the gaol records showed them to be properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make a second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :

When I made the second inspection of Milton gaol, on October 8th, there were three male prisoners in custody for larceny, and one female for the same offence. Very little, if any, change has taken place throughout the building since your last visit. The criminal population is limited, but the gaol is made the resort for all the tramps in the vicinity, and during the winter months is more like a tramps' home than a county gaol. This is doubtless owing to the fact that Halton county is not over supplied with public institutions where vagrants and poor people can be accommodated.

The general character of the gaol is well sustained from year to year, good management and discipline at all times prevailing. The books had just been completed for the official year, and after a close examination of them it was evident that the system of bookkeeping is all that could be desired.

## NAPANEE GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	44	57	63
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	9	11	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	24	20	24
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,763.00	\$2,267.94	\$1,823.98

Copies of my report made to the Government upon this Gaol are annexed :

I inspected this gaol on the 31st March. On that day there were eight prisoners in custody—five males and three females—committed for the following offences : Males, one for larceny, one for selling liquor without license, three for vagrancy. Females, one for keeping disorderly house, two for being inmates.



All the windows of bedrooms on the front of the gaol, occupied by the turnkey are barred. I do not think this is necessary, and would recommend that the bars should be removed from one of the windows, at least, as in event of a fire the turnkey's family would have no means of escape.

The gaol is lighted with coal oil lamps, and heated with ordinary stoves. The general condition of the building was good, the beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and in good order. The water-closets are in the yards. There were eighteen suits of clothing in good order. Good discipline and management.

I made the second inspection of the Napanee Gaol, on the 10th September, and found only one prisoner in custody,—a man sentenced to the Central Prison for one year for threatening to shoot.

The general condition of the building and grounds was good.

The corridors, cells, beds and bedding, yards and water-closets were all in good order. Good drainage and ventilation. The water supply is from the town waterworks and also from a well. The dietary is in accordance with the regulations, and the supplies are obtained by contract. There were twelve suits of clothing in good order. The books are properly kept.

#### OTTAWA GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	488	374	456
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	39	30	39
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	51	38	44
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$4,417.49	\$3,842.46	\$4,483.73

Copies of my reports made to the Government upon this gaol, are annexed :

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 7th February. The prisoners in custody were fourteen men and ten women. Of the men, one was waiting trial for larceny, six were under sentence for the same offence from one week to three months in the common gaol, two for conspiracy, one year in gaol ; one disorderly, three months in gaol ; one drunk, three months in gaol ; one vagrant ; one insane ; one larceny, six months in Central Prison. The females were under sentence, as follows : Three for larceny ; one for disorderly conduct ; three for keeping house of ill-fame ; and three for vagrancy.

The building was in good order throughout. The water-closets are in the corridors. Good drainage and ventilation are provided.

The food supplies were in good order, and are obtained by contract.

There were forty-five suits of prison clothing in store. The books were well kept.

More iron bedsteads are very much needed and should be furnished immediately.

This gaol was inspected by me, the second time for the current year, on the 10th of October. On that occasion there were thirty-two prisoners in custody—twenty-four females and eight males. Twelve of the former were under sentence as follows : Four for larceny, one to three months in gaol ; three for assault, one to three months in gaol ; one for furious driving, one month in gaol ; one frequenting house of ill-fame, six months in gaol ; three for drunkenness, one week to one month in gaol. Nine were charged with being insane, four of whom had been certified, two were waiting trial, and one was on remand for larceny.

The females were all under sentence—two for larceny, three months in gaol; one for disorderly conduct, six months in gaol; one for selling liquor without license, three months in gaol; one for drunkenness, one month in gaol; one was committed as insane.

A new supply of clothing for the winter has been obtained. General repairs and painting have been attended to. The furnace boilers have been renewed.

It is very important that a man be appointed to act as night-watch, to attend to the fires and look after the premises. The saving in fuel would more than pay his wages, say from the 1st November to the 1st May.

The general condition of the building was very satisfactory. There was a good supply of clothing on hand. The discipline and management are commendable.

#### OWEN SOUND GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> - -	140	131	127
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	30	34	30
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	60	56	36
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$3,871.40	\$4,172.32	\$4,135.42

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed:

When I inspected this gaol on the 9th August, there were seven prisoners in custody—five men and two women. One of the men was sick.

The gaol premises generally were in good order. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean and well kept. Good drainage and ventilation.

The water supply is from the town system. The food supplies are of good quality, and served as prescribed by the regulations. They are supplied by contract. There were ten suits of clothing in good order. The books are properly kept.

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 21st November.

On that occasion there were twenty-five prisoners in custody—twenty-four males and one female. Of the former, four were under sentence for larceny; one was waiting trial for burglary, and the others were vagrants. The female prisoner was committed for vagrancy.

The building was found to be in satisfactory order throughout. There were twenty suits of clothing on hand in good order.

I have to call the attention of the county property committee to the necessity of having some electric or ordinary call bells arranged for in connection with the gaol, and trust the matter will be attended to immediately.

#### ORANGEVILLE GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> - -	54	56	51
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	23	16	18
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	32	30	30
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,191.47	\$2,223.16	\$1,995.79

A copy of my report to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 22nd November.

There were seventeen prisoners—fourteen males and three females in custody on that day. One of the males was under sentence for larceny, and all the others, male and female, for vagrancy.

The general condition of the building—beds, bedding, cells, and corridors was satisfactory. The yards and water-closets were clean and in good order. There is good drainage and ventilation. The water supply is from a well. The food supplies are contracted for. There were fifteen suits of clothing in good order. The books were written up.

#### PERTH GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	63	74	71
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	20	28	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	22	15	24
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,216.54	\$2,398.92	\$2,463.80

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol, are annexed.

This gaol contained twenty-one prisoners at the time of my inspection, on the 23rd February, namely, seventeen males and four females. All the prisoners, both male and female, were of the vagrant class.

I have again to point out the necessity there is for having a kitchen, store-room, and wash-room built outside the gaol. This should be done this season.

The general condition of the building was very good. The beds, bedding, corridors, and cells were clean and orderly. There were fifteen suits of clothing in good order. The books were well kept.

I inspected this gaol again on the 21st December. There were eighteen prisoners—eleven men and seven women—in custody on that date. One man and one woman were insane; one man was sentenced to the Central Prison for two years and to be lashed, for committing rape. All the other prisoners were vagrants.

The gaol and premises were in good order. The building is heated by stoves. The water supply is from cistern and well. The dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations.

The gaol is practically being made a county poor house, and I would strongly recommend that steps be taken to provide an Industrial Home for the poor; or that an addition be built to the present building to be used exclusively for this class.

#### PEMBROKE GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	54	65	72
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13	13	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	19	19	15
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$1,721.50	\$1,883.74	\$1,599.41

Copies of the reports made by me to the Government upon this gaol, are annexed:

I made an inspection of the Pembroke gaol on the 9th February. There were on that day twelve prisoners in custody—seven males and five females. They were committed for the following offences: males, three for larceny, one for drunkenness, one for obtaining goods fraudulently, one for assault, one for disorderly conduct. Females, one for murder (waiting trial), three for vagrancy, one for concealing child birth.

The gaol was undergoing repairs at the time of this visit.



A new hot water heater was being put in to take the place of wood burning stoves for heating the building.

The water supply is from wells. There is good drainage and ventilation. The water-closets are in the gaol yard.

Ten suits of clothing on hand in good order. The books were well kept

One dozen iron bedsteads are very much required, and I trust the authorities will see that they are supplied without further delay.

I made an inspection of the Pembroke gaol on the 19th December. There were eight prisoners in custody on that day—five men and three women. One of the men was waiting trial for arson, and the others were sentenced, three for larceny (two for five months in gaol, and one for six months in Central Prison), and one for vagrancy, six months in Central Prison. One of the women was under sentence to the Reformatory, and the other two for vagrancy, six months each.

The general condition of the building and grounds was fairly good. The beds and bedding, cells and corridors, yards and water-closets were clean. The quality and quantity of food supplied was found satisfactory.

There were twelve suits of clothing on hand.

I beg to call attention to the condition of the drainage; it is very bad, and has been condemned by the Health Inspector.

I would also urge the necessity of placing the water-closets in the corridors, and of arranging for a supply of water for the gaol.

#### PICTON GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	42	39	38
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	7	7	7
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	24	14	12
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$1,149.73	\$1,181.30	\$1,265.70

A copy of the report, made by me to the Government upon this gaol, is annexed:

This gaol was inspected by me on the 2nd July. There were two male prisoners in custody; no females. One was waiting trial for larceny, and the other was undergoing a sentence of two months for larceny.

The gaol, in all its parts, corridors, cells, kitchen, yards, water-closets, etc., was clean and in good order. There is good drainage and ventilation. Well water is used. The water-closets are in the yards.

There were six suits of clothing in good order. The building is lighted with electricity.

The books were written up to date.

I have again to call the attention of the county council to the necessity of furnishing the cells with iron bedsteads and wire mattresses.

I made a second inspection of this gaol on the 4th October, when it contained two male prisoners.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, yards, etc. were all in satisfactory order. Water supply from well and cistern.

The dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations. The supplies are of good quality, and are obtained by contract.

Half a dozen iron bedsteads are very much required, as mentioned in the minutes of my last inspection.



## PETERBOROUGH GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	174	164	168
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	27	22	26
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	54	56	64
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,774.47	\$2,624.70	\$2,540.07

A copy of my report, made to the Government upon this gaol, is annexed :

I made an inspection of the Peterborough gaol on the 18th January, when it was in a well kept and orderly state. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean. The yards and water-closets were in good order.

There were twenty suits of clothing in stock. The food supplies are obtained by contract, and served as required by the dietary regulations.

The books were examined and found to be correctly kept.

Good management and discipline are maintained.

There were twenty prisoners in custody—eighteen men and two women. One of the latter was insane, and the other was charged with keeping a house of ill-fame. The men were all committed for minor offences such as vagrancy, larceny, and drunkenness.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make a second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :

As instructed by you, I made the second inspection of the Peterborough gaol on the 27th day of August, 1894. There were only eight prisoners in custody, all being males. The offences were as follows : vagrants, five ; indecent assault, one ; larceny, one ; larceny, one, (awaiting trial). Corridors, cells, yards, water-closets, drainage, ventilation, water supply, etc., were seen and enquired about generally, and were found to be in a very satisfactory state. The number of prisoners at this time is the lowest at any time during the year, the highest number being twenty-five at any time. The kitchen, I may remark, would be improved by laying a new floor. The same remarks so often used in connection with the gaol, regarding the number of old people (although not so many of them in custody to-day as on other occasions) will apply, there being no county poor house.

I examined the books, also the food supply, and could find no reason for complaint.

## PORT ARTHUR GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	33	57	38
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	15	31	15
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	2	3	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,189.97	\$2,314.36	\$2,115.56

A copy of the report, made by me to the Government upon this gaol, is annexed :

I made an inspection of the gaol at Port Arthur on the 14th August. There were then five male and three female prisoners in custody. Of the males one was sentenced to the Central Prison for eighteen months for an attempted assault, one six months in gaol for vagrancy, and three were waiting trial for assault and injury to property. The females were all under sentence—one for larceny, six months ; one for keeping a disorderly house, six months ; and one for assault, three months and a fine.

The building was clean and in good order. There were twenty-four suits of clothing in good order. The food supplies are obtained by contract.

### PARRY SOUND GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	19	16	31
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	5	4	7
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	1	3	3
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$569.55	\$585.15	\$720.60

A copy of a report, made to the Government by me upon this gaol, is annexed :

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 22nd October. There was only one prisoner in custody—a man charged with assault, who was waiting trial.

The building was found to be in good condition generally with the exception of the roof, which requires to be re-shingled.

The cells, beds and bedding, corridors, etc., were in good order.

The water supply is at present obtained from a well. I would recommend that the town system be introduced into the gaol.

There was plenty of gaol clothing and the books were properly kept.

### RAT PORTAGE GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	126	118	117
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	7	8	9
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	26	17	21
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,452.89	\$2,338.16	\$2,749.30

A copy of a report upon this gaol, made by me to the Government, is annexed :

I made an inspection of the Rat Portage gaol on the 15th August. There were nine male prisoners in custody ; no females.

Two were waiting trial for larceny and drunkenness respectively. The others were under sentence, two for selling liquor to Indians, two months in gaol ; one for attempting to commit rape, twenty-three months in Central Prison ; one for larceny, one year in the Central Prison ; one for larceny, three months in gaol ; two for drunkenness, ten and fifteen days in gaol.

The ceilings of the gaoler's house require calsomining, and the floors require painting. This work was ordered to be done.

The general condition of the gaol was very satisfactory.

The water supply is from a cistern and from the lake. The water-closets are, in the gaol yards.

There were nine suits of clothing in good order. The dietary is according to gaol regulations, and the supplies are bought as required. The cost per day is fourteen cents per prisoner.

### SIMCOE GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	68	67	75
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	8	9	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	26	23	32
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,572.27	\$1,453.25	\$1,354.98

Copies of my reports, made to the Government upon this gaol, are annexed:

I made an inspection of the Simcoe gaol on the 7th July, and found in custody three prisoners—one male and two females.

The man was under sentence for refusing to pay a fine; and the women for keeping a disorderly house.

The general condition of the building was good; the beds, bedding, cells, and corridors were clean and orderly. There is good drainage and ventilation. The water supply is from wells.

The dietary is as prescribed by the gaol regulations. Sixteen suits of clothing on hand in good order. Management and discipline good.

I have again to call attention to the necessity of raising the wall over the little building in the women's exercise yard to the same height as the gaol yard wall, and the slanting of the roof the opposite way, so as to prevent the escape of prisoners.

I inspected this gaol on the 26th November, when it contained eleven prisoners—seven men and four women. They were all under sentence—males: two for keeping disorderly house; two for larceny; one for escaping; one for abusive language; and one for vagrancy. Females: one for drunkenness; three for keeping disorderly house.

The building and grounds were in good order. There are dry-earth closets in the gaol yards. The food supplies are contracted for. There were 12 suits of clothing in good order. The books were properly entered up to date.

#### ST. CATHARINES GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	59	80	94
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	10	11	22
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	29	33	32
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,300.28	\$2,266.46	\$2,226.26.

A copy of my report made to the Government upon this gaol, is annexed:

I inspected this gaol on the 9th July, and saw all the prisoners then in custody—ten males. Three were waiting trial, two for shooting with intent, and one for larceny—the others were under sentence, one for larceny, four for vagrancy, and two for drunkenness.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were in satisfactory order. The dietary is according to the gaol regulations, and the supplies are contracted for. A further supply of gaol clothing is much required, and has been ordered.

The water-closets should be placed in the corridors now that the city water service is available for flushing. The closets in the yards should be dispensed with.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

According to directions, I visited this gaol on the 15th September and found in custody twelve prisoners—ten men and two women.

The gaoler was absent, having taken the three prisoners to the Assize Court who were implicated in the shooting case on the Grand Trunk Railway. Of the other male prisoners, one was insane, and the rest were



serving short sentences for larceny, drunkenness, etc. One woman was under sentence to the Penitentiary for seven years for arson, and the other three months in gaol for larceny.

Every part of the gaol was found to be in a satisfactory condition as to order and cleanliness. The beds and bedding were clean and neatly made up. Some of the male prisoners under sentence were wearing their civilian dress, the supply of prison clothing being deficient. A further supply has been ordered. The books were examined and found to be entered up.

#### SARNIA GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	148	135	199
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	27	19	30
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	22	18	36
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,744.91	\$3,265.50	\$2,525.38

A copy of my report to the Government upon this gaol is annexed:

There were fifteen male prisoners in custody when I inspected this gaol on the 26th of January. Two were certified to be insane; four were waiting trial for larceny; and the others were under sentence for vagrancy and drunkenness.

The beds, bedding, cells and corridors were clean, and the building generally was in good order.

Their is good drainage and ventilation. The water supply is from the town system. The dietary is according to the gaol regulations, and the supplies are contracted for. There were fourteen suits of clothing in good order. The books were well kept.

Some iron bedsteads are very much required in the cells as previously recommended. The repairs made to the gaol during the past year have added to its security and convenience.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make a second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

I made the second inspection of Sarnia gaol on the morning of October 5th. Thirteen male prisoners were then in the building. After making a tour over the premises and noting the minutes of your last inspection, I found little to chronicle of a new character. Inside and out the building was neat and in a sanitary condition. Some time ago, upon your recommendation, the windows in the kitchen were enlarged. This alteration has been found so advantageous that a like alteration should be made in the windows of the storeroom. At present this room is too dark and not easily ventilated. There is no structural or other objection to having a couple of feet added to the storeroom windows. It would be a great advantage and the cost would only be nominal.

The office books and gaol register were entered up to the end of the official year, and the latter showed an increase in the criminal population over last year.

#### STRATFORD GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	114	134	177
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	22	22	27
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	57	49	79
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,311.44	\$2,742.75	\$3,598.82



A copy of report, made by me upon this gaol to the Government, is annexed:

I inspected this gaol on the 24th January and found it in a very satisfactory state of cleanliness and order.

Seventeen men and three women were in custody. One man and one woman were insane; six men were waiting trial, one for rape, one for murder, two for larceny, one for neglecting to provide for his family, and one for disorderly conduct; the remainder (males and females) were vagrants.

There were eighteen suits of gaol clothing in good order. A new furnace has lately been put in for heating with hot water. The water supply is from the town waterworks. The dietary is as required by the gaol rules, and the supplies are obtained by contract. The water-closets are in the corridors. There is good drainage and ventilation. The books are well kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

The county gaol of Perth is one of the best in the province. Its position is good for both ventilation and drainage, and hence the absence of the offensive smell that characterizes so many gaols where the prisoners are largely of the pauper vagrant class. On the day of my inspection, July 31st, I found a steady breeze blowing through the building. The corridors and cells were therefore kept in a good and healthy condition. Iron stairways, solid hardwood floors and well-constructed brick and stone walls all contribute to give the building a good appearance.

Seven males and one female prisoner were in the gaol on the day of my inspection. The female was insane; four of the males were vagrants, one was committed for larceny, one on remand, and the other for wounding. None of these had any complaints to make.

I examined the register and other books in the office and found them extremely neat, clean and business-like.

#### SANDWICH GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	189	173	204
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	21	32	24
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	33	22	32
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$3,615.85	\$2,884.79	\$3,745.07

A copy of a report, made to the Government by me upon this gaol, is annexed:

This gaol was inspected by me on the 6th July. There were in custody on that date nine men and four women.

Five of the males were awaiting trial for larceny, horse-stealing, arson and murder; two were under sentence for larceny; and two for drunkenness. Two of the females were under sentence for prostitution; one waiting trial for larceny, and one insane.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, cells and corridors, yards and water-closets clean and in good order. There is good drainage and ventilation. The gaol dietary is according to the regulations. There were twelve suits of clothing in good order and the books were properly written up.

I beg to call the attention of the county council to the fact that there is no airing yard for female prisoners. This should be provided immediately.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed :

Upon your request I made the second inspection of Sandwich gaol on Oct. 5th. Upon referring to the minutes of your last inspection, I found that no action had been taken in regard to your recommendation as to the airing yards. The county authorities have approved of some changes being made in the heating of the gaol, and a large coal stove was being put in on the evening of my visit. The gaoler and his wife complain of dampness in their apartments, and upon examining these I saw the effects of damp walls. Being night when I inspected the gaol I did not have an opportunity of discovering the cause of this, but whatever that may be, it should be remedied. The gaol had fourteen male prisoners and two females in custody on the evening of the 5th October, most of them for crimes of great magnitude, including prisoner Truskey, awaiting execution for murder. The city of Detroit, across the river, no doubt contributes largely to this class of prisoners. I examined the gaol books and found everything therein satisfactory.

#### ST. THOMAS GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i>	- 106	123	106
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	18	17	17
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	39	39	33
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,113.91	\$2,112.50	\$2,075.33

Copies of the reports, made upon this gaol by me to the Government, are annexed :

I inspected this gaol on the 27th January. There were then in custody six prisoners, all males.

One was waiting trial for murder. The others were under sentence—one for fraud, two for larceny, one for vagrancy, and one was insane.

The condition of the gaol was good; cleanliness and order prevailed as regards the beds, bedding, cells, corridors, etc. The water supply is from the town waterworks.

There is good drainage and ventilation.

The gaol dietary regulations are adhered to, and the supplies are obtained under contract. Six suits of prison clothing in good order. The books are well kept. The building is heated with hot water and lighted with gas.

The floor joists of one of the day rooms have decayed and must be renewed at once, as the floor is dangerous in its present condition.

Hot water should be supplied to the bath-tub.

A second inspection of this gaol was made by me on the 27th November. There were nine male prisoners in custody on that day; no females.

One was waiting trial for horse-stealing, one for felony, and two for larceny. The others were under sentence as follows : One for injuring a horse, six months in Central Prison; one for larceny, six months in Central Prison; and two for drunkenness, thirty days and three months in gaol; one man, committed as insane, should be in the county poorhouse.

The premises were in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and order. There were twelve suits of gaol clothing in good condition.

Hot water service has not yet been put in bath-room, as recommended in a previous report.

I trust that the county council will see that this matter is attended to without further delay.

## SAULT STE. MARIE GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	43	45	56
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	7	7	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	2	2	2
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$1,490.08	\$1,721.18	\$1,857.52

A copy of the report, made to the Government by me upon this gaol, is annexed :

I made an inspection of this gaol on the 12th August. There were two prisoners in custody—one male and one female—both committed as lunatics. Forty-eight prisoners have been committed since the beginning of the official year.

The general condition of the gaol was good. The water-closets are in the yards. The water supply is obtained at the river. The dietary is according to regulations, and the supplies are contracted for. Twelve suits of clothing on hand, in good order.

The grounds are well kept. They are three acres in extent. A new fence will soon be required.

Five or six incandescent lights should be placed in the gaol.

The court-room and offices were in a well-kept condition.

Some improvements are required in the court-room, regarding which instructions have been given.

The gaol records were found to be well kept.

## TORONTO GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	2,973	2,865	2,786
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	186	174	197
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	1,513	1,478	1,309
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	-\$29,584.83	\$26,734.30	\$22,982.83

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol, are annexed :

My first inspection of the Toronto gaol during the year was made on the 10th March, when 176 prisoners were found in custody—109 males and 67 females.

The building was in excellent order, and all departments were neat and clean. The drainage and ventilation are satisfactory. The water supply is from the city service. The stock of prison clothing comprises 200 suits, in good order.

The small room used by the matron as a dining-room should be fitted up as a bedroom in lieu of her present bedroom, and the latter changed into a dining and sitting room. It is also necessary that an opening should be made from the females' department, as recommended some months ago, to afford a means of escape in event of fire.

Most of the male prisoners are employed in reclaiming the swamp north of the gaol.

About twenty are employed in sawing wood, painting, cleaning, and doing laundry work.

A ventilating shaft is required from the engine-room to extend through the roof.

A hot-air furnace has been put into the laundry, which heats the working-room above. This does away with the necessity of keeping in repair the old pipes, which have been burst by frost.

Discipline is well maintained, and the management is good. The records are correctly kept.



This gaol was inspected by me again on the 28th September. There were then in custody 119 male and 54 female prisoners—a total of 173.

The general condition of the building, bedding, cells, and corridors was very satisfactory. The yards, water-closets, etc., were in good order. There is good drainage and ventilation.

The food supplies are of good quality, and are obtained by contract. The water supply is from the city service. There is a sufficient supply of clothing, in good order. The discipline and management are commendable. The male prisoners are employed in improving property on the Don flats belonging to the county; they also do the work required about the gaol and grounds. The female prisoners are employed in the laundry, kitchen, etc.

No action has yet been taken by the authorities towards providing a fire-escape for the female prisoners, as I have repeatedly requested.

I trust this matter will receive early attention without further notice from me.

#### WALKERTON GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	79	79	102
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i>	13	8	12
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	18	24	38
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$2,117.05	\$2,705.89	\$2,034.20

A copy of the report, made by me to the Government upon this gaol, is annexed:

I inspected the Walkerton gaol on the 23rd January. It was in good order in every department.

The beds, bedding, cells, and corridors were neat and clean, and the yards and water-closets tidy.

There were ten prisoners in custody—nine men and one woman. Two of the men were duly certified as insane, five were committed for larceny, and two for vagrancy. The female prisoner was sentenced to the Mercer Reformatory for two years for vagrancy.

The ventilation of the gaol is very good, but the drainage is bad. The water supply is from the town system. The food supplies were of good quality; they are obtained by contract. There were twelve suits of gaol clothing, in good order. The books were well kept.

The building is heated by a hot-water furnace. Half a dozen iron beds are very much required and should be supplied immediately.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

I inspected Walkerton gaol on August 3rd. It then contained eight prisoners—seven males and one female. The female was a vagrant. Two of the males were awaiting trial for larceny, two were committed for horse-stealing, one for being disorderly, one for trespass, and one for giving liquor to Indians.

The building has been recently fitted up with hot-water heating furnaces and other accommodations, and is much more modern than it has been in these particulars. Nevertheless, I found that no action has yet been taken on your last recommendations to put in a drain and get the iron beds. I found the building in good order both inside and out. I examined the books and records, from which I saw that the gaoler gives daily attention to this branch of his work, and keeps everything well up to date.



## WOODSTOCK GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	150	179	161
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	35	31	27
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - - -	75	82	68
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - -	\$3,776.95	\$3,770.64	\$2,933.38

Copies of my reports to the Government upon this gaol are annexed :

An inspection of the Woodstock gaol was made by me on the 6th June. There were nine prisoners in custody, namely, eight males and one female. The general condition of the building was very good; the beds, bedding, corridors and cells were clean and orderly. Water-closets should be placed in the corridors of the gaol, and those now in use in the yards be discontinued. The drainage is very poor and must be remedied immediately. The water supply is from wells. The dietary is as prescribed by the gaol regulations, and the supplies are obtained by contract. There were twelve suits of gaol clothing in good order. I found the books well kept.

The offences for which the prisoners were committed were as follows: Males—burglary, one; forgery, one; attempt to break gaol, one; horse-stealing, one; carrying firearms, one; drunks, two; vagrancy, one. The female prisoner was a vagrant.

On this occasion I had the pleasure of meeting the county property committee and members of the county council, with whom I discussed the improvements required to be made in connection with the gaol and the gaoler's residence. I recommended as very necessary improvements that a portion of the kitchen connected with the gaoler's house should be carried up one storey higher, the upper part to contain a servant's room, bath-room and water-closet; that a new system of drainage, which I fully explained to them, should be provided for the gaol; that town water should be put into the gaol and gaoler's residence; that water-closets be placed in the corners of the corridors or day-rooms for the use of prisoners, and that new iron bedsteads with wire mattresses be purchased to displace the old bedsteads now in use, which, from their construction, are dangerous, the prisoners being able to take off the slats and legs and use them as a means of escape. I was pleased to see the interest that is taken by the gentlemen in charge of the county buildings, and believe that they will make the improvements recommended at an early day.

I made an inspection of the Woodstock gaol on the 26th September. There were ten prisoners in custody—nine males and one female. Five of the males were waiting trial for rape, one for arson and one for an unnatural crime; one was sentenced for thirty days for trespass. The female was sentenced to the Mercer Reformatory for one year for prostitution and vagrancy.

The corridors, cells, yards and water-closets were all clean and in good order. There were twelve suits of clothing in good order. The dietary is in accordance with the gaol regulations, and the supplies are contracted for. Well-water is used. The books are well kept.

I regret to find that no action has been taken in regard to the recommendation made in my minutes of inspection, dated the 6th June last. The improvements then referred to are very important, and I trust that no further time will be lost in making the repairs required to the gaol and gaoler's residence.

## WELLAND GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	222	216	224
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	55	40	52
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	101	83	85
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$3,180.60	\$3,030.26	\$3,510.38

A copy of the report, made by me to the Government upon this gaol, is annexed:

I made an inspection of the Welland gaol on the 7th July. There were three male prisoners in custody, all under sentence, two for obtaining goods under false pretences, three months in gaol and nine months in Central Prison, respectively; one for indecent assault, one year in Central Prison.

The general condition of the building was very satisfactory. The beds, bedding, cells, and corridors, yards and water-closets were all in good order. Good drainage and ventilation. The dietary is in accordance with the regulations, and the supplies are obtained by contract. There were thirty suits of clothing in good order. The books are well kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this gaol. A copy of his report is annexed:

I beg to state that I made an inspection of the Welland gaol on the 15th September. There were eight male prisoners in custody—no females. They were all under sentence for the following offences: Drunk and disorderly, one; trespassing on the railway, three; larceny, one; vagrancy, two; contempt of court, one. The committments since the beginning of the official year were 220.

I found the gaol in all respects in a good state of cleanliness and order, and the books of record written up.

## WHITBY GAOL.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
<i>Prisoners committed during the year</i> -	43	60	57
<i>Greatest number confined at any one time</i> -	10	14	11
<i>Number of re-committals</i> - - -	19	19	24
<i>Total cost of maintaining gaol</i> - - -	\$2,119.30	\$2,276.71	\$2,243.75

Copies of my reports made to the Government upon this gaol, are annexed:

I inspected this gaol on the 29th January. On that occasion there were five prisoners in custody—four males and one female. The latter was a vagrant, and the others were under sentence, one for assault, two for larceny, and one for vagrancy.

The general condition of the building was good. The beds, bedding, cells, corridors, yards, water-closets, etc., were in good order and clean. The drainage and ventilation are very good. The water supply is from wells. The dietary is as prescribed by the gaol regulations, and the supplies are obtained by contract. Six suits of clothing were on hand in good order. More clothing is required for prisoners, and three iron bedsteads are very much needed.

I visited the Whitby gaol on the 11th September, finding two male and three female prisoners in custody. One of the former was under sentence for assault, and the other was waiting trial for larceny. Two of the women were vagrants and one insane.

The gaol premises were found to be in good order. The building is heated by steam. Well-water is used, and the water-closets are in the gaol yards.

The food supplies are served according to regulations, and are obtained by contract. There were five suits of clothing in good order. The books were well kept.

#### MATTAWA LOCK-UP.

I visited this lock-up on the 24th July. There were no prisoners in custody. The commitments since the 1st October were fifty-three.

It is the intention of the town authorities to procure a suitable site for new courthouse and gaol, and as soon as that is done the Government will erect suitable buildings thereon for the purpose.

#### SUDBURY LOCK-UP.

This lock-up was inspected by me on the 26th July. The only prisoners were two men, one waiting trial on a charge of larceny and the other for vagrancy.

The building was found to be in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and order, and the books were properly entered up.

#### NORTH BAY LOCK-UP.

I made an inspection of the North Bay lock-up on the 24th July, when it contained two prisoners. One, a man, was under sentence for three months for selling liquor without a license. The other, a woman, was sentenced to the Mercer Reformatory for one year for prostitution.

The corridors, cells, bedding, etc., were clean and in good order.

The fence has been extended so as to enclose the windows opening into the corridors in order to prevent anything being handed to prisoners by persons outside on the street.

The outside woodwork of the building was being painted.

A kitchen is very much needed for the gaoler's family, as well as for doing the cooking for prisoners. The books are well kept.

#### GORE BAY LOCK-UP.

I made an inspection of the lock-up at Gore Bay on the 12th August. It contained one prisoner, who was waiting trial for drunkenness. Since the beginning of the year seven prisoners had been committed.

An addition to the lock-up is very necessary for the accommodation of the keeper's family.

Thirty cents per day per prisoner is paid for food.

A bridge is required to be built across the ditch in front of the lock-up and registry office.

#### LITTLE CURRENT LOCK-UP.

On the 11th August I made an inspection of this lock-up. No prisoners in custody. The building was clean and in good order. It is a stone structure and stands on half an acre of ground. There were three suits of clothing in good order.

Two pairs of blankets are wanted for the winter.

John Lewis, a son of the late keeper, has been acting since his father's death.



## MANITOWANING LOCK-UP.

I found this lock-up empty of prisoners when I inspected it on the 10th August. The building was not in a clean state, but the keeper informed me that he would have it put in order at once.

There is good drainage. Well water is supplied. Thirty cents is allowed for food for each prisoner committed.

The building requires painting.

## HUNTSVILLE LOCK-UP.

I made an inspection of the lock-up at Huntsville on the 23rd July. There was only one prisoner, a boy, who was waiting trial on a charge of larceny.

I found the building and fences in need of considerable repairs, and also of painting. I arranged with Mr. John Slatter to do the painting, and also with Mr. L. H. Ware for the carpenter work required.

There have only been six prisoners in this lock-up since the 1st October.

The rooms were clean and in good order, and the books were properly entered up. Electric light is used and the water supply is from a well.

## FORT WILLIAM LOCK-UP.

On my annual inspection of this lock-up on the 14th August, I found six prisoners in custody—four men and two women.

The building in every respect, was in a satisfactory condition. There were ten suits of clothing in good order.

The food supplies are contracted for. The discipline and management are good.

The offences for which the prisoners were serving sentence were as follows: males: one for larceny, five months; one for assault, sixty days; one for drunkenness, twenty days; and one waiting trial for drunkenness. Females: one for prostitution, three months; one for vagrancy, six months. A bath-tub was ordered to be purchased for the use of the prisoners. Fire protection is very much needed.

## BURK'S FALLS LOCK-UP.

I made an inspection of this lock-up on the 23rd July. There were no prisoners in custody on that date. Since the beginning of the official year there had been twenty-seven commitments. The building was clean and in good order. The exterior of the lock-up as well as the outbuildings and fence should be painted.

There is no water on the premises except cistern water, which is used for washing purposes. The books are well kept.

## FORT FRANCIS LOCK-UP.

I inspected the lock-up at Fort Francis on the 19th August. There were no prisoners in custody. The building was clean and in good order. It is supplied with lake water. A supply of clothing, and books of record are required; also some furniture and cooking utensils for the use of the gaol. The latter were ordered to be purchased. The books will be forwarded.



## ANDREW MERCER REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES AND REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

In submitting this, the fourteenth annual report of the Reformatory for Females, I am pleased to state that the health of the inmates has been exceptionally good during the year, the number of hospital cases being less than in any corresponding period since the institution was established, as will be seen by the report of Dr. King, the attending surgeon.

The usual repairs to buildings, drains, etc., and work upon the grounds have been attended to during the year. A brick house has been erected on the grounds as a residence for the gardener.

During the coming year new distributing water pipes throughout the institution will require to be put in, and the painting of the building inside and out will have to be done.

A house should be built on the premises for the engineer, so that he may be at hand in case of emergency during the night time.

Arrangements are being made for the erection of a fire-escape for the exit of the inmates in event of fire.

As regards the officers and attendants there is no change of importance to note since my last report.

In the refuge department the girls have made very good progress in acquiring a knowledge of housework, knitting, sewing and laundry work while devoting a portion of each day to studies in the school room under the instruction of Miss Elliot, teacher.

The inmates of the Reformatory have carried on satisfactorily the laundry-work, knitting, sewing and housework during the year.

Their moral and spiritual welfare has been carefully looked after by the Women's Christian Association and kindred societies. Mrs. O'Reilly, superintendent, and the other officers speak with confidence as to the good results of the Sunday and week-night services as exhibited in the conduct of the inmates while in the institution and after leaving it.

The officers and attendants have shown their zeal for the success of the institution by maintaining good discipline and order in every department during the year.

The number of inmates at the beginning, October 1st, 1893, was 81, or 17 more than at the corresponding date last year. There were admitted during the year 122, as compared with 132 in 1893, and the total number in custody during the year was 203, as compared with 196 in 1893. At the close of the present year, September 30th, there were 82 inmates as compared with 81 at the end of last year. The average number of inmates in 1893 was 126, and the average number for 1894 was 121.

In the refuge department there were 44 girls at the beginning of the year, October 1st, 1893, as compared with 46 the previous year. The total number in residence during the year was 59 as compared with 61 in 1893. The number in residence at the close of the year was 47 as compared with 44 in 1893.

The cost per capita for this year is \$178.52 as compared with \$196.72 for 1893. The expenditure for maintenance was \$3,700 less than for 1893; and in the net earnings there has been an increase of \$532.97.

The total revenue received from the Reformatory for the year amounts to \$3,083.68 as compared with \$2,754.07 in 1893.

In my notes of inspection will be found full details of the institution work during the past year.

## INSPECTIONS.

An inspection of the Reformatory was made by me on the 12th April.

On that day there were 76 adult female inmates and 4 infants, and the distribution of the women was as follows :

Knitting for supplies.....	5
Learning to knit.....	2
Sewing, mending, etc.....	1
Corridor and house cleaning.....	4
Cooking and baking.....	5
Dining room.....	4
Public laundry.....	30
House.....	15
Nursing.....	1
Sick.....	1
Insane.....	1
Undergoing punishment.....	1
Incapable.....	6
	—76

In the refuge branch there were 39 girls, all of whom were attending school, their hours being from 9 to 12 a. m. and 2 to 3 p. m., and from 7 to 8 p. m.; they study in the school-room. On Mondays from 2 to 5 p. m. they are instructed in sewing, knitting and repairing in the work room.

Every department of the building was clean and in good order. The bursar's department and stores were found to be well managed.

I made an inspection of this institution on the 19th November.

Considerable improvement has been made in the interior of the building and about the grounds during the past year. The plaster ceilings, which have fallen down in many parts of the building, have been replaced with wood sheeting; and the floors have been repaired in many places.

The laundries, where the inmates are principally employed, were found to be in good working order.

The prisoners' cells, working rooms, dining rooms, etc., were all in good condition; as also were the attendants' rooms, officers' rooms, store department and bursar's office.

The boiler rooms, kitchen, bathrooms and water closets were in a well kept condition.

There were 78 women in the Reformatory on this date, distributed as follows :

Employed at laundry work.....	42
Employed in knitting and sewing.....	12
Employed in learning to knit.....	3
Employed in house cleaning.....	4
Employed in kitchen, bakery and dining room.....	9
In nursery.....	1
Insane.....	1
Sick.....	4
Incapable.....	2
	—78

Services are held in the chapel during the week and on Sunday.

## REFUGE BRANCH.

There were 43 girls in this department at the time of my visit. They were all in good health, and the apartments occupied by them were in excellent order.

The inmates attend school during certain hours each day of the week, excepting Saturday. They are also instructed in knitting, sewing, housekeeping, cooking and laundry work.

## REFORMATORY.

	1893.	1894.
Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st Oct.) 1893'.....	64	81
“ “ since admitted.....	132	122
“ “ transferred from refuge.....	....	....
<b>Total number in custody during the year.....</b>	<b>196</b>	<b>203</b>
<b>Discharged on expiration of sentence.....</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>111</b>
“ by order of the court.....	....	1
“ “ Governor-General.....	2	2
“ “ Lieutenant-Governor in Council.....	1	....
“ on payment of fine.....	1	....
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum.....	1	3
“ Refuge for Girls.....	5	2
Died .....	....	....
Escaped .....	....	2
	115	121
<b>In custody at close of year (30th Sept.).....</b>	<b>81</b>	<b>82</b>

## REFUGE.

Number of inmates at beginning of year (1st of Oct.).....	46	44
“ “ since admitted.....	14	14
“ “ returned from apprenticeship.....	1	1
<b>Total number in residence.....</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>59</b>
<b>Discharged on expiration of term.....</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>6</b>
Apprenticed by order of Inspector.....	6	5
Transferred to Reformatory .....	3	1
Died .....	....	....
	17	12
<b>In residence at close of year (30th Sept.) 1894.....</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>47</b>



## MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For year ended September 30th, 1894, compared with previous year.

Service.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1893.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1894.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	\$ cts.	c. m.	\$ cts.	\$ cts.	c. m.	\$ cts.
Medicine and medical comforts....	108 60	1 66	86	108 55	1 72	90
Meat and fish .....	1,429 45	21 82	11 36	1,163 70	18 49	9 61
Flour, bread and meal .....	941 77	14 22	7 40	778 89	12 31	6 40
Butter .....	620 94	9 47	4 94	604 36	9 60	4 99
Groceries .....	2,658 61	40 58	21 11	1,709 04	27 16	14 12
Potatoes and vegetables .....	146 05	2 22	1 15	112 17	1 78	92
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	1,419 19	21 66	11 27	1,439 11	22 87	11 89
Fuel .....	2,507 01	38 26	19 91	1,836 75	29 18	15 17
Gas, oil and matches .....	555 85	8 49	4 42	576 09	9 16	4 76
Laundry, soap and cleaning appliances.	756 01	11 54	6 00	613 12	9 73	5 07
Furniture and furnishings .....	572 58	8 74	4 55	228 47	3 62	1 89
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	1,007 39	15 39	8 00	831 78	13 22	6 87
Repairs and alterations .....	513 37	7 83	4 09	317 18	5 01	2 62
Printing, postage, advertising and stationery.....	312 99	4 77	2 50	316 25	5 01	2 61
Water supply.....	568 12	8 66	4 52	484 49	7 69	4 00
Library, schools and religious service..	418 81	6 58	3 34	425 12	6 76	3 51
Unenumerated .....	1,091 17	16 67	8 67	931 74	14 81	7 70
Salaries and wages.....	9,159 97	139 74	72 63	9,135 24	145 18	75 49
Total maintenance expenditure..	24,787 88	378 30	196 72	21,612 04	343 30	178 52
Manufacturing operation.....	2,017 56			1,488 62		
	26,805 44			23,100 66		

Average number of inmates in 1893, 126 ; average number of inmates in 1894, 121.



## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The operations of this department as shown in subjoiner statement.

*Laundry Department.*

Number of days worked 6,178.		
Total revenue .....	\$2,682	57
Less cost of water, soap, starch, etc.....	600	00
	<hr/>	
Net revenue .....	\$2,082	57
Daily earnings from net revenue, 33.70 cents.		

*Sewing Department.*

Number of days worked, 284.		
Total revenue .....	\$156	31
Less cost of needles, etc.....	1	00
	<hr/>	
Net revenue .....	\$155	31
Daily earnings from net revenue 5.42 cents.		

*Knitting Department.*

Number of days worked 1,775.		
Total revenue .....	\$244	80
Less cost of yarn.....	100	00
	<hr/>	
Net revenue .....	\$144	80
Daily earnings from net revenue 8.10 cents.		

Clothing given to inmates leaving.....	\$382	98	
Making clothing, laundrying, baking, cooking, etc., 11,313			
days at 25 cents per day.....	2,835	75	3,218 73
	<hr/>		\$5,601 41

Gross and net earnings of different departments.

	Gross.	Net.
Laundry department .....	\$2,682 57	\$2,082 57
Sewing " .....	156 31	155 31
Knitting " .....	244 80	144 80
	<hr/>	
Total gross and net revenue .....	\$3,083 68	\$2,382 68
Clothing and house work.....		3,218 73
		<hr/>
		\$5,601 41

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

TORONTO, December 17th, 1894.

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

*Inspector of Prisons, etc :*

SIR,—In submitting to you the fourteenth annual report of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females and Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1894, I beg to call your attention to the fact that we have had fewer convictions for short sentences this past year than we had the year preceding. This we find a decided advantage, as those short termed women have a disturbing influence on those who have been sentenced for long terms.

Our most troublesome subjects are those women who for the last few years have known no other home than the goal or reformatory; they are seldom at liberty more than a few days; they have no ambition and no desire to change their degraded lives. When sentenced to the Reformatory we find them idle and cunning schemers, and I fear that they are utterly irreclaimable.

If women on the second or third conviction were sentenced to one or two years and then time remitted for good conduct it would assist materially in the work of reformation and better results than such as we have already experienced might be looked for.

Although the too sanguine hopes we entertained on the opening of this institution have not been realized to the full, still it is gratifying to know that very many of our former inmates have benefited by reformatory discipline and the influence of religious instruction in so much, they now occupy respectable positions in society. Some are well married, others are living at service.

As usual we have a number of incapables, women who through either mental or physical weakness are almost wholly unfit for any kind of work; added to these we have a few confirmed invalids; one old woman sentenced for two years who seldom leaves her bed; the Dr. marks her insane.

In consulting our books I am pleased to find such a number that have never been recommitted. These woman we must conclude are doing well. We frequently receive letters from those at a distance and visits from those in the city, in all cases we strive to keep track of them.

One hundred and eleven women were discharged during the year:

Returned to parents or relations .....	67
"    to old life .....	18
Had situations found by officers of Reformatory.....	4
"    "    "    by members of Salvation. Army ....	3
"    "    "    by woman herself .....	1
Went to Monastery of Good Shepherds.....	4
"    "    Haven .....	3
"    "    Prison Aid Association .....	2
Salvation Army Rescue Home .....	5
Helping Hand .....	3
House of Industry .....	1

*Nursery.*

There were three infants in residence October 1st, 1893.

Born in Reformatory .....	2
Brought in by their mothers .....	3
In residence October 1st, 1893 .....	3
	<hr/>
	8
Sent to House of Providence .....	1
Taken out by mothers .....	4
Adopted .....	1
Died .....	1
In residence September 30th, 1894 .....	1
	<hr/>
	8

*Religious Services.*

In the absence of Mr. Tilly, who succeeded the late lamented W. H. Howland Esq., no regular superintendent of the Sunday school has been appointed. H. Castles, Esq. has given his valuable services occasionally; Mrs. Chamberlain and the lady teachers have been constant in their attendance every Sunday morning; members of the Salvation Army have held prayer meetings every Monday evening; R. Harvey Esq. has held meetings every Wednesday evening during the year; Miss M. Keith, bible woman, has a bible class every Saturday afternoon; Rev. Father Welsh of St. Michael's College ministers to the spiritual wants of the Roman Catholic portion of the inmates. In the majority of cases the women enjoy and appreciate those united efforts for their spiritual good and reformation.

*Industries.*

Knitting socks .....	427
"    mitts .....	1,712
Stockings .....	75
Making dresses .....	106
"    bedticks .....	42
"    shirts .....	136
"    chemise .....	96
"    quilts .....	5
"    aprons .....	48
"    towels .....	72
"    waists .....	45
"    tablecloths .....	17
"    pillowslips .....	49
Articles laundried for Central Prison and city .....	153,059
For Reformatory .....	64,833
	<hr/>
	217,892

*Work done.*

A house has been built on the grounds for the gardener; ceilings have been repaired and plastering done; new sidewalks have been put down; new tubs and boilers for laundries have been supplied; drains put in order. The coal scales were repaired, and library books for the use of inmates have been supplied.

### *Requirements.*

The building requires painting both inside and out; the front gate and fences are looking weather-beaten and delapidated; electric bells are required all over the house.

A house for one or other of the engineers on the grounds is very necessary, as we are often obliged to send for one of them during the night to repair a defective water-pipe. Last Sunday the assistant engineer was obliged to work a good part of the day to prevent a broken pipe from deluging the store room.

### *Grounds and Garden.*

The grounds around the institution were kept as usual in good order.

Fresh vegetables from the garden was supplied to the different tables all through the year.

#### *List of Vegetables and Fruit Grown in the Garden :*

Corn.....	150 dozen.
Turnips .....	55 bushels.
Potatoes.....	93 "
Vegetable marrow .....	60 dozen.
Celery .....	2,000 heads.
Mangel .....	30 bushels.
Carrots.....	60 "
Beets.....	40 "
Cabbage.....	2,000 heads.
Cauliflower .....	200 "
Cucumbers.....	6 dozen.
Melons .....	20 "
Tomatoes .....	10 bushels.
Salsify.....	20 "
Leeks .....	22 "
Onions .....	90 "
Radishes.....	200 bunches.
Lettuce .....	400 heads.
Pepper .....	1 dozen.
Parsley.....	400 bunches.
Parsnips.....	50 bushels.
Peas .....	20 "
Beans .....	12 "
Asparagus .....	200 bunches.
Rhubarb .....	400 "
Squash .....	30 dozen.
Horseradish .....	40 bunches.
Strawberries.....	400 boxes.
Raspberries .....	300 "
Currants .....	60 "
Gooseberries.....	30 "
Plums .....	1 bushel
Grapes .....	10 bushels.



Mrs. Down was appointed housekeeper, her place as cook being supplied by Miss Maloney who resigned her position for the purpose of being married.

Miss Curry was appointed cook. The attendants one and all continue to perform their several duties conscientiously.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. J. O'REILLY,  
Superintendent.

### REPORT OF TEACHER OF REFUGE.

TORONTO, October 1st, 1894.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M. D.,

*Inspector of Public Charities, etc.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the following report of the Industrial Refuge for the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Number committed to Refuge since opening.....	174
“ transformed from Reformatory.....	46
Total number since opening .....	220
“ now in refuge.....	47
Average age at entrance .....	12 years 21 days.
“ length of time in Refuge .....	2 “ 29 “

#### *Education at Entrance.*

Illiterate .....	167
Read and write .....	53

#### *Work Done in Refuge.*

Number of articles laundried.....	33,323
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#### NUMBER OF HAND-SEWN ARTICLES.

Articles.	No.	Articles.	No.
Aprons .....	88	Sheets.....	59
Chemises .....	49	Towels.....	34
Dresses .....	92	Ticks .....	12
Drawers.....	84	Waists.....	34
Night dresses .....	37	Handkerchiefs .....	12
Pillow cases .....	35	Miscellaneous.....	70
Napkins.....	70	Total .....	713
Shirts .....	37		

Hand-knit stockings .....

140 pairs.

### *Education.*

Fourteen girls entered during the year; nine of these could neither read nor write; three were in the II. reader, and two in the Junior III.

At the close of the year the classes stood as follows :

Junior I. Book, 8; Senior I. Book, 3; Junior II. Book, 6; Senior II. Book, 10; Junior III. Book, 9; Senior III. Book, 4; Fourth Book, 7.

The subjects taught in the Junior grade—I. and II. Book classes—are reading, writing, spelling and numbers.

The course for the senior grade is reading, spelling, form dictation, writing, arithmetic, grammar, physical geography, English and Canadian history and oral instruction in morals and deportment.

Religious instruction is given daily to both Protestants and Roman Catholics.

Our girls live at all times as the members of one family, and at no time are they subject to greater restraint than the daughters of a well regulated household. Their work is changed every two months, so that a girl entering at the age of twelve years or over and remaining two or three years has a fair knowledge of housework at the time she leaves the institution. Mrs. W., who has one of our girls, writes, "G. has a nice and thorough way of going about her work, and seems anxious to do her best and to be a credit to her friends," etc., etc.

The majority of our girls have to fight the battle of life against heavy disadvantages: Miserable parents, hereditary incapacity, ignorance, disease, homes of intemperance and vice. Our aim is to arm them to feel that labor is not ignoble, nor necessarily the cause of unhappiness, but a birthright to be enjoyed.

Seventy-five per cent. of the girls entering the Refuge can neither read or write; few have any knowledge of housework or sewing, they are unstable in purpose, reckless in action, boisterous in manner, chafing under restraint that curbs their wild desire to do that which is right in their own eyes. In its truest sense their education must include the patient training of the girls in habits of industry, morality and Godliness. Godliness of the religion of our Lord Jesus Christ is not an incidental but a fundamental principle in the training of the young committed to our care.

It is with factors as our aid that we are able with grateful hearts to record that 86 per cent. of our girls are to-day respectable citizens. Only twelve girls have returned during the last fourteen years as prisoners to the Reformatory; another dozen have failed, but have not continued to lead vicious lives.

We endeavor to keep in communication with girls after they leave the Refuge by visiting them frequently where convenient, and by correspondence where at a distance. We are now in correspondence with girls who left here eight, ten and twelve years ago. Several visited us during the summer who were unknown by face to those at present in the institution.

We are not unmindful of the benefits of a glimpse of the outside world, and new pleasure and instruction may be found apart from the variety halls and cheap shows. Many times during the year a party of girls were taken to a lecture, concert, World's Fair views or a visit to the museum of the Normal School.

The periodicals supplied by the Prison Aid Association have been regularly received and eagerly read. We are also indebted to the editor of the "Canadian Mute," for the monthly paper issued by the Institute of the Deaf and Dumb, and to Mrs. E., of Howard street, Toronto, for the "Methodist Magazine," a monthly periodical, which has been much appreciated by some of the older girls. For these we tender our sincere thanks.

I am, Sir,

Yours faithfully,

M. C. ELLIOT.

ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER ONTARIO REFORMATORY  
FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1894.

Number of inmates, October 1st, 1893.....	81
"      "      "      since received.....	122
	—203
Discharged by expiration of sentence .....	111
"      "      order of His Excellency the Governor-General .....	2
"      "      "      High Court of Justice.....	1
Transferred to Refuge.....	2
Transferred to Asylum for the Insane.....	3
Escaped.....	2
Remaining in custody September 30th, 1894.....	82
	—203

*Nature of Sentences.*

Sentenced direct to the Reformatory.....	75
"      to Common Gaols.....	47
	—122

*Nationalities.*

Canada.....	74
England.....	17
Ireland.....	17
Scotland.....	4
Sweden.....	1
United States .....	8
Wales.....	1
	—122

*Religious Denominations.*

Baptists .....	8
Episcopalians .....	40
Methodists .....	25
Presbyterians .....	9
Roman Catholics .....	39
Jewish .....	1
	—122

*Social Condition.*

Married .....	46
Single .....	76
	—122

*Temperate or Intemperate.*

Temperate .....	52
Intemperate .....	70
	—122

*Education.*

Read and write .....	67
Read only .....	25
Neither read nor write .....	30
	—122

*Ages.*

Under 18 years .....	20
From 18 to 20 .....	15
“ 20 to 30 .....	34
“ 30 to 40 .....	27
“ 40 to 50 .....	18
“ 50 to 60 .....	4
“ 60 to 70 .....	4
	—122

*Occupations.*

Charwomen .....	11
Clerk .....	1
Cook .....	1
Dressmaker .....	1
Housekeeper .....	17
Lace-maker .....	1
Laundress .....	5
No occupation .....	14
Prostitute .....	16
Servant .....	49
Tailoress .....	4
Waitress .....	2
	—122



*Crimes.*

Abandoning child .....	1
Aggravated assault .....	1
Bigamy .....	1
Concealment of birth .....	1
Disorderly and prostitution .....	1
Disorderly and vagrancy .....	1
Drunkenness .....	11
Drunkenness and vagrancy .....	2
Escape from Alexandria Industrial School .....	3
Frequenting a disorderly house .....	1
Housebreaking and larceny .....	1
Indecent act .....	1
Indecent exposure .....	1
Inmate of disorderly house .....	2
Inmate of house of ill-fame .....	10
Keeping a disorderly house .....	4
Keeping house of ill-fame .....	18
Larceny .....	21
Obtaining goods under false pretences .....	1
Prostitution .....	9
Receiving stolen goods .....	1
Selling liquor without license .....	1
Unlawful wounding .....	1
Vagrancy .....	26
Vagrancy and prostitution .....	2
	<hr/> 122

*Sentences .*

For 1 month .....	4
" 2 months .....	7
" 3 " .....	10
" 4 " .....	3
" 6 " .....	66
" 9 " .....	1
" 12 " .....	19
" 17 " .....	1
" 23 " .....	4
" 1 year and 364 days .....	2
" 24 months .....	2
" 36 " .....	3
	<hr/> 122

## Counties from which inmates were received.

Counties.	Sentenced direct to the Reformatory.	Sentenced to common gaol and subsequently removed.	Total.
Brant .....	5	.....	5
Bruce .....	1	.....	1
Carleton .....	1	5	6
Elgin .....	2	.....	2
Essex .....	3	.....	3
Frontenac .....	1	.....	1
Hastings .....	1	.....	1
Kent .....	3	.....	3
Leeds and Grenville .....	2	2	4
Lennox and Addington .....	1	.....	1
Middlesex .....	6	2	8
Muskoka, District of .....	.....	1	1
Nipissing, District of .....	4	1	5
Northumberland and Durham .....	1	2	3
Ontario .....	2	1	3
Oxford .....	1	.....	1
Peterborough .....	3	1	4
Perth .....	2	.....	2
Simcoe .....	2	3	5
Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	2	.....	2
Victoria .....	1	.....	1
Waterloo .....	2	.....	2
Wellington .....	1	.....	1
Wentworth .....	3	2	5
York .....	25	27	52
Total .....	75	47	122

Daily average population of infants in the Reformatory during the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Day of month.	October, 1893.	November.	December.	January, 1894.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	.....
2.....	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	1	2	1	1	.....
3.....	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	.....
4.....	4	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	.....
5.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	.....
6.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	.....
7.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	.....
8.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	.....
9.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	2	1	1	.....
10.....	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	.....
11.....	3	4	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	.....
12.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	.....
13.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	.....
14.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	.....
15.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	.....
16.....	3	3	3	3	2	3	4	2	1	1	1	1
17.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
18.....	3	3	3	3	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
19.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
20.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
21.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
22.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
23.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	4	2	1	1	1	1
24.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
25.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	3	2	1	1	1	1
26.....	3	3	3	2	2	2	2	2	1	1	.....	1
27.....	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	.....	1
28.....	3	3	3	2	3	3	2	2	1	1	.....	1
29.....	3	3	3	2	.....	3	1	2	1	1	.....	1
30.....	3	3	3	2	.....	3	1	2	1	1	.....	1
31.....	3	.....	3	2	.....	3	.....	2	.....	1	.....	.....
Total .....	97	92	93	80	58	83	102	60	39	31	25	15

Total, 775. | Average per day,  $2\frac{4}{365}$ . | Average per month,  $64\frac{7}{12}$ .

Daily average population of inmates of the Reformatory during the year ending  
September 30th, 1894.

Day of month.	October, 1893.	November.	December.	January, 1894.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1 .....	81	86	84	81	85	75	74	75	74	70	71	78
2 .....	81	86	84	80	87	75	74	75	74	70	69	78
3 .....	81	86	83	82	86	75	75	75	72	69	69	78
4 .....	81	84	83	80	84	74	74	75	72	70	73	78
5 .....	81	84	83	80	84	74	79	75	73	70	73	78
6 .....	81	84	82	82	84	74	78	74	73	74	73	78
7 .....	80	84	82	82	84	77	78	74	73	74	73	77
8 .....	80	84	82	84	84	77	78	74	73	74	73	77
9 .....	80	84	82	84	83	76	78	73	73	74	73	76
10 .....	80	86	82	87	83	76	77	73	72	73	75	76
11 .....	80	86	82	87	82	75	76	72	72	73	75	75
12 .....	80	85	82	88	82	75	76	72	71	73	73	77
13 .....	80	87	81	88	81	75	79	72	70	75	73	77
14 .....	80	87	81	88	81	77	79	72	71	75	75	79
15 .....	80	87	81	88	81	77	78	72	71	74	80	79
16 .....	80	86	81	87	81	77	78	72	70	74	79	79
17 .....	83	85	80	84	81	77	74	71	70	77	79	79
18 .....	83	83	83	87	80	76	74	73	70	76	79	78
19 .....	83	83	84	86	80	76	74	73	69	75	79	78
20 .....	83	83	84	86	79	75	73	71	67	74	79	78
21 .....	82	83	83	85	78	75	73	71	67	76	81	78
22 .....	82	85	83	85	78	73	73	74	69	75	81	78
23 .....	82	85	83	85	78	73	73	74	69	75	81	78
24 .....	84	85	83	84	76	73	74	74	68	75	81	78
25 .....	85	85	83	84	76	73	73	75	68	75	81	81
26 .....	85	85	83	84	76	73	77	75	67	75	80	81
27 .....	86	85	82	84	76	75	76	74	67	75	80	81
28 .....	86	85	81	86	76	74	76	74	67	75	79	80
29 .....	86	85	81	86	.....	74	75	74	70	73	78	82
30 .....	86	85	81	86	.....	74	75	74	70	73	78	82
31 .....	86	.. ..	81	85	..	74	.....	74	.....	73	78	.....
Total .....	2,548	2,548	2,550	2,625	2,266	2,324	2,271	2,276	2,112	2,284	2,361	2,352

Total, 28,517. | Average per day,  $78\frac{47}{85}$ . | Average per month,  $2,376\frac{1}{3}$ . | Lowest No. 67. | Highest No. 87.



## ANDREW MERCER INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

### ANNUAL STATISTICAL REPORT OF THE ANDREW MERCER REFUGE FOR GIRLS FOR, THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

Number of inmates, 1st October, 1893 .....	44
“ “ since received .....	14
“ “ returned from apprenticeship .....	1
	—59
Discharged by expiration of sentence .....	6
“ apprenticeship .....	5
“ Order in Council .....	1
Remaining in Refuge 30th Sept., 1894 .....	47
	—59

#### *Sentences.*

Direct to Refuge ..	12
Transferred from Reformatory .....	2
	—14

#### *Nationalities.*

Canada .....	14
--------------	----

#### *Counties from which Girls were received.*

Algoma .....	6
Durham .....	2
Elgin .....	1
Lennox and Addington .....	1
Ontario .....	1
Renfrew .....	1
Simcoe .....	1
Wentworth .....	1
	—14

*Ages.*

Seven years .....	1
Nine " .....	1
Ten " .....	2
Eleven " .....	2
Twelve " .....	3
Thirteen " .....	2
Fourteen " .....	2
Sixteen " .....	1
	—14

*Offences.*

Waif .....	4
Without proper control.....	3
Dissolute life .....	3
Larceny .....	2
Theft .....	1
Perjury .....	1
	—14

*Sentences.*

Six months.....	1
Three years.....	1
Four " .....	1
Indefinite .....	11
	—14

## Daily average population for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Day of month.	October, 1893.	November, 1893.	December, 1893.	January, 1894.	February, 1894.	March, 1894.	April, 1894.	May, 1894.	June, 1894.	July, 1894.	August, 1894.	September, 1894.
1.....	44	42	41	39	39	38	38	38	37	39	42	47
2.....	44	42	41	39	39	38	39	38	37	39	42	47
3.....	44	42	41	39	39	38	40	38	37	39	42	47
4.....	44	41	41	39	39	38	40	38	37	39	42	47
5.....	44	41	41	39	39	38	40	38	37	39	42	47
6.....	44	41	41	39	39	38	40	38	37	39	42	47
7.....	44	41	41	39	39	38	39	38	37	39	42	47
8.....	44	41	41	39	39	38	39	38	37	39	42	47
9.....	44	41	41	39	39	38	39	38	37	39	42	47
10.....	44	41	41	39	39	38	39	38	37	39	43	47
11.....	44	41	41	39	39	38	39	37	37	40	43	47
12.....	44	41	41	39	39	38	39	37	37	40	43	47
13.....	44	41	40	39	39	38	39	37	37	40	43	47
14.....	44	41	40	39	39	38	39	37	37	40	43	47
15.....	44	41	40	39	39	38	39	37	39	40	43	47
16.....	44	41	40	39	39	38	39	37	39	40	43	47
17.....	44	41	40	39	39	38	39	37	39	40	45	47
18.....	44	41	40	39	39	38	39	37	39	40	45	47
19.....	44	41	40	39	39	38	39	37	39	40	45	47
20.....	44	41	40	39	39	38	39	37	39	39	47	47
21.....	44	41	40	39	39	38	39	37	39	39	47	47
22.....	42	41	39	39	39	38	39	37	39	42	47	47
23.....	42	41	39	39	39	38	38	37	39	42	47	47
24.....	42	41	39	39	38	38	38	37	39	42	47	47
25.....	42	41	39	39	38	38	38	37	39	42	47	47
26.....	42	41	39	39	38	38	38	37	39	42	47	47
27.....	42	41	39	39	38	38	38	37	39	42	47	47
28.....	42	41	39	39	38	38	38	37	39	41	47	47
29.....	42	41	39	39	.....	38	38	37	39	41	47	47
30.....	42	41	39	39	.....	38	38	37	39	42	47	47
31.....	42	.....	39	39	.....	38	....	37	.....	42	47	.....
Totals.....	1,344	1,233	1,242	1,209	1,087	1,178	1,165	1,157	1,142	1,246	1,378	1,410

Total number of days, 14,791.

Average per month, 1,232 $\frac{5}{12}$ .Average per day, 40 $\frac{191}{365}$ .

## REPORT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL, ANDREW MERCER FEMALE REFORMATORY.

### WOMAN'S REFORMATORY SUNDAY SCHOOL.

During the past year the Word of Life has been faithfully and prayerfully carried to our sisters. This year as others has brought forth joys and sorrows, losses and gains. Our much loved brother, William Holmes Howland, whose presence, prayers and sympathy were of 'great value to us, has been called to the better land, and not lost only "gone before" to be forever with the Lord. We who still remain labor on gladly, hopefully, knowing that our work is not in vain in the Lord.

We have seen several leave the Reformatory soundly converted to God—their after-life proving that they had made the acquaintance of Him whom Moses and the prophets did write. On the women's side of the reformatory we have had ever a quiet, respectful and in very many cases a hungering listening to the truth. On the children's side we are very especially encouraged. Every Sabbath these little ones have repeated the memory verses and the golden texts—repeated them correctly and intelligently. The Word has been stored in the memory and "the entrance of Thy Word giveth light." These correct recitations are the result of the careful training by Miss Elliot, Teacher of the Girls' Refuge. And now as another year draws to a close we report 16 teachers, 52 adult scholars and 22 children in our school. Total 90.

When our late superintendent passed to the "glory land" the teachers met and after prayer and consultation unanimously elected Mr. Chas. Tilley Superintendent; Mrs. Dr. Chamberlain is still assistant superintendent and Miss Sams organist. We have to thank the Hon. S. H. Blake, Conductor Snider, Rev. John Salmon and Rev. W. F. Wilson for addressing the school on quarterly review Sunday. The Christmas service last year took the shape of a song service, Mr. and Mrs. McGrath, Messrs. Martin, Woodland, Hackney and Burns, leading in sacred song. This service was productive of much good. The Rev. W. F. Wilson addressed the women on these words, "yet I show you a more excellent way." I. Cor., 12-31.

For the matron and guards we tender thanks for their kindness and assistance wherever needed.

We now go forth gladly, hopefully, prayerfully, to labor in this corner of the Master's vineyard, sure that He is near to help and guide and direct, for He said, "Lo, I am with you alway."

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed) E. Y. SAMS,

Secretary.

### REPORT OF THE SURGEON.

TORONTO, October 1st, 1894.

J. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D.,

*Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities.*

SIR,—I have the honor of herewith submitting to you my fourteenth annual report as Surgeon of the Andrew Mercer Ontario Reformatory for Females and the Industrial Refuge for Girls, for the year ending September 30th, 1894.



## THE REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES.

I am pleased to be able to report that the health of the inmates the past year has been unusually good, as compared with preceding years. There have been fewer hospital cases, less severe sickness, fewer in the specific or syphilitic ward, than during preceding years. No death has occurred among the inmates; and only one death occurred in the institution, that being a child born deformed, or with congenital spina-bifida, about one month after birth.

There have been several cases of insanity the past year, but none of a troublesome character. Each year brings its quota of women unable for work, or more or less decrepit and suffering from some chronic ailment; and hence requiring treatment; but unable to earn their food, and better adapted for a hospital or women's home, than for a reformatory.

Complaints regarding food and clothing have been few and trivial. Fewer attempts have been made at malingering.

## REFORMATORY AND REFUGE STAFF.

The health of the staff has likewise been good during the year, no single case of serious illness having occurred.

Following were the presentations for treatment, viz.: abrasion, 1; colds, 18; constipation, 2; contusion, 1; cough, 7; cramps, 2; eczema, 5; febriculæ, 2; indigestion, 5; inflamed toe, 2; leucorrhœa, 1; operation on toe, 2; pain, 3; psoriasis, 1; rheumatism, 6; sore throat, 4; and weakness and want of appetite, 7.

## THE REFORMATORY HOSPITAL.

The hospital record is the best and most favorable made during the past fourteen years the institution has been in operation. Only four inmates were hospital cases during the year. Of these three were childbirth cases, and one was a case of consumption and syphilis complicated.

Following was the time spent by each, as an inmate of the hospital, viz.:

1 case of consumption and syphilis (complicated) . . . . .	107 days.
1 " " childbirth (girl babe) . . . . .	25 "
1 " " " (boy babe) . . . . .	19 "
1 " " " (boy babe) still in . . . . .	15 "

## THE NURSERY.

In addition to the births in the institution, there are always additions to the nursery department, on account of the commitment of women carrying infants in their arms; and hence it becomes necessary to maintain the nursery as a department. The sickness of the babes, however, has been trivial. The situation of the nursery at the top of the building, the pure air, sanitary surroundings, together with regular feeding under supervision does much to obviate sickness. Following were the few cases treated: Colds, 4; convulsions, 2; cough, 3; cutting teeth, 1; diarrhœa, 3; eczema capitis, 1; hernia, 4; icturus, 1; parotidis, 1; spina-bifida, 1; and suppression of urine, 1. The spina-bifida case is the one which died, as referred to in a former portion of this report.

## THE SYPHILITIC WARD.

The number of cases in this department appears to be lessening from year to year. The total number under treatment during the year was only ten. Of that number but three occupied the ward at the close of the year. Of the cases treated, their varied occupancy of the ward was as follows, viz.:

1	under treatment, (still in)	46	days
2	" " between	50 and 100	"
5	" " (2 still in) "	100 " 150	"
1	" " "	150 " 200	"
1	" " for	212	"

Fully half of the above were in the ward under treatment before; but left before cured, on account of the expiration of their sentence.

Presentations for treatment during the year, excluding hospital cases.

Disease.	Number	Disease.	Number
Abrasions .....	6	Inflammation of gland .....	1
Abscess .....	13	" upper extremities .....	6
Amenorrhœa .....	14	" lower " .....	4
Anæmia .....	6	Insanity .....	26
Asthma .....	22	Insect bite .....	1
		Insomnia .....	5
Bilious .....	95	Leucorrhœa .....	3
Boils .....	3	Lumbago .....	1
Burns .....	8		
		Malingering or frivolous .....	21
Cancrum oris .....	4	Mammitis .....	17
Catarrh (nasal) .....	2	Menopause .....	2
Cephalalgia headache .....	42	Menorrhagia .....	12
Chancroid .....	1	Metritis .....	2
Colds .....	178		
Congestion, lungs .....	2	Nausea .....	7
" kidneys .....	5	Neuralgia .....	22
Conjunctivitis .....	14		
Consumption .....	11	Ophthalmia .....	2
Constipation .....	65	Operations (minor) .....	2
Contusions .....	17	Otitis .....	1
Cough .....	57	Ovaritis .....	1
Cramps .....	20		
Cuts .....	2	Pain (alleged and simple) .....	92
		Pedicule .....	2
Diarrhœa .....	12	Pregnancy, disorders of .....	10
Dislocation .....	1	Puncture .....	1
Dysmenorrhœa .....	4		
		Rheumatism .....	35
Earache .....	2	Ringworm .....	4
Eczema .....	11		
Epilepsy .....	6	Sore throat .....	19
Erythema .....	1	Sprains .....	11
		Synovitis .....	3
Febriculæ .....	9	Syphilis .....	60
Fits .....	9		
		Tonsillitis .....	9
Gastralgia .....	1	Toothache .....	28
Goitre .....	1	Tumors .....	3
Hæmoptysis .....	34	Urticaria .....	1
Heart disease .....	2		
Hæmorrhoides .....	5	Vaginitis .....	2
Herpes .....	1	Venereal warts .....	2
Housemaid's knee .....	2	Vertigo .....	1
Hysteria .....	1		
		Weakness, debility, want of appetite, etc. .....	70
Incontinence of urine .....	5	Worms .....	2
Indigestion .....	53		
Inflammation of maxilla .....	3		

## Monthly record of cases, other than hospital cases.

Months.	Casual or ordinary cases presenting.				Syphilitic ward.	
	Total cases seen.	Daily average of cases.	Total cases sick.	Daily average of sick.	Total inmates.	Daily average.
October, 1893.....	97	3.13	33	1.06	5	4.19
November, " .....	92	3.06	22	.73	5	5.00
December, " .....	140	4.51	80	2.26	5	4.45
January, 1894.....	123	3.96	44	1.42	4	3.22
February, " .....	93	3.32	37	1.32	3	2.03
March, " .....	81	2.61	20	.64	2	2.00
April, " .....	111	3.70	39	1.30	2	1.50
May, " .....	108	3.48	46	1.48	3	1.03
June, " .....	122	4.06	37	1.23	3	3.00
July, " .....	115	3.71	34	1.09	3	2.93
August, " .....	112	3.61	14	.45	3	2.51
September, " .....	80	2.66	18	.60	3	3.00
Daily average for the year .. .....		3.48	.....	1.13	.....	2.90

## INDUSTRIAL REFUGE FOR GIRLS.

Of this department I have again a favorable report. It is rather remarkable that in the period of over fourteen years there has been but one death among the hundreds who have, during that time, been admitted. The past year came and went without one single case of a serious nature; and the current ailments have not only been mild, but fewer in number than for years past.

The most casual observer cannot help noticing the robust look of the large majority of the little ones; and one has not far to go to find the reason. Good sanitary conditions inside and out of the building prevail; regular hours are appointed for sleep and rest; for work and play; and for feeding the body, and feeding the mind.

Refuge presentations for treatment during the year.

Disease.	Number.	Disease.	Number.
Abrasion . . . . .	1	Febriculæ . . . . .	3
Acne . . . . .	1	Gastralgia . . . . .	1
Bilious . . . . .	7	Incontinence of urine . . . . .	3
Catalepsy . . . . .	1	Inflammation (finger) . . . . .	1
Chancroids . . . . .	1	Insomnia . . . . .	1
Chorea . . . . .	6	Malingering or frivolous . . . . .	2
Cold and sore throat . . . . .	26	Pain . . . . .	1
Contusion . . . . .	1	Sprain . . . . .	2
Cough . . . . .	10	Teeth extracted . . . . .	4
Cramps . . . . .	1	Toothache . . . . .	2
Diarrhœa . . . . .	1	Weakness . . . . .	2
Eczema . . . . .	1	Worms . . . . .	1

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JOHN S. KING, M.D.,

Surgeon.



## ONTARIO REFORMATORY FOR BOYS.

There is this year, as in past years, a decrease in the number of inmates. Last year there were 170 boys in the Institution, while this year there were only 158. At the close of the official year, 1893, there were 173 inmates; at the same date this year there were 152.

The total number in residence during the year was 224, as compared with 230 in 1893.

In the report of the superintendent, the causes which contribute to the decrease in the committals to the Reformatory are set forth. I agree with him in his remarks as to the desirability of having the judges, police magistrates, members of the Legislature and others visit the Reformatory, and make themselves conversant with the manner in which it is conducted and the facilities which it affords for the instruction and reformation of the boys undergoing sentence there.

The health of the inmates during the year has been very good, with the exception of the epidemic "la grippe," which disabled many of the boys and members of the staff of officers at the beginning of the year.

Very few changes have taken place in the staff of officers during the year. Mr. Rourke, one of the oldest officers of the Institution, was compelled to resign his position on account of illness, and has since died regretted by his associates on the staff, as well as all who had the pleasure of knowing him.

The superintendent, officers, teachers and chaplains report the conduct, deportment, and progress of the boys during the year as being, with but few exceptions, most satisfactory.

The usual repairing has been done during the year, the details of which will be found in the superintendent's report, and the requirements for the coming year are also stated therein.

During the past year the Penetanguishene Electric Light Company have installed their lighting system in the Reformatory and buildings on the grounds. This is found to be a great improvement, and gives a consciousness of security against fire as compared with the old method of lighting with coal-oil lamps, which occasioned much anxiety to the officials and the Government. We have now perfect systems of lighting and water supply for the Institution.

The boys are employed at work on the farm, in the tailor-shop, machine shop, bakery, laundry, sewing, knitting, housework, etc.; they also attend school daily. The details of their employment will be found in the reports of the chaplains, teachers and instructors.

Their moral and spiritual training is diligently attended to by the chaplains, who are constantly in charge of the boys. See their reports. The physical condition of the inmates was carefully attended to by the officers. Ample playgrounds and rooms are provided where they take their exercise every day, "rain or shine," in addition to their ordinary work. Football, military drill and band practice take up their leisure hours.

The cost per inmate during the year was \$219.50, as compared with \$222.55 in 1893. The slight decrease in the per capita cost is owing to the lesser number of officials for the year.

The various duties of the superintendent, deputy superintendent, storekeeper and bursar have been faithfully performed, and their offices and books well kept.

The report of Mr. Isaac Day, Inspector of Schools, who made an examination and inspection of the boys during the year, is very satisfactory. The teachers in the Institution devote their whole time to teaching the various branches as they are taught in our common schools. See their reports.

Copies of the minutes made at the time of my inspections are appended, and the tables following show the movements of the inmates during the past year and preceding ones.

The table given below shows the movements of the inmates during the past year, and also of the two preceding years.

Copies of the minutes made by me of my inspections are appended, showing the condition of the buildings, farm, employment of the boys, etc., at various times during the year.

The summary given below shows the operation of the Reformatory during the year as well as in the two preceding ones.

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Number in residence at beginning of year (1st October) .....	185	168	173
Admitted during the year .....	67	62	50
Returned after escaping .....	....	....	1
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number in residence .....	252	230	224
Discharged according to sentence .....	33	29	42
Transferred to Central Prison .....	1	....	....
"    to Kingston Penitentiary ....	....	1	....
"    to Hamilton Asylum .....	....	....	....
"    to Industrial School .....	1	....	....
Apprenticed .....	....	10	13
Reprieved .....	48	16	11
Died .....	1	1	3
Escaped .....	....	....	3
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	84	57	72
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
In residence at close of the year (30th Sept.)	168	173	152

Copies of the minutes of inspection made by me upon this Institution are appended :

#### INSPECTIONS.

I made an official visit to the Reformatory on the 25th June On that day there were 152 boys in residence distributed as follows :

Carpenter shop .....	2
Tailor " .....	11
Shoe " .....	7
Engine room .....	5
Stables .....	2
Farm .....	4
Garden .....	6
Cooks, bakers, etc .....	14
Cleaners .....	13
Gate .....	1
Teaming .....	4
Outdoor work .....	10
Protestant school .....	29
Catholic " .....	17
Hospital .....	2
Under punishment .....	3
Picking stone .....	20
Superintendent and deputy .....	2
	— 152

The general health of the boys was good and they appeared to be contented.

They are taught in the school-rooms a certain number of hours each day of the week by qualified teachers.

They also attend services in the chapel regularly, which are conducted by two resident chaplains. The remainder of their time they are variously employed as shown above, with due allowance for recreation.

I found the building and grounds in good condition.

The offices of the superintendent, deputy superintendent and bursar were in proper order, and the books and records well kept.

Stock had recently been taken of the goods in store department and also of the farm stock and agricultural implements.

The putting in of waterworks has been of great advantage to the Institution and affords a thorough protection against fire. The system of electric lighting has just been completed and the trouble, expense and danger attendant upon the use of coal-oil lamps for lighting the Institution is now done away with.

It is the intention, during the present season, to remove the high fence enclosing the grounds and give the place a more home-like appearance.

There is, I am glad to say, a very much less inclination to escape among the boys than in former years.

The management and discipline maintained under the superintendent, Mr. McCrosson and his deputy is good in every respect.

Dr. Spohn, the medical officer, looks carefully after the health of the boys and as a rule they have very little sickness.



I visited this Institution on the 20th October. There were then 150 boys under charge.

Three were sick, none were undergoing punishment.

All the departments were clean and in good order. The usual repairs have been made to the buildings. New windows were being placed in the dormitories and the dining room.

A new brick chimney or smoke-stack, has been built for the boiler house and a bridgeway has been made from the rear platform to the bank. A house for storing fire appliances has been completed and a thorough system of fire protection is now established.

New boilers had just arrived and were soon to be put in place.

About three-quarters of a mile of new fencing has been built during the year.

The farm produce was very good, especially the hay and vegetables. There will be a sufficient supply of potatoes and other vegetables for the winter's requirements.

There were about 600 or 700 cords of dry wood on hand, and about 1000 more will be taken from the redoubt during the winter.

The boys were distributed in the workshops, schoolroom and about the farm. The Inspector of Schools had just closed his examination.

The teachers, chaplain and other officers seemed to take a very great interest in the work of reforming the boys.

The superintendent's office, bursar's office and stores department were in good order.

The barns and outbuildings were in good condition and the agricultural implements had been housed for the winter. The live stock consisted of 10 horses, 17 head of cattle and over 90 pigs.

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## REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT.

PENETANGUISHENE, November 9th, 1894.

SIR,—Again I have to report a still further decrease in our population. The average number of inmates last year was 170 as against 158 for this year. In 1893, at end of official year, our inmates numbered 173. This year, at similar period, 152 only were in residence. It is true that for the past five or six years there has been a considerable diminution in the number of commitments to the jails and prisons of the Province, yet this diminution would hardly account for the gradual and persistent decrease in our numbers since 1883, a period of eleven years. Releases for meritorious conduct and the more extended application of the apprenticing system may, to some extent, account for the reduction noted. The establishment of the Victoria Industrial School may also have contributed to this result, as its management, more especially in the larger cities and towns, has been most active in securing commitments to that institution. Another reason may be found in the fact that many of the County Court judges and police



magistrates of the Province, particularly those more recently appointed, have but limited knowledge of the resources of the Reformatory and of its means for the mental and moral betterment of those relegated to its care. Should the latter be the case, the remedy is within easy reach. There should be no difficulty in so arranging as that those dignitaries would have opportunity, in proper time and season, to visit this institution, inspect its workings, and become acquainted with its resources, thereby satisfying themselves that it is fairly equipped for the purpose for which it was established, viz., the reclamation and rehabilitation of juvenile offenders. A similar suggestion was made in my report of 1882, after the Reformatory had been structurally changed and enlarged, and, in respect to its domestic and disciplinary character, thoroughly revolutionized; thus being brought into consonance with the recognized fact that comfortable and attractive surroundings, opportunity for the acquirement of a fair education, united with technological training, and, best of all, thorough religious instruction, are the most potent factors in the reformation of wayward and delinquent boyhood and youth. Could such a visit be arranged, a more correct and clearer knowledge of the work done and the ways and means available for its due performance would be acquired, and, through this many prejudices, traditional in great part, would be dispelled. Knowing well, sir, your great anxiety to have this Reformatory so conducted as to be up to the full standard of your expectations and those of the Government, I may therefore suggest that no system is better calculated to ensure unremitting thought and action on the part of its management than visits such as those above urged.

I am here tempted to give voice to a few thoughts which are present in my mind and which, in relation to the subject on hand, may not be wholly out of place. To achieve success in the work of reclaiming juvenile offenders, many agencies are required to be put in operation. I will confine myself to the more important, and these are: First, an anxious and hearty desire on the part of those engaged in the work, to accomplish the much to be desired result. Second, thorough conviction on their part that their charges, one and all, are capable of being reformed. This is an absolute essential towards success, for no man or woman can succeed in a work of this character who is swayed by doubt as to the ultimate result of their efforts; nor can they earnestly strive to accomplish what, in their hearts, they despair of accomplishing. To doubt is to fail; to believe is to succeed. Third, moral forces only should prevail in connection with this work, the physical to be resorted to only in the last extremity. Persuasion should be the sole dominating idea; coercion only to be exercised in extreme cases, and the latter to be put in operation in such manner as to convince those subjected thereto that love and friendliness only actuate the agent engaged in the work of subjection. Fourth, to ensure the highest improvement of the inmates they should,—like children in the same household—be, to a certain extent, treated individually. Though all must be placed under the same general law, the conduct of each, as directed by it, should be specially noted and be handled, so far as may be, according to his individuality.

The foregoing reflections being general in their application, I will now proceed to indicate another agency in the work of reclamation—the most powerful, consequently, the most important. I refer to religious instruction, and this being special work, performed by specially qualified teachers, whose sole duty is the care of souls, and, as such, demands recognition outside of general lines. Just here I am reminded that being a layman, consequently endowed with but a limited appreciative capacity in this relation, I am, therefore, in considerable degree, unfitted to estimate or to even attempt to measure the far-reaching influence of

religious teaching on the mind, or of its potency of action on the human heart and life, and that only to those dedicated exclusively to spiritual work, is that power given. Still, even the most careless and the most indifferent dare not call in question its soul-subduing and at same time elevating and inspiriting effects. Here may be quoted the opinion of an eminent prison director of the past generation, when this question was put: "What do you think of a prison or reformatory without chapels where the inmates can be assembled on Sabbath for worship and Sunday school instruction, and on week days for morning and evening prayers?" The reply was: "They are like a ship laden with a rich cargo and sent to sea without rudder, chart, or compass." In this connection I might venture a suggestion—at the same time begging that my temerity in so doing may be overlooked—to the effect that, besides inculcating piety and complete submission to God's holy will, teachers of religion in public institutions should also encourage and stimulate feelings of healthy self-respect in reasonable ratio.

We will now proceed to the discussion of matters more immediately in unison with our everyday movements.

Apart from a serious visitation of la-grippe during December and January of this year, the physical health of the boys has, as usual, been excellent. The epidemic, during the period indicated, was, in character, most virulent and far-reaching, over 50 of the inmates and fully one-half of the staff being laid up at same time. All but three of the latter were, for a shorter or longer period, prostrated by the disease, and over one-half of the boys suffered from its attack during the two months it was prevalent. One of our most valued employees—teamster Rourke—has, from its after-effects, been utterly incapacitated, and will, I, fear, be compelled to resign his position. He is the oldest member of the staff, having served from 1861, and, consequently, is in his thirty-fourth year of service. Yet, comparatively speaking, he is not an old man, being only in the fifty-fourth year of his age. To part with him will be most painful to me, as, throughout, he proved to be faithful and capable always, and, in the handling of the boys, surpassingly thoughtful, kindly and intelligent. It is not my intention, when his pending resignation is handed in, to ask that the vacancy thus created, be now filled.

The conduct, deportment and progress of the inmates during the year, with but few exceptions, have been most satisfactory. Much of this happy condition of affairs is due to the care, attention and efficiency displayed by the staff.

The lads had their usual summer outing to the Islands. The trip was most enjoyable to all concerned; feasting, fishing, swimming, singing, etc. being indulged in with zest and heartiness.

In the material order, many works were entered on and completed this year, the more important being: The placing of an auxiliary boiler in laundry boiler-house, and an addition built to latter for storage of fuel; erection of fire-hall; setting of steam pump therein, and connecting latter with boilers and hydrants; regrading grounds; new roof to boiler-house of main building; four thousand (4,000 ft.) feet of wire fencing; installation of electric light; cleaning up, papering and painting of two houses for guards; new drains and water-courses; new sashes in dining hall, Protestant chapel and school-room, and in dormitories C and D; new brick smoke-stack and painting same; bridge from platform to revetment wall; extension to greenhouses, 30x12; steam-heating of recreation hall; painting halls; painting ante-rooms of dormitories; excavating, overhauling and re-covering of main steam-pipes; many other works, such as road-making, renewing of culverts etc. were also in due season performed during the year.

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For the coming year will require appropriation on capital account for the following, viz.; new floors for horse stalls; renewing steam-pipes to stables; smoke-house for meats; steam-piping, valves, etc., wherewith to carry and distribute, for heating purposes, steam to residences of the bursar, the Protestant and Roman Catholic chaplains, and the store-keeper; circular saw, with requisite shafting and belting, for sawing fire-wood; grain crusher; chopper for meat and vegetables; fencing for farm and grounds; lumber and tiles for farm drainage; ten thousand (10,000) feet stock lumber—assorted—for general repairs, etc.; three new sewing machines for tailor shop, and one for shoe shop.

Hoping you will see your way to recommend appropriation for above purposes,

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your most obedient servant,

THOMAS McCROSSON,  
Superintendent

Dr. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto.

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# MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT, for the year ending 30th September, 1894, compared with previous year.

Service.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1893.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure year ending 30th September, 1894.	Weekly cost per head.	Yearly cost per head.
	£ s. c.	c. m.	£ s. c.	£ s. c.	c. m.	£ s. c.
Medicines and medical comforts.....	176 73	2 0	1 04	164 12	2.0	1 05
Butcher's meat, fish, etc.....	1,552 24	17.6	9 13	1,052 12	12.8	6 66
Flour, bread, etc.....	1,883 50	22.0	11 08	1,335 40	16.2	8 45
Groceries.....	567 81	6.4	3 34	845 58	10.3	5 35
Provisions.....	95 79	1.0	57	52 16	6	33
Bedding, clothing, and shoes.....	5,723 87	64.4	33 67	3,913 12	47.6	24 77
Fuel.....	3,704 11	41.9	21 79	3,151 20	38.3	19 94
Light.....	1,050 22	12.0	6 18	876 76	10.6	5 55
Laundry, soap, and cleaning.....	100 37	1.0	59	160 35	2.0	1 01
Furniture and furnishings.....	753 29	9.0	4 43	689 71	8.4	4 36
Farm, garden, feed, and fodder.....	1,118 74	13.0	6 58	1,292 99	15.7	8 18
Repairs and alterations.....	1,283 39	14.3	7 55	598 83	7.3	3 79
Printing, postage, stationery, advertising	568 09	6.4	3 34	438 92	5 3	2 78
Chapels, schools, and library.....	185 30	2.0	1 09	182 98	2.2	1 16
Workshops, tools, etc.....	142 53	1.4	84	89 56	1.1	57
Recovering escaped boys.....	104 85	1.1	62	200 00	2.4	1 26
Rent of guards' cottages.....	484 76	5.3	2 85	465 29	5.6	2 90
Freight.....	185 84	2.0	1 09	183 14	2.2	1 16
Miscellaneous.....	1,076 32	12.1	6 33	1,916 80	23.3	12 13
Salaries and wages.....	17,074 11	1.93.1	100 44	1,7079 80	2.08.0	108 10
Total.....	37,831 86	4.28.0	222 55	34,688 83	4.21.9	219 50

Average number of inmates in 1893, 170.

Average number of inmates in 1894, 158.



# STATISTICAL TABLES.

Showing the operations of the Reformatory for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

In residence 1st October, 1893.....	173
Admitted during the year.....	50
Returned after escaping.....	1
	—224
Discharged according to sentence.....	42
Apprenticed out.....	13
Reprieved.....	11
Escaped.....	3
Died.....	3
	— 72
Remaining in residence 30th September, 1894.....	152

Nationalities of the boys committed during the year, and of those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	Total commitments.
Canadian.....	41	1,588
English.....	3	201
Irish.....	2	81
Scotch.....		33
United States.....	5	167
Other countries.....		24
Total.....	51	2,094

Religious denominations of boys committed during the year, and of those remaining in the Institution on the 30th September; also those committed since the establishment of the Reformatory.

	Commitments of the year.	In residence 30th September.	Total commitments.
English Church.....	7	33	661
Roman Catholic.....	13	38	716
Presbyterian.....	8	20	228
Methodist.....	18	44	444
Baptist.....	4	14	113
Other denominations.....	1	3	32
Total.....	51	152	2094

AGES WHEN COMMITTED.

1 at 9 years	12 at 15 years
2 at 10 "	9 at 16 "
7 at 12 "	2 at 17 "
7 at 13 "	1 at 18 "
10 at 14 "	

Total..... 51

## PERIODS OF SENTENCE.

3 months.....	1
6 ".....	1
7 " and 25 days.....	1
1 year.....	1
2 years.....	4
2 years and 1 day.....	1
2 " 3 months.....	1
2 " 6 ".....	3
3 ".....	12
3 " and 9 months.....	1
4 ".....	1
5 ".....	4
Indefinite period.....	1
Indefinite period not to exceed 5 years.....	6
" " " " 3 ".....	2
" " " " 2 ".....	1
6 months and an indefinite period not to exceed 5 years....	1
1 year " " " " " " " ".....	2
2 years " " " " " " " ".....	2
3 " " " " " " " ".....	2
3 months " " " " " 4 ".....	1
2 years " " " " " " " ".....	1
2 " " " " " " 3 ".....	1

Total.....	51
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CRIMES for which the 51 boys were convicted and sentenced to the Reformatory:

Arson.....	1
Assault.....	1
Horse stealing.....	1
Housebreaking and larceny.....	2
Indecent assault.....	2
Incorrigible.....	6
Larceny.....	32
Shopbreaking.....	2
Shopbreaking and larceny.....	3
Vagrancy.....	1
Total.....	51

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 51 commitments were made during the year.

Brant.....	1	Norfolk.....	1
Dufferin.....	1	Northumberland and Durham...	5
Elgin.....	3	Ontario.....	1
Essex.....	1	Oxford.....	2
Frontenac.....	3	Peterborough.....	1
Grey.....	2	Renfrew.....	1
Halton.....	1	Rainy River District.....	2
Hastings.....	1	Simcoe.....	2
Kent.....	1	Victoria.....	2
Lambton.....	3	Waterloo.....	2
Lanark.....	1	Wentworth.....	4
Leeds and Grenville.....	1	York.....	7
Muskoka district.....	1		
Middlesex.....	1	Total.....	51

COUNTIES of the Province from which the 152 boys now in residence originally came.

Algoma district.....	1	Middlesex.....	4
Brant.....	5	Norfolk.....	2
Bruce.....	1	Northumberland and Durham...	8
Cornwall.....	1	Ontario.....	3
Carleton.....	1	Oxford.....	2
Dufferin.....	2	Perth.....	1
Elgin.....	11	Peterborough.....	3
Essex.....	6	Prescott and Russell.....	1
Frontenac.....	8	Prince Edward.....	1
Grey.....	5	Renfrew.....	5
Halton.....	2	Rainy River district.....	2
Hastings.....	10	Simcoe.....	3
Huron.....	1	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry..	2
Kent.....	3	Victoria.....	3
Lambton.....	7	Waterloo.....	2
Lanark.....	1	Welland.....	2
Leeds and Grenville.....	2	Wentworth.....	8
Lennox and Addington.....	1	York.....	24
Lincoln.....	7		
Muskoka district.....	1	Total.....	152

## Number of Commitments since Confederation.

Commitments.	Year.	Number.	Number at close of year.
Commitments in .....	1867	55	170
“ .....	1868	59	173
“ .....	1869	47	170
“ .....	1870	41	193
“ .....	1871	48	155
“ .....	1872	48	158
“ .....	1873	31	130
“ .....	1874	58	139
“ .....	1875	71	173
“ .....	1876	47	183
“ .....	1877	75	195
“ .....	1878	69	196
“ .....	1879	57	206
“ .....	1880	80	216
“ .....	1881	96	250
“ .....	1882	84	263
“ .....	1883	58	245
“ .....	1884	81	242
“ .....	1885	51	220
“ .....	1886	64	205
“ .....	1887	60	192
“ .....	1888	78	193
“ .....	1889	85	210
“ .....	1890	63	201
“ .....	1891	63	185
“ .....	1892	67	168
“ .....	1893	62	173
“ .....	1894	51	152



## SCHOOL EXAMINATIONS.

ORILLIA, October 19th, 1894.

Sir,—I have the honor to submit for your consideration my annual report of the state of the schools in the Reformatory for Boys, Penetanguishene.

As in former years, I visited the schools twice in May and again in October.

At my first visit I found only two teachers there, Messrs. Macpherson and Macnamara. Mr. Ferguson was then at home ill. At my last visit I found the three teachers at work.

The apparatus is now satisfactory. The blackboards are very good. The rooms are large enough and comfortable. The boys had all books, pens, etc., necessary.

The subjects taught during the year were the same as those taught to the corresponding classes in the public schools. Most time, of course, is given to such subjects as reading, writing and arithmetic. Each boy attends but half time, i. e., either the forenoon or the afternoon of every day, therefore not much time can be given to such subjects as drawing.

The discipline was very good in each department. Commands were promptly and pleasantly obeyed. I did not see any of the teachers having to resort to corporal punishment but once, and that was because of a misdemeanour in the hall.

In May I found Mr. Macpherson with most of Mr. Ferguson's pupils as well as his own.

There were present 63 boys, 29 in the forenoon and 34 in the afternoon. Of these 6 were in the fourth book, 18 in the third, 30 in the second and 9 in the first. In Mr. Macnamara's room 35 boys were present, 3 being in the fourth book, 11 in the third, 15 in the second and 6 in the first. In October there were 64 present in Mr. Ferguson's room, 36 in the second book and 28 in the first book. Of the 28, 13 were in the second part. In Mr. Macpherson's room there were 33 boys present, 18 in the forenoon in the fourth book and 15 in the afternoon in the third book. In Mr. Macnamara's room there were 33 present, 13 in the morning and 20 in the afternoon. Five of these were in the fourth book, 19 in the third, 4 in the second and 5 in the first.

As I have stated in former reports, it is very difficult to judge the progress made during the year. But where the discipline is of a proper nature, the teacher's methods good and where he is hard working and energetic there must be progress. I found those requisites in a marked degree in the rooms of Messrs. Macpherson and Macnamara. Mr. Ferguson is also of an industrious nature and keeps the boys very well employed.

While all the classes showed a very fair degree of efficiency, I cannot forbear to mention the reading in Mr. Macpherson's room. While in both his room and Mr. Macnamara's the boys were carefully taught in the subject matter of the readers.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ISAAC DAY.

To DR. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Inspector of Prisons, etc.

## PROTESTANT CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

DEAR SIR,—I have great pleasure in presenting you with my annual report as Protestant Chaplain of the Ontario Reformatory for Boys, for the year ending September 30th, 1894. I have under my charge at present 114 boys. During the year 29 have been discharged by expiration of sentence. A still greater number, however, have been discharged by being reprieved or apprenticed out because of their good conduct and progress. To have retained all these and the Catholic boys similarly discharged would have kept our numbers up, but it would in a measure have defeated the purpose for which the institution exists, viz., to reform those committed thereto, so that after leaving they will earn an honest living in some respectable calling.

Quite a number of very clever boys have been received during the past few months, boys that will, the greater part of them, we feel assured, give a good account of themselves in time to come. Our discharged boys are as a rule doing well, and we are thereby greatly encouraged to continue our work with those who remain or who may be sent to the reformatory.

In our Sabbath services the boys are attentive and interested, and in these respects they will, we think, compare favorably with any similar number elsewhere.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

STEPHEN CARD,

Protestant Chaplain.

## ROMAN CATHOLIC CHAPLAIN'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 1st, 1894.

DEAR SIR,—I have the honor to transmit to you my report as Roman Catholic Chaplain of the Reformatory for Boys for the year ending September 30th, 1894:

Boys in attendance September 30th, 1893.....	49
Came in during year.....	13
Total .....	62

Discharged during year:

Time expired.....	14
Liberated .....	3
Apprenticed .....	5
Died .....	1
Transferred to Protestant school.....	1

Total .....	24
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Boys in attendance September 30th, 1894.....	38
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The conduct of my boys throughout the year has been all that could be desired. A strict observance at the religious services, an entire attention at the different instructions and an humble and devout preparation for the reception of the sacraments characterizing the Catholic inmates.

Prayers are said daily at the hours of 7.30 a.m., and 5.40 p.m.

As there are many small boys under charge, it has been a difficult task all along the line to teach them their prayers, as many of the lads had forgotten or had never been taught them before their incarceration; so that any pains that have been put forth on my part have not been lost. Thanks to their submissiveness and their endeavors to learn to elevate their hearts and souls to God.

It is a subject of edification for those who have in the past years visited the chapel during the recital of the daily prayers.

Sunday service is held at 9.30 a.m., and during this hour they are taught to elevate their hearts to God and to live in His divine presence; and they conduct themselves accordingly.

At 2.30 p.m. Sundays takes place the catechism class or doctrinal instruction; the warm interest, the bright intelligence, and the respectful courtesy exhibited by the lads has always been most gratifying.

In order to have a more intimate knowledge of the lads and at the same time to give them ample opportunity of examining their consciences and looking into their faults, I see them in the chapel many times throughout the year at the hours of 6.30 a.m. in winter and 6 a.m. in summer.

The choir boys sing very nicely and add to the solemnity of the respective services. They are under the care of the organist and practice the hymns once a week.

The present teacher of the Roman Catholic School, Mr. James McNamara, renders me a great deal of assistance in teaching catechism during school hours.

I must repeat here as mentioned in my last year's report that the library is very deficient in reading matter, especially for the younger portion of my charge; requisition was made last year for a supply of new books, I had hoped that the demand would have been attended to. It is a most essential thing that simple little story books should form the main part of the library; to-day we cannot count any fitted for the young boys. The larger boys can do with the present supply. In the Roman Catholic School Teacher's Report may be seen the different grades of boys under his charge so that from the same one may judge pretty fairly as regards the readable matter that should be placed at the disposal of the boys.

In conclusion, I must acknowledge the unvarying courtesy rendered by the authorities in the discharge of my duties during the year.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAMES GIBBONS,

Roman Catholic Chaplain,

Reformatory for Boys.

To Dr. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

Inspector of Prisons, etc., Toronto, Ont.



# PROTESTANT SCHOOL MASTER'S REPORT.

REFORMATORY FOR BOYS, October 9th, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit you the annual report of the Protestant school for the year ending September 30th, 1894.

There has been a slight decrease in the number of boys attending the Protestant school, the number having dropped from 124 on October 1st, 1893, to 113 on September 30th, 1894.

During the year forty-eight boys were discharged or liberated, while thirty-seven were entered. Two boys of the number discharged, died.

Fourteen boys were promoted from the junior division to the senior division during the year.

The progress made in the different subjects taught has been considerable, as is shown by the accompanying report of progress.

Owing to the presence of "la grippe" among the boys, it was considered advisable to close the schools for a week, during which time the teachers did duty in the recreation room. Our aggregate attendance is thereby somewhat lessened.

The tabulated statements of attendance, etc., are herewith enclosed.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. C. MACPHERSON,  
Senior Protestant Teacher.

To T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D.,  
Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Toronto.

Report showing (1) Progress and promotion ; (2) number of boys in each class Oct. 1st, 1893, and number in each class on Sept. 30th, 1894 ; (3) number of boys received ; (4) number of boys discharged.

Class.	No. of boys on register, Oct. 1st, 1893.	Boys entered during the year.	Position in class on September 30th, 1894.								Boys discharged.
			1st Class Pt. I.	1st Class Pt. II.	2nd Class Jr.	2nd Class Sr.	3rd Class Jr.	3rd Class Sr.	4th Class Jr.	4th Class Sr.	
1st Class Part I .....	16	10	15	7	1	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
1st Class Part II.....	12	5	.....	6	1	6	1	.....	.....	.....	3
2nd Class Jr.....	7	5	.....	.....	1	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
2nd Class Sr.....	27	9	.....	.....	.....	14	12	1	.....	.....	9
3rd Class Jr....	13	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	5	2	.....	6
3rd Class Sr.....	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	8	.....	12
4th Class Jr.....	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	4
4th Class Sr.....	20	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	12
No. of boys in each class Oct. 1st, 1894 .	.....	.....	15	13	3	32	16	8	10	16	48



Statement showing number of boys in Protestant school on September 30, 1894.

	Morning.	Afternoon.	Total.
Senior Teacher's room .....	26	24	50
Junior Teacher's room .....	32	31	63
Total .....	58	55	113

### REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending Dec. 31st, 1893.	Quarter ending March 31st 1894.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1894.	Quarter ending Sept. 30th, 1894.	Total attendance.
<b>Senior Protestant School :</b>					
Aggregate attendance .....	2,983	2,582	4,351	2,328	12,244
Number of days taught .....	69½	73½	74	52	269
Average daily attendance .....	42 <sup>128</sup> <sub>135</sub>	35 <sup>19</sup> <sub>137</sub>	58 <sup>59</sup> <sub>74</sub>	44 <sup>40</sup> <sub>52</sub>	45 <sup>139</sup> <sub>269</sub>
Aggregate non-attendance .....	483	765	1,510	398	3,156
Causes. { At work .....	441	677	1,382	330	2,830
{ Sick .....	29	61	80	7	177
{ Under punishment .....	13	27	48	61	149
Average daily non-attendance .....	61 <sup>32</sup> <sub>135</sub>	10 <sup>60</sup> <sub>137</sub>	20 <sup>30</sup> <sub>74</sub>	7 <sup>61</sup> <sub>52</sub>	11 <sup>383</sup> <sub>269</sub>
<b>Junior Protestant School :</b>					
Aggregate attendance .....	3,839	4,366	659	2,833	11,697
Number of days taught .....	67	76	12½	52	207½
Average daily attendance .....	57 <sup>20</sup> <sub>67</sub>	57 <sup>34</sup> <sub>76</sub>	52 <sup>15</sup> <sub>25</sub>	54 <sup>25</sup> <sub>52</sub>	561 <sup>64</sup> <sub>15</sub>
Aggregate non-attendance .....	385	792	187	449	1,813
Causes. { At work .....	349	510	50	331	1,240
{ Sick .....	19	281	137	113	550
{ Under punishment .....	17	1	.....	5	23
Average daily non-attendance .....	5 <sup>60</sup> <sub>67</sub>	10 <sup>33</sup> <sub>76</sub>	14 <sup>24</sup> <sub>25</sub>	8 <sup>33</sup> <sub>52</sub>	8 <sup>906</sup> <sub>15</sub>

# ROMAN CATHOLIC SCHOOLMASTER'S REPORT.

PENETANGUISHENE, Oct. 2, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit the following report as Catholic teacher for the year ending September 30th, 1894.

The accompanying tabulated statement shows attendance, changes and positions in the classes since last report.

I have nothing to add to the report of former years. The tardiness which characterized the past periods by its slowness in justly rewarding boys by liberation for candid perseverance in striving to reclaim themselves is still further accentuated by the department in whose hands the pardoning power rests. The disappointment to the boys, and the resulting carelessness in the pursuit of studies, are consequently proportionate to the delay.

The subjects of the Public School programme are taught, but most attention is given to subjects that may be of most practical importance to the boys after they leave here.

As has been the case the past few years, the greater number went out in the higher classes, while but few came in in these classes. Nine went out in fourth class and eight in third class, only one came in in fourth and five in third class.

One little boy, who should have been sent to the hospital instead of here, died last December.

Christian doctrine is taught to all the boys.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. McNAMARA.

Dr. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
Inspector of Prisons, Toronto, Ont.

## REPORT OF ATTENDANCE.

	Quarter ending December 31st, 1893.	Quarter ending March 31st, 1894.	Quarter ending June 30th, 1894.	Quarter ending September 30th, 1894.	Total.
Aggregate Attendance.....	2674	2674	2566	1845	9759
Number of days taught .....	67	76	72½	54½	270
Average attendance.....	39 $\frac{61}{67}$	35 $\frac{14}{76}$	35 $\frac{57}{116}$	33 $\frac{95}{109}$	36 $\frac{13}{9}$
Aggregate non-attendance .....					
Causes { At work.....	407	536	393	269	1605
{ Sickness.....	13	59	82	6	160
{ Under punishment.....	14	51	12	8	85
Average daily non-attendance.....	6 $\frac{32}{67}$	8 $\frac{34}{76}$	6 $\frac{94}{116}$	5 $\frac{41}{109}$	6 $\frac{37}{9}$

Statement showing number in each class September 30th, 1893, and same in classes September 30th, 1894.

	Number in each class September 30th, 1893.	Position in class September 30th, 1894.							Went out.
		Junior First.	Senior First.	Junior Second.	Senior Second.	Junior Third.	Senior Third.	Fourth.	
Fourth .....	11							2	9
Senior Third .....	8						2	1	5
Junior Third .....	7						3	2	2
Senior Second .....	4					1	3		
Junior Second .....	9			1		6			2
Senior First .....	7		1	2					3+1 died
Junior First .....	3		3						
Total .....	49		4	3		7	8	5	21+1

Statement showing the educational status of boys entered during the year, and same boys at end of year.

	Number entered in each class during year ending September 30th, 1894.	Position in class September 30th, 1894.							Went out.
		Junior First.	Senior First.	Junior Second.	Senior Second.	Junior Third.	Senior Third.	Fourth.	
Fourth .....	1							1	
Senior Third .....	1							1	
Junior Third .....	4					1	2		1
Senior Second .....	2					1	1		
Junior Second .....	2					2			
Senior First .....	1			1					1
Junior First .....	2			1					
Total .....	13			2		4	3	2	2

Educational status of boys received and discharged during the year ending  
September 30th, 1894.

	Junior First.	Senior First.	Junior Second.	Senior Second.	Junior Third.	Senior Third.	Fourth.	Total.
Received .....	2	1	2	2	4	1	1	13
Discharged .....	.....	5	2	.....	3	5	9	24

Statement showing number in each class September 30th, 1894, and in same  
classes September 30th, 1894.

	Junior First.	Senior First.	Junior Second.	Senior Second.	Junior Third.	Senior Third.	Fourth.	Total.
September 30th, 1893 . ....	3	7	9	4	7	8	11	49
September 30th, 1894 . ....	.....	4	5	.....	11	11	7	38



## VICTORIA INDUSTRIAL SCHOOL, MIMICO.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the Victoria Industrial School, Mimico, on the 7th December.

This institution is planned on the cottage system, and is well situated on fifty acres of good tillable land. There are in all six cottages, five of which accommodate forty boys each and the other twenty-five boys. There is a commodious schoolhouse containing two large school rooms and cloak-rooms on the first floor, and a large assembly hall on the second floor where concerts, lectures, etc., are held from time to time.

In the basement are store-rooms for vegetables, coal vaults, etc.

Another large building is used for offices, private rooms for the officers, library, associate dining-room for the boys and officers dining-rooms, pantries, kitchens, bakery, sculleries, etc.

The officers' bedrooms are on the second flat.

There is also another building used for workshops, supplied with a large boiler for heating the building, and a small engine for driving the machinery. A hand fire engine is kept in this building.

The industries carried on are shoemaking, tailoring, carpentering, wood-turning, etc., and excellent work was being done in each of these departments.

In this building there is also a small printing office in which the boys are instructed in type-setting and other work in connection with the business, and a very creditable little paper is issued weekly. There is a small building occupied entirely by boys engaged in knitting. They do all the knitting for the institution as well as some for sale.

The boys reside in the cottages with the exception of the hours they are at work and when taking their meals in the associate dining-room previously mentioned. They spend their evenings in their cottages and are there instructed in home work by the teachers and instructors who have charge of them. They are supplied with writing material and books for their studies.

In each cottage there is a general sitting and reading room in which the boys congregate after supper in order to pursue their studies. They attend religious services night and morning for half an hour, each service being presided over by the officers of the respective cottages. Two officers, a male and female, reside in each cottage.

The male officers act as instructors or in some other capacity during the day and the female officers take special charge of the work of the cottages, giving instructions to the boys in house-work, cleaning, etc.

There is an infirmary in the upper flat of cottage No. 3 where all who are sick from time to time are cared for by a practical nurse who is employed by the year.

Each cottage has its bath-room, play-room, sewing or work-room; and in the upper storey are dormitories for the inmates.

There was no sickness among the boys on this occasion, and only one death has occurred during the past year.

The resident officers are the superintendent, secretary, two teachers (male and female), one chief matron who supervises the under officers and servants and attends to the clothing, etc., one lady relieving officer to assist her, a foreman printer, a knitting instructor, a female superintendent of the bakery, a foreman tailor instructor, a foreman shoemaker instructor, two women in the kitchen, and one in the dining-room, a carpenter instructor, an engineer and assistant, a florist and two farmers (single men.)

The superintendent has a separate house, and there is a good farm-house. All the buildings are constructed of brick.

There is a good barn with stables in the basement, and a drive-house built of wood; also, a conservatory and ice-house. Well water is the only supply at present, and coal oil is used for lighting. The buildings are heated by a combination system of hot air and steam.

The present accommodation is for 200 boys, and 25 more can be provided for by furnishing a building which is available when required.

I found every department of the institution in good order, clean and well-kept.

In cottage No. 1 there were 36 boys from nine to sixteen years of age. I examined the committals in each case and found all correct. In cottage No. 2 there were 40 boys, with proper committals and registration.

The same remarks apply to cottage No. 3 with 40 boys, cottage No. 4 with 40 boys, and cottage No. 5 with 40 boys. There was a committal for each boy excepting a lad named Harold Leech, from Picton, who was sent to the Institution by an aunt and she pays in full for his maintenance.

However, papers are to be forwarded by the Police Magistrate at Picton, in this case. The boy was admitted on the 11th October. There are now 196 boys in residence.

The routine of the inmates is as follows: Rise at 6.30 a.m. and retire at 8.30 p.m. Breakfast 7.30 to 8.00, dinner 12.25 to 12.50 p.m. Supper 5.30 to 6 p.m. 15 minutes are allowed for recreation or play in the morning about 9 o'clock, and at 10.30 there is another 15 minutes' recess. From 12, noon, to 1.30 is for dinner and play. Again there is a recess from 2.45 to 3 o'clock p.m., and from 5 o'clock to 6.30 p.m.

They are in their cottages at 6 p.m. Half of the boys attend school every day from 9.00 a.m. to 12.00, noon, and the other half from 1.30 p.m. to 4 p.m., alternately. The half not attending school is engaged in the several occupations in the carpenter shop, shoe shop, tailor shop, knitting room, printing office, dining room, kitchen, bakery, laundry, and farm work.

A few of the boys who are particularly adapted to the trade they are learning are devoting their full time thereto, and do not attend the school classes, the object being to fit them for earning a livelihood at their trade upon leaving the Institution.

On Sunday the boys attend church once a day. They are divided into three groups and attend the Presbyterian, Methodist and English Churches. They have Sunday School in the assembly room of the Institution from 3.00 to 4.00 p.m.

All the boys appear to be contented and happy, and doing well. I was pleased to hear from the superintendent that over 80 per cent. of the boys who leave the Institution become good citizens.

Two teachers are supplied by the Toronto Board of Education. There is no stated annual inspection by an official Inspector of Schools.

Friends and municipalities who send boys to the Institution are compelled to pay \$2.00 per week for their maintenance.

The boys do all the work about the Institution and grounds under the supervision of instructors, making all their own clothing, and doing their washing, cooking, house-cleaning, etc. When their term expires places are found for them, or they go back to their friends or parents, as the case may be. The majority of those who have left the Institution have had homes provided for them among the agricultural classes.

The live stock upon the Institution farm comprises 4 horses, 14 cows, and 30 pigs, and there is a good outfit of agricultural appliances, carriages, etc.

A gymnasium is to be built, and brick for that purpose is being delivered upon the ground. This will be a great advantage in the physical training of the boys.

The boys are taught to play musical instruments, and they have a very good band.

The sanitary condition of the building was satisfactory. Dry-earth closets are used and are situated on the grounds convenient to the buildings.

There is good drainage.

I examined the various books of record and found them well kept, and the management seemed to me to be good, under the superintendence of Mr. Thos. Hassard.

As there are only two officers in each of the dormitories, a matron and an instructor, and the instructor's time being occupied through the day it would appear that from the time the boys retire in the evening until they rise in the morning there is no supervision over them—namely, from 9.00 p.m. till 6.00 a.m. I am of opinion that where so many boys are together at night it is necessary to have a night-watch whose duty it would be to visit the dormitories at intervals of not longer than five or ten minutes.



TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES  
UPON THE  
CENTRAL PRISON  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER,

1894.

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.*



*TORONTO:*

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &c., 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.  
1895.





OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1894.

SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Central Prison of the Province of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1894.

JAMES NOXON,  
Inspector.

TO THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,  
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,  
Toronto.



CENTRAL PRISON.

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TWENTY-FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,

TORONTO, November, 1894.

*To the Honorable GEORGE ABBEY KIRKPATRICK, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-first Annual Report upon the Central Prison for the year ending on 30th September, 1894.

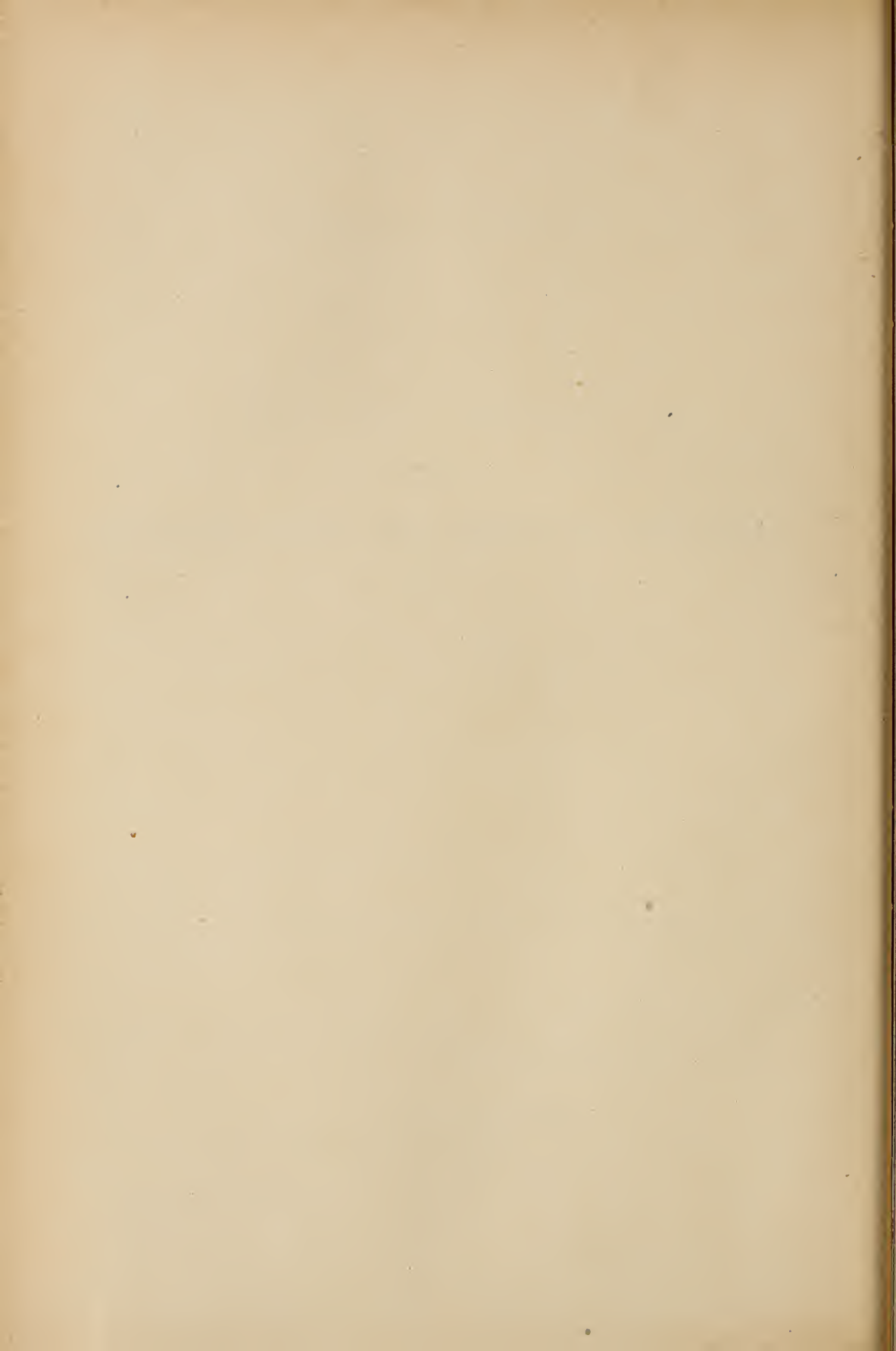
I have the honor to be,

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

JAMES NOXON,

Inspector.

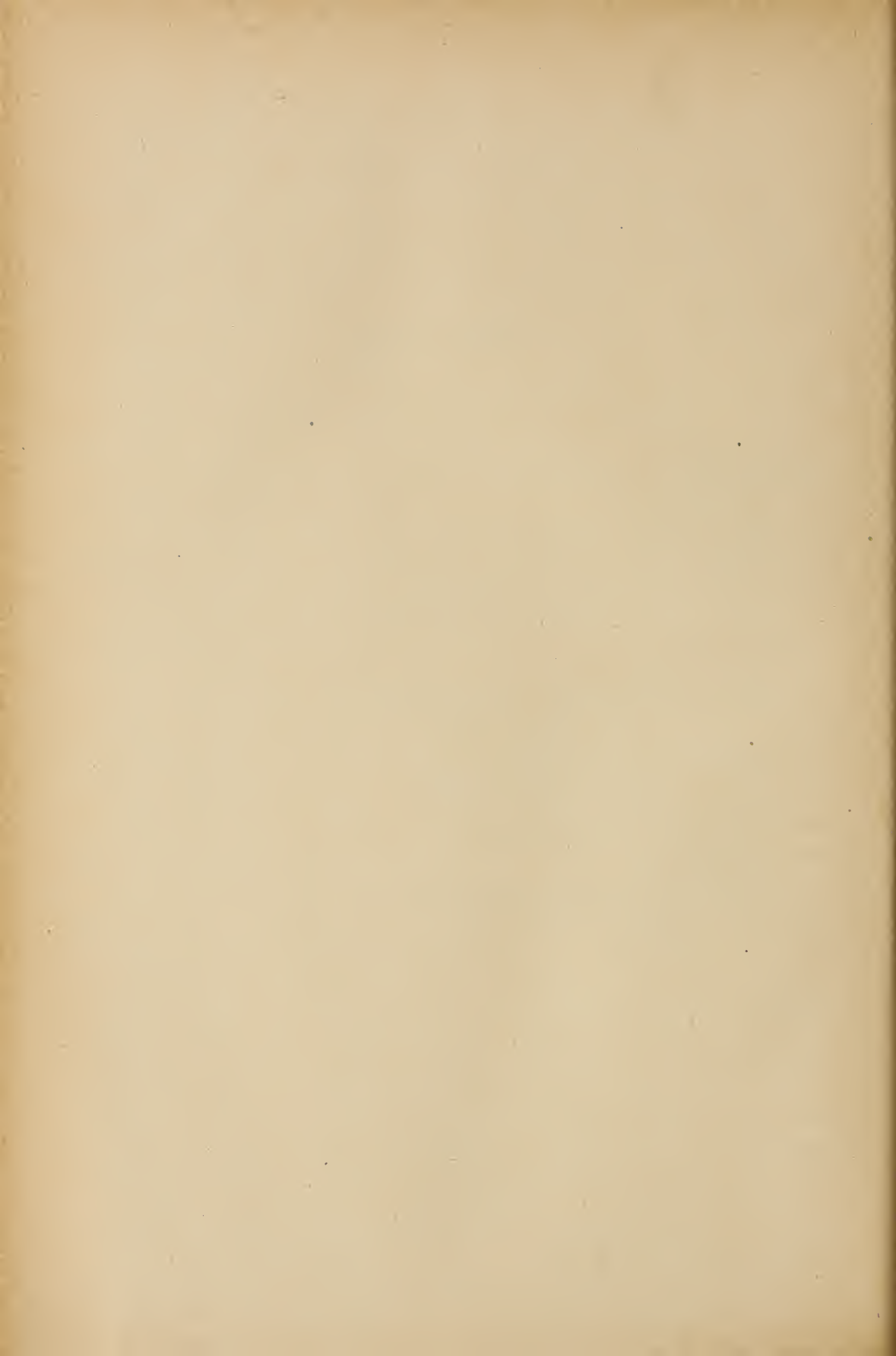




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# CENTRAL PRISON.

The most noticeable feature in the Report for the year is the distinct increase in the number of committals to the Prison, and in the average daily population. The number of committals in 1892 and 1893 were 630, while during 1893 and 1894 they have been 741, showing an increase of 111.

For the year ending 30th September, 1894, the daily gross cost of maintenance for each inmate has been 44.81, as compared with 51.39, the cost of the previous year, the reduction to be attributed in part to the larger average population, the reduced expenditure for fuel and for the staple food supplies. The aggregate cost of maintenance for the year is \$61,129.17, against \$59,839.07 the year before, being an excess of \$1,290.10, while the average prison population is 59 greater than in the previous year.

The net earnings in the industries are \$11,031.76, against \$19,896.14 the preceding year, and the net cost of maintenance per capita per annum is \$131.25, as compared with \$125.21 for 1893.

The subjoined tabulated statement shows the result of the industrial operations of the Prison for the year.

## MANUFACTURING OPERATIONS.

A Statement of amounts chargeable to the various industries in carrying on the manufacturing operations of the Central Prison.

	1893.	1894.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Stock on hand at beginning of year .....	82,467 74	
Tailor shop .....	3,752 29	9,055 21
Shoe shop .....	3,041 21	3,216 65
North carpenter and paint shops .....	14,943 45	21,323 28
Woolen mill .....	12,958 89	14,234 66
Machine shop .....	11,262 09	9,962 81
Broom shop .....	2,618 28	
Cordage shop .....	59,958 49	97,694 92
Salaries and wages .....	13,625 74	12,308 69
Gas .....	39 17	
Stationery, advertising and printing .....	243 66	
Miscellaneous .....	4,640 74	
Repairs, fuel and general expenses .....	481 54	8,645 67
Net gain for the year .....		11,031 76
Total .....	128,565 55	269,941 39



## SALES OF VARIOUS INDUSTRIES.

	1893.	1894.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Shoe shop .....	3,431 25	5,156 61
Tailor shop .....	5,900 06	9,198 89
North shop .....	5,226 27	14,891 62
Woolen mill .....	17,242 32	19,276 98
Machine shop .....	7,169 14	6,394 00
Broom shop .....	13,584 53	10,473 35
Cordage shop .....	42,859 87	85,369 47
Miscellaneous .....	7,768 64	4,966 12
Stock on hand at close of year .....		114,214 35
Total .....	103,182 03	269,941 39

## RESULT OF YEAR'S INDUSTRIES, 1ST OCTOBER, 1893, TO 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

## INDUSTRIES.

## Dr.

To stock on hand at beginning of year .....	\$82,467 74
“ amount for material .....	155,487 53
“ amount for repairs and miscellaneous .....	8,645 67
“ amount for labor and salaries .....	12,303 69
Balance net gain .....	11,031 76
	————— \$269,941 39

## Cr.

By sales .....	\$155,727 04
“ stock on hand at close of year .....	114,214 35
	————— \$269,941 39

The following statement shows the maintenance and industrial results of the Prison for the year :

GENERAL STATEMENT of the books of accounts of the Central Prison, Toronto, of industries and maintenance combined, for the year ending September 30, 1894. Showing trial balance, inventory, net cost of maintenance, stock, resources and liabilities.

Ledger folio.	Title of account.	Trial balance.		Inventory.	Representative.		Stock.		Resources.	Liabilities.
		Dr.	Cr.		Dr.	Cr.	Dr.	Cr.		
	Stock.....		278,198 59							228,503 43
	Maintenance.....	105,937 69		44,808 52	61,129 17				44,808 52	
	Industrial plant.....	82,966 10		82,966 10					82,966 10	
	Shoe shop.....	288 43		1,109 89		821 46			1,109 89	
	Tailor ".....	3,153 79		5,438 13		2,284 34			5,438 13	
	North ".....	22,119 26		13,562 76	8,556 50				13,562 76	
	Woolen mill.....	5,629 74		8,466 25		2,836 51			8,466 25	
	Machine shop.....	21,818 36		22,979 86		1,161 50			22,979 86	
	Broom ".....		7,989 79			7,989 79				
	Ordage.....	41,855 67		45,850 33		4,494 66			45,850 33	
	Brickyard.....	16,807 13		16,807 13					16,807 13	
	Farm and garden.....		402 25			402 25				
	Bank of Commerce.....		35,356 16							35,356 16
	Buildings account.....	4,776 56		4,776 56					4,776 56	
	Accounts receivable.....	17,094 06							17,094 06	
		321,946 79	321,946 79							
	Net cost of maintenance, transferred to stock account.....			246,765 53		49,635 16	49,635 16			
	Credit to stock account.....				69,685 67	69,685 67				
							228,503 43			
	Total.....						278,198 59	278,198 59	263,859 59	263,859 59

All industries show increased earnings except the woodenware carried on in the north shop which shows a loss of \$8,556.50. The deficit is a comparatively large one, and to some extent no doubt may be accounted for by the damage to the stock saved from the fire of the previous year being greater than was allowed for in the stocktaking at the close of that year. It cannot be claimed, however, that this accounts for any very large portion of the loss, and a further portion may be attributed to the drawback in starting new machinery, which is almost invariably attended with expense and loss of time before it is finally adjusted and fitted to do properly the work required of it. But after making these allowances there is still a loss which can only be explained by a lack of skilled and experienced management. This had become so apparent that a change was determined upon and carried into effect in the month of August last, since which time the working of the business has been much more satisfactory. To test the efficiency of the present management stocktaking was again ordered on the 31st December, 1894, before the closing of this report, when it was shown that for the three months ending at that date, instead of a continued loss there had been a large gain, and such as to give promise that this industry will prove, under competent management, a highly satisfactory and profitable one. In the cordage industry there were unfortunately a number of mishaps to the pulleys and shafting, which caused a stoppage of the machinery and limited the actual running time to less than ten months in the year. As there are a number of fixed charges in connection with the running of the plant, these, together with the cost of such extensive repairs, have to some extent increased the operating expenses out of proportion to the quantity of the product and to a corresponding extent diminished the gain made in this department. The productive industries of the prison are subject to the same influences that other enterprises are, and the results of the year are such as to give encouragement that they may be made to contribute in a much larger degree to its maintenance. It must ever be recognized that one of the chief obstacles to obtaining large results in productive labor in the prison is the shortness of the average time of sentence, which for the last year does not exceed 7 2-5 months per prisoner. It is not, however, the sole aim to make the labor of the prisoner provide for his maintenance, but rather to combine instruction with production, and without crushing his spirit by making prison life harsh and oppressive, to so direct his labor as to invest him to the fullest extent practicable with an education in the use of his hands, with the way of acquiring a trade, with self control, with elevation of mind and all the essentials to equip him to maintain himself as a good citizen when he shall be restored to society.

#### UNEMPLOYED PRISONERS.

With the recent reorganization of the industries, the introduction of new ones, with the increase of 59 to the average prison population for the year, and before the industries have had time to become rooted in conditions to sustain them with a vigor to safely admit of their expansion, it has been found impracticable to give employment to all who are capable of active physical labor. The result has been that a considerable percentage of idle prisoners has been scattered in the several workshops amongst the employed, solely that they may be under the supervision of a guard. This in turn has had the effect of inducing a disposition to idleness amongst the employed, and to this extent the industries have been deprived of the essential element of success. The personal effect on the prisoners is likewise bad because it retards in them the growth of industrious habits and self reliance which it is the object of prison discipline and manage-



ment to instil. It is therefore important that employment should be provided for all prisoners, and it is as desirable as important that this should be done without multiplying industries that require expensive plant to install and high-class expert skill to manage them. With this end in view it is advisable to equip the cordage shop with spinning and rope machinery equal to the capacity of the present preparing machinery that employment may be given to a number of men with no additional expense other than the cost of putting the machinery in place. Binder twine and rope, so far as our present range of knowledge extends, must continue to be manufactured from fibre suited to the machinery now in use, and are as certain of a constant demand as that agriculture shall continue to flourish and produce crops of grain to be harvested. This industry therefore has the important element of permanency which is a feature to recommend it, and may safely be extended within the limit specified.

The north shop and also the machine shop may admit of some additional men being employed, and eventually it may be found possible to give work to all in the industries already established.

#### NEW HOUSES.

The two new houses on the Prison premises have been completed and are now occupied by the Bursar and storekeeper, so that these officers are within convenient call for any of the purposes or emergencies of the Prison that may at any hour require their attention or demand their assistance.

#### PIGGERY.

The new piggery which it was proposed to erect upon the Prison premises was forbidden, by the City Health Department, to be erected within the city limits, and it was therefore necessary to find a location for it outside the city. This has been done, and the building is now erected at the Humber and occupied. The refuse from the Queen street Asylum, Central Prison, and Mercer Reformatory, are delivered there and turned to profitable account, whereas it had previously been an almost absolute waste, because pigs to consume it were not permitted to be kept on the premises.

#### HEATING OF WORKSHOPS.

The heating of all workshops, over one million cubic feet of space, is now most successfully accomplished, and never so comfortably, by using the exhaust steam from the engines which supply power to the machinery, and at a very large saving in the cost of fuel.

#### PRISON ENLARGEMENT.

Attention is directed to the report of the Warden, wherein he urges the construction of an addition to the Prison to relieve the overcrowding and the pernicious effects of doubling in the cells. If the overcrowding were likely to be the permanent condition of the Prison, the necessity for something being done in the way of structural changes to provide enlarged accommodation, would be of press-



ing urgency, but the point that may well be considered in this connection is, whether all who are now within the Prison are where it is most fitting they should be confined and maintained. When it is remembered that one-sixth of the entire commitments for the year are for vagrancy, it is pertinent, before enlarging the Prison to relieve the overcrowding, to consider if it is not the Prison that should be relieved of the vagrants confined in it for no crime than that of having in the hard conditions of life become stranded, and ceased longer to struggle to make themselves useful in the world. It is most painful to reflect that this class instead of receiving a treatment calculated to rekindle afresh the hope and confidence in a useful future for their lengthened days, should have their misfortunes made almost irretrievable by being consigned to a criminal's lot behind prison bars, and to bear the double misfortune of a criminal stain whenever they shall be discharged from the Prison gates to renew the struggle of life, to them before so hopeless, but now in utter despair. With the provision already made for the indigent class by a considerable number of the counties of the province, and which every year additional counties are providing, it is a serious problem whether vagrants whose records are free from crime, instead of being sent to the Central Prison might not in some way be provided for in houses of refuge where their labor can be employed in cultivating the land attached to them and made to contribute in a larger measure to their maintenance and comfort than it is now possible it can do at the Prison. Were they removed from the Prison there would be very little overcrowding to complain of, and the management would be able to labor more effectively for the reformation of the criminals within its walls. The projected Dominion Reformatory at Alexandria, whenever it shall be built, may be expected to divert from the Central Prison, a portion of those who now find their way there, and it is possible the needed relief may come from this quarter. Over 62 per cent. of all the commitments for the year were of the age of 30 years and under, and as it is from this class the candidates for that Institution are to be drawn, it would be prudent to await the results of its completion, if that should appear to be within a reasonable distance of time, before incurring a large expenditure for an extension to the Prison. The erection of a drill hall and the providing facilities for imparting trades and technical instruction to prisoners, referred to in the Warden's report, may also well await the same event.

#### HEATING AND VENTILATING CELL BLOCKS.

The present heating boilers and steam pipes for heating the cell blocks are worn out, and will require to be renewed before the close of another year. The system of heating the cell blocks by direct radiation has been attended, not only with a widely varying temperature in the upper and lower tiers of cells but also with difficulty in the ventilation necessary to maintain them in a condition of sanitation. It has only been possible to overcome the defective ventilation by throwing open the windows to let in fresh air, and turning a full flow of steam into the heating pipes to keep up the temperature, no doubt a very necessary, but as regards fuel, a wasteful practice. I regard it as practicable to so remodel the system that the surplus exhaust steam from the engines after heating the workshops shall be utilized to heat the cell blocks during the hours the industries are in operation and without extra cost for fuel. The heating boilers in this case would be used to heat the cell blocks only when the industries are not running, and in combination with the system effective ventilation would likewise be secured.

The Prison has been kept clean and orderly and all buildings and structures in good repair. The provisions supplied have been of good quality, and no complaints have been made of the cooking. The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, and punishment of a severe nature has been exceptional. The Sunday and night-school services have been conducted with zeal and efficiency, while the Prisoner's Aid Association and the Helping Hand have been equally faithful in attending to the moral and material welfare of discharged prisoners. The most generous acknowledgements are due to those engaged in this good work, as set out in the respective reports of the officers of these philanthropic organizations.

JAMES NOXON,  
Inspector.

## REPORT OF WARDEN.

TORONTO, February 1st, 1895.

*James Noxon, Esq., Inspector of Central Prison, Toronto :*

SIR,—In submitting the twenty-first annual statistical report of the Central Prison, I shall but briefly refer to some extensions, which, for a number of years, I have thought desirable for the improvement and more effectual carrying on of the work of the prison in its twofold object of punitory and reformation, and which has become more pressing as new conditions arise. First, in the enlargement of cell space. The total number of cells in the two blocks is 336. The prisoners at this date number 415. If the 28 cells in the basement of the main building are added to the two blocks, the number would be 364, but is not intended that well behaved prisoners should be confined in them; with these all occupied as at present, there are still 51 doubled in the cells in the two blocks. It is unnecessary to repeat what has so often been said about the serious evils of doubling, evils so well understood by all engaged in prison work. By all prison reformers it is condemned, and no excuse can be offered for its continuance but insufficient accommodation for the number of prisoners to be provided for. When it is fully realized what the placing of two criminals in association in one cell during the night and at all times when not in the workshops, means, with only such supervision as one guard on patrol can give, be he ever so efficient, with facilities for practices which it is indelicate to particularize, the urgency for enlargement can be understood. To maintain that degree of order and good conduct, which is essential to proper discipline at all times, not only during cell confinement, but also in the workshops, where the conduct in the cell is reflected, is an impossibility under existing circumstances, and so soon as it is possible sufficient cells for all prisoners, to have only one in each should be furnished.

During the last winter there was insufficient employment for all the prisoners held, and in consequence they were placed in the shops where they were in some respects a detriment to carrying on the work ; this winter there is an even

larger excess of men for whom there is not enough employment at the several industries and domestic work, who have to be placed in the shops to be under the supervision of the guards. Until from the industries, work can be found for all, it is desirable to provide accommodation for placing them under a military form of drill. To do this there is ample space in what we call the hospital yard, of about three acres, I would again recommend that the brick wall be extended round the property to the west of the prison, and a building, capable of drilling from two to three hundred men, and of introducing to a limited extent, a trades school for technical instruction, so that all the surplus men not required in the shops, can be kept busy at some exercise which would be beneficial to them, both in their physical and mental development. We have the brick, the sand and men required to do all the work, so that the only outlay in money would be for the lime.

Then there exists great need for a limited number of cells for the separation of a class of men, who should not be placed in the workshops, nor at any time allowed to mingle with others; about twenty would be sufficient, they should be of a size sufficient to admit of keeping the inmate at work. The system upon which the British prisons are built is admirably suited for this purpose, being roomy and well ventilated. Were this provided, with sufficient cell space to avoid the necessity of doubling, and suitable buildings furnished for drill and technical instruction, the efficiency of the prison would be materially increased. It has been the purpose of the management heretofore that all confined within the prison should work diligently, since work is an essential to good health and discipline, and specially conducive to reformation.

The several industrial pursuits, combined with the evening school, and the religious services have a healthful influence upon the prisoners while the care bestowed upon their dietary and clothing, and the strictest attention given to cleanliness in their persons and of the premises, is productive of the general good health among them, as verified by the surgeon's report, which shows how few had to be cared for in the hospital during the year.

Mr. Hamilton Cassels has for upwards of seventeen years superintended the Sunday school, and when I mention the long time he has with unbroken regularity, except an occasional short holiday, come to conduct the services, in all sorts of weather, and at all seasons of the year, it will be understood in some measure at least to what an extent his devotion and self-sacrifice has exerted an influence for good upon the prisoners. Respected and esteemed by the inmates of the prison, and loved by his staff of teachers, his devotion to this branch of the prison work commands our love and commendation, and of all who know him personally, or hear what, for so long a period he has done.

It is due that I acknowledge the unceasing efforts of the Rev. Father Walsh among his portion of the prisoners; coming as he does every Monday and Saturday evening and on Sunday morning, to minister to their spiritual wants, taking upon himself in large measure the blame for any misconduct among them, individually or collectively, it can be understood to what an extent he exercises authority for good upon them, and the invaluable assistance he renders to myself in the maintenance of good order. It affords me much pleasure to testify to the healthy effects of his ministrations to the prisoners, and to the friendship and esteem in which he is held by all the officers of the prison.

To the assistant teachers in the Sunday school and the clergymen who have taken part in the religious services, I give my sincere thanks. It is invigorating and hopeful to meet every Sunday morning a number of zealous men, who often at much personal inconvenience come to teach and exemplify the true principles of life, and bring from the Master his message of forgiveness and love.



I thank all associated with me in the management, and specially those who by their example of fidelity to their duties, by diligence and firmness tempered with kindness, exercise so much influence for good upon the men placed under their charge.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. MASSIE,

Warden.

The first table shows the committals and discharges during the past three years :

	1892.	1893.	1894.
In custody at commencement of year (1st October) ..	337	283	303
Committed during the year .....	598	630	741
Transferred from Reformatory for Boys .....	..	..	..
Recaptured .....	..	2	3
Total number in custody during year .....	935	915	1,047
Discharged on expiration of sentence .....	626	591	632
“ “ payment of fine .....	4	7	5
“ by remission of sentence .....	2	1	2
Transferred to common gaol as unfit for labor .....	1	..	..
Died in the Prison Hospital .....	1	4	3
Transferred to a lunatic asylum .....	6	4	5
Removed to the Kingston Penitentiary .....	1	1	..
Convictions quashed .....	1	..	11
Pardoned .....	8	2	6
Escaped .....	2	2	..
Total discharges, deaths, etc .....	652	612	664
Remaining in custody at close of year (30th Sept.) ..	283	303	383

The number of prisoners sentenced direct to the prison, and of those sentenced to the goals and afterwards removed to the Central Prison, is shown in the following summary :

	1892.	1893.	1894.
Sentenced direct .....	416	501	662
Transferred from common gaols .....	182	131	82
Total .....	598	632	744



The next table shows the periods of sentence passed upon

Sentence.	1874.	1875.	1876.	1877.	1878.	1879.	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.
One month and under .....	.....	.....	15	6	7	11	17	171	125	140	81
Over 1 month and up to 2 .....	.....	.....	10	2	35	16	23	101	127	105	88
Over 2 months and up to 3 .....	60	13	73	90	100	40	45	38	91	95	118
Over 3 months and up to 4 .....	54	38	110	127	65	43	46	38	.....	.....	.....
4 months .....	50	56	66	76	.....	59	47	53	60	43	61
5 " .....	5	18	7	12	11	11	11	5	10	9	14
6 " .....	97	205	186	179	214	224	186	174	199	151	203
7 " .....	.....	2	1	1	6	2	6	5	4	5	6
8 " .....	6	8	4	1	7	6	3	5	6	5	4
9 " .....	4	7	20	1	22	20	27	20	15	9	18
10 " .....	1	4	6	.....	4	.....	3	1	4	1	5
11 " .....	1	.....	2	.....	1	4	.....	2	.....	2	.....
12 " .....	38	45	94	88	94	93	87	72	69	67	75
13 " .....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	2
14 " .....	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	1	.....	1	2	2	1
15 " .....	2	1	7	1	5	1	6	4	3	3	2
16 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	1	4	.....	1	2	1
17 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
18 " .....	10	12	17	27	30	17	23	23	11	13	13
19 " .....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....
20 " .....	2	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	1	2	2	2
21 " .....	.....	.....	1	.....	1	.....	2	3	.....	.....	.....
22 " .....	1	.....	1	2	5	2	1	2	2	.....	7
23 " .....	4	3	8	20	8	7	10	12	20	5	13
24 " .....	10	14	8	18	8	3	9	7	11	10	8
30 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
36 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
46 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
47 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
48 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
60 " .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*2½ years .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....
*3 " .....	3	.....	.....	1	2	1	1	3	2	.....	.....
*3½ " .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*4 " .....	5	.....	.....	.....	1	1	2	3	.....	.....	.....
*4½ " .....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
*5 " .....	4	.....	.....	1	4	1	.....	1	.....	.....	.....
Totals .....	370	426	637	655	636	567	560	745	767	669	723
Average period of sentence each year .....	6 12-30 M'ths.	7 3-30 M'ths.	6 20-30 M'ths.	5 22-30 M'ths.	7 10-30 M'ths.	7 3-30 M'ths.	7 14-30 M'ths.	5 12-30 M'ths.	5 12-30 M'ths.	4 28-30 M'ths.	6 18-30 M'ths.

\*Boys transferred from Reform-

the prisoners received into the prison since its opening :

1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	Sentence.
51	22	191	1	46	29	37	24	25	22	One month and under.
76	42	148	64	45	88	46	84	106	42	Over 1 month and up to 2.
128	75	128	189	160	118	129	113	101	95	Over 2 months and up to 3.
66	52	45	62	79	64	73	69	42	86	Over 3 months and up to 4.
31	20	13	12	21	8	18	12	21	38	4 months.
213	213	180	190	217	220	189	164	173	262	5 "
3	7	1	5	3	3	1	1	2	7	6 "
3	12	6	3	4	11	9	3	7	3	7 "
21	20	15	23	24	13	19	9	17	26	8 "
1	4	1	2	.....	2	11	.....	2	4	9 "
.....	.....	1	11	.....	1	7	1	.....	2	10 "
101	69	62	61	67	78	67	67	2	69	11 "
.....	1	.....	1	.....	3	2	.....	61	.....	12 "
.....	4	.....	6	3	3	1	.....	1	.....	13 "
7	1	2	5	7	1	8	7	2	11	14 "
2	5	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	1	15 "
.....	2	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16 "
24	17	23	16	29	26	21	17	23	22	17 "
.....	1	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 "
4	3	3	6	2	.....	2	.....	10	1	19 "
.....	2	1	1	1	1	.....	.....	.....	2	20 "
3	1	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	1	21 "
19	11	17	21	20	20	12	12	20	29	22 "
8	10	20	15	8	24	18	14	23	17	23 "
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1	1	.....	.....	24 "
.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	46 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	47 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	48 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	60 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*2½ years.
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*3½ "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4 "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*4½ "
.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	*5 "
761	594	832	699	739	715	674	598	632	744	Totals.
6 20 30 M'ths.	7 8-30 M'ths.	5 12-30 M'ths.	6 26-30 M'ths.	6 20-30 M'ths.	7 6-30 M'ths.	7 2-30 M'ths.	6-13 M'ths.	7-3 M'ths.	7-12 M'ths.	Av'age period of sentence each year.

atory owing to incorrigibility.

NATIONALITIES.		Committed during the year.	Total commit- ments.
Canadian.....		451	6,925
Irish.....		61	2,033
English.....		107	2,236
United States.....		85	1,487
Scotch.....		20	645
Other countries and unknown.....		20	455
		744	13,781
RELIGIOUS DENOMINATIONS.			
Church of England....		224	4,836
Roman Catholic.....		240	4,771
Presbyterian.....		94	1,581
Methodist.....		136	1,817
Other denominations, etc.....		50	776
		744	13,781
CIVIL CONDITION.			
Married.....		215	4,268
Single.....		529	9,513
		744	13,781
SOCIAL HABIT.			
Temperate.....		173	2,813
Intemperate.....		571	10,968
		744	13,781
EDUCATIONAL STATUS.			
Could read and write.....		623	10,576
Could read only.....		35	1,137
Could neither read nor write.....		86	2,068
		744	13,781

The prisoners received during the year who were reported to be of temperate habits represented 23.12 per cent. of the commitments; in 1893 the percentage was 20.09 and in 1894, 17.35 per cent.

The totally uneducated men represent 11.56 per cent. of the commitments of the year, as compared with 12.50 per cent. in 1893.

The table annexed shows how the prisoners were employed, and the number of days' work which was performed by them at the different industries:

	1893	1894.
In the broom shop.....	23,428	23,024 days.
“ woodenware shop.....	11,015	16,593 “
“ brickyard.....	4,575	842 “
“ tailoring shop.....	3,495	3,912 “

	1893.	1894.
In the shoe shop .....	2,044	2,069 days.
“ carpenter’s shop.....	7,401	12,817 “
“ tinsmith and engineer’s shop.....		
“ south shop.....		
“ cordage shop.....	6,169	6,255 “
In permanent improvements and work on the gardens and grounds of Prison and Reformatory.....	10,079	14,568 “
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Number of days of productive labor.....	78,588	88,985 “
“ “ domestic work.....	14,497	13,998 “
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total number of days worked.....	93,085	102,983 “

The proportion which the number of days of productive labor bears to the total stay of the prisoners during the two years will be seen in the following summary :

## 1893.

Total stay of prisoners.....	116,615 days.
Number of days productive labor.....	78,588 “
Proportion.....	68.25 per cent.

## 1894.

Total stay of prisoners.....	138,020 days.
Number of days productive labor.....	88,985 “
Proportion.....	64.40 per cent.



## TRANSFER OF PRISONERS.

A statement showing the cost of removing prisoners from the County Gaols to the Central Prison.

When transferred.	Number transferred.	Prisoners' fare to prison.	Travelling expenses and salary of bailiff.	Cab hire and food for prisoners.	Total.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
October, 1893.....	48	164 95	193 70	46 75	405 40
November, 1893.....	84	226 55	222 50	54 50	503 55
December, 1893.....	88	199 30	180 05	44 50	423 85
January, 1894.....	67	219 30	198 65	47 50	465 45
February, 1894.....	35	115 85	165 65	32 50	314 00
March, 1894.....	59	227 90	226 35	46 50	500 75
April, 1894.....	28	57 20	150 90	15 75	223 85
May, 1894.....	68	235 80	205 75	58 75	500 30
June, 1894.....	51	114 30	171 65	29 75	315 70
July, 1894.....	63	160 45	190 30	46 30	397 05
August, 1894.....	73	159 55	189 20	47 75	396 50
September, 1894.....	39	84 95	165 50	33 00	283 45
Totals.....	703	1,966 10	2,260 20	503 55	4,729 85
Average expense incurred per prisoner.....		2 79	3 21	71	6 72
Preceding year.....		2 80	3 76	77	7 33

## DISCHARGED PRISONERS.

Summary showing the amount paid for fares for discharged prisoners, the numbers and destination, for year ending 30th September, 1894.

Name.	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Arthur .....	1	2 20
Aurora .....	1	90
Alliston .....	1	1 75
Buffalo .....	18	56 70
Barrie .....	11	21 90
Berlin .....	5	10 00
Bracebridge .....	3	12 30
Beaverton .....	1	2 15
Brantford .....	6	11 75
Belleville .....	7	21 10
Brockville .....	14	76 05
Chatham .....	20	101 65
Collingwood .....	1	2 85
Cornwall .....	16	105 00
Clifton .....	1	2 60
Cayuga .....	3	9 15
Cobourg .....	5	9 00
Colborne .....	1	2 15
Coldwater .....	1	2 95
Dunnville .....	3	7 05
Dresden .....	1	5 70
Deseronto .....	1	3 75
Detroit .....	9	45 00
Dundas .....	1	1 35
Fort Erie .....	1	3 10
Fergus .....	2	3 90
Gananoque .....	1	4 75
Galt .....	2	4 05
Goderich .....	1	4 10
Guelph .....	9	13 50
Gravenhurst .....	1	3 40
Hamilton .....	28	33 60
Holyoke .....	1	13 20
Huntsville .....	1	4 45
Ingersoll .....	2	5 80
Kingston .....	19	76 95
London .....	32	108 80
Leamington .....	2	13 15
Lindsay .....	2	5 30
Milton .....	2	2 00
Markham .....	1	65
Montreal .....	2	13 55
Morrisburg .....	1	6 00
North Bay .....	11	75 60
Nepigon .....	2	35 00
Napanee .....	1	3 35
Newboro' .....	1	6 25
Orangeville .....	1	1 50
Oakville .....	1	65
Otter .....	1	16 75
Orillia .....	4	10 40
Ottawa .....	20	126 20
Owen Sound .....	8	29 20
Prescott .....	1	5 50
Paris .....	1	2 00
Penetanguishene .....	3	9 30
Peterborough .....	2	4 80
Carried forward .....		

DISCHARGED PRISONERS.—*Continued.*

Name.	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
<i>Brought forward</i> .....		
Petrolia .....	3	14 70
Pictou .....	1	3 40
Palmerston .....	2	5 30
Pembroke .....	11	83 05
Port Arthur .....	6	120 00
Rochester .....	2	10 60
Rat Portage .....	1	25 75
Ridgetown .....	1	5 50
Smith's Falls .....	1	6 30
Schomberg .....	3	3 60
Sault Ste. Marie .....	3	30 25
St. Catharines .....	12	25 80
Suspension Bridge .....	4	10 40
St. Thomas .....	8	29 20
Sandwich .....	4	20 00
Sudbury .....	11	106 60
Sarnia .....	10	40 75
Stratford .....	1	2 75
Tonawanda .....	1	3 25
Tilsonburg .....	1	2 90
Vermontville .....	2	14 40
Winchester .....	1	7 70
Walkerton .....	3	10 95
Woodstock .....	18	46 80
Wallaceburg .....	1	6 00
Weston .....	1	25
Welland .....	11	28 60
Windsor .....	49	245 00
Whitby .....	5	5 00
Total .....	475	2,076 55

## MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

For the year ending 30th September, 1894, as compared with previous year.

Service.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1893.	Weekly cost per head	Yearly cost per head.	Total expenditure, year ending 30th September, 1894.	Weekly cost per head	Yearly cost per head.
	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c.	c. m.	\$ c.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	562 52	3.37	1 75	433 53	2.20	1 14
Butchers' meat, fish, etc.....	6,550 21	39.32	20 44	6,135 07	31.11	16 18
Flour, bread, etc.....	3,920 46	23.54	12 24	2,825 08	14.33	7 45
Butter, etc.....	366 46	2.20	1 14	318 45	1.61	84
Groceries.....	3,161 63	18.97	9 86	3,028 17	15.36	7 99
Fruit and vegetables.....	1,352 52	8.12	4 22	1,000 26	5.07	2 63
Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	5,755 99	34.55	17 97	7,433 52	37.69	19 60
Fuel.....	5,862 40	35.19	18 30	4,360 95	22.11	11 50
Gas, oil, etc.....	1,008 21	6.05	3 35	863 78	4.37	2 27
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	2,319 98	13 93	7 24	2,332 15	11.82	6 15
Furniture and furnishings.....	400 76	2.40	1 25	514 76	2.60	1 35
Farm, garden, feed and fodder.....	1,942 95	11.68	6 08	2,399 27	12.17	6 33
Repairs and alterations.....	746 97	4.48	2 33	710 38	3.60	1 87
Printing, postage, stationery, etc.....	662 59	3 98	2 07	836 92	4.24	2 21
Water supply.....	1,585 13	9.52	4 95	1,079 37	5.47	2 85
Library, schools and religious instruction	723 43	4.34	2 26	724 51	3 67	1 91
Miscellaneous.....	2,740 54	16.45	8 55	2,558 13	12.97	6 74
Salaries and wages.....	20,176 30	121 11	62 98	22,925 29	116.27	60 46
Totals.....	59,839 07	359.20	186 98	60,479 59	306 65	159 47

Average number of prisoners 1893, 319.

Average number of prisoners 1894, 378.



**ANNUAL RETURN OF THE CENTRAL PRISON FOR THE YEAR  
ENDING SEPTEMBER 30th, 1894.**

Remaining in custody September 30th, 1893.....	303	
Committed during the year.....	741	
Escaped prisoners, captured.....	3	
	<hr/>	1,047
Discharged on expiration of sentence.....	632	
"    "    payment of fine.....	5	
"    "    remission of sentence.....	2	
"    "    pardon .....	11	
Transferred to Asylum for Insane.....	5	
Died in Prison Hospital.....	3	
Escaped .....	6	
	<hr/>	664
Remaing in custody September 30th, 1894.....	383	
	<hr/>	1,047

**SENTENCED DIRECT TO CENTRAL PRISON OR TO COMMON GAOLS.**

**NATURE OF SENTENCE.**

To Central Prison.....	662
To Common Gaol.....	82
	<hr/>
Total.....	744

*Social Condition.*

Married .....	215
Single .....	529
	<hr/>
Total.....	744

*Education.*

Read and write.....	623
Read only.....	35
No education .....	86
	<hr/>
Total.....	744

*Ages.*

Under 18 .....	56
From 18 to 20.....	60
"    20 to 30.....	350
"    30 to 40.....	122
"    40 to 50.....	78
"    50 to 60.....	48
"    60 to 70.....	25
"    70 to 80.....	5
	<hr/>
Total.....	744

*Nationalities.*

England .....	107
Ireland .....	61
Scotland .....	20
Canada .....	451
United States .....	85
Other countries .....	20
Total .....	744

*Religious Denominations.*

Church of England .....	224
Roman Catholic .....	240
Presbyterian .....	94
Methodist .....	136
Baptist .....	35
Lutheran .....	11
Congregational .....	2
Hebrew .....	1
Scandinavian .....	1
Total .....	744

*Habits.*

Temperate .....	173
Intemperate .....	571
Total .....	744

*Sentences.*

One month and under .....	22
Over 1 month up to 2 months .....	42
" 2 months " 3 " .....	95
" 4 " .....	86
" 5 " .....	38
" 6 " .....	262
" 7 " .....	7
" 8 " .....	3
" 9 " .....	26
" 10 " .....	4
" 11 " .....	2
" 12 " .....	69
" 14 " .....	2
" 15 " .....	11
" 16 " .....	1
" 18 " .....	22
" 20 " .....	1
" 21 " .....	2
" 22 " .....	1
" 23 " .....	29
" 24 " .....	17
" 36 " .....	..
" 48 " .....	1
" 60 " .....	1
Total .....	744

Average duration of sentence, 7 months and 12 days.

*Crimes.*

Arson .....	1
Assault .....	15
" and robbery .....	10
" on constable .....	2
" aggravated .....	25
Attempted rape .....	3
" incest .....	1
" abortion .....	1
" larceny .....	1
Assault and wounding .....	3
Bigamy .....	5
Bringing stolen goods into Canada .....	2
Burglary .....	11
" and larceny .....	36
Breaking gaol .....	2
" out of barracks .....	1
Carrying pistol .....	2
Cattle stealing .....	1
Committing indecent assault .....	1
Carrying burglars tools .....	3
Cruelty to animals .....	1
Conspiracy .....	1
Disorderly .....	8
Drunk .....	24
" and disorderly .....	7
Dissuading witness .....	1
Deserter .....	2
Detaining post office order .....	1
Fraud .....	2
False pretence .....	17
Forgery .....	9
Horse stealing .....	5
Housebreaking .....	15
" and larceny .....	8
Ill-treatment of wife .....	1
Indecent assault .....	13
" exposure .....	5
Keeping disorderly house .....	2
Larceny .....	300
" of horse and buggy .....	5
" and false pretence .....	1
" and breaking gaol .....	1
Malicious injury to property .....	3
Neglect to support wife .....	1
Obstructing divine service .....	1
Perjury .....	2
Pickpocket .....	1
Robbery .....	17
Receiving .....	7
Rape .....	1
Sheep stealing .....	1

Selling liquor without license .....	3
“ “ to Indian .....	3
Seducing imbecile girl .....	1
Seduction.....	1
Shooting with intent .....	2
Shop breaking.....	4
Threatening to shoot .....	1
Trespass .....	2
“ on G. T. Railway .....	3
Throwing missile at train .....	1
Unlawful wounding .....	7
Using abusive language.....	1
Vagrancy .....	126
Total.....	744

*Occupations.*

Barber .....	8
Bartender.....	4
Blacksmith .....	10
Butcher.....	17
Brakeman .....	2
Baker .....	13
Brushmaker .....	1
Bricklayer .....	7
Broommaker .....	5
Bookbinder .....	2
Clerk .....	22
Cooper .....	3
Carpenter .....	19
Cook.....	9
Commercial traveller .....	3
Cheesemaker .....	1
Cigarmaker .....	7
Confectioner .....	4
Carder .....	1
Drover .....	1
Druggist .....	1
Engine driver .....	9
Fireman .....	16
Furrier .....	5
Farmer .....	8
Farrier .....	1
Florist .....	1
Grocer .....	1
Groom .....	4
Gardener .....	3
Horse trainer .....	1
Laborer.....	343
Lithographer .....	1
Lather .....	1
Music teacher .....	1



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Machinist .....	8
Moulder .....	13
Miller .....	3
Miner .....	5
Marble cutter .....	1
Plumber .....	1
Patternmaker .....	2
Printer.....	7
Plasterer .....	2
Painter .....	41
Pedlar .....	6
Porter .....	2
Spinner.....	2
Stonecutter .....	4
School-teacher.....	1
Saddler.....	1
Shoemaker .....	13
Steamfitter .....	5
Ship carpenter.....	1
Sailor .....	16
Soldier .....	1
Teamster .....	13
Telegraph operator.....	3
Tailor .....	35
Tobacconist .....	2
Tanner .....	1
Upholsterer .....	1
Watchmaker .....	3
Waiter .....	12
Whitewasher .....	1
Wheelwright .....	2
Weaver.....	1
<hr/>	
Total.....	744

*Counties and Districts.*

Algoma.....	1
Brant .....	18
Bruce .....	12
Carleton .....	26
Dufferin .....	1
Essex .....	44
Elgin.....	8
Frontenac.....	14
Grey .....	9
Halton .....	2
Hastings .....	5
Haldimand.....	7
Huron .....	1
Kent .....	34
Lennox.....	3
Lincoln.....	13
Leeds and Grenville .....	35

Lambton .....	11
Middlesex .....	34
Muskoka .....	7
Nipissing .....	7
Northumberland .....	10
Norfolk .....	1
Oxford .....	31
Ontario .....	6
Perth .....	7
Peterborough .....	6
Prince Edward Island .....	5
Renfrew .....	9
Rat Portage .....	10
Sudbury .....	10
Sault Ste. Marie .....	4
Simcoe .....	27
Stormont .....	18
Victoria .....	1
Waterloo .....	3
Wellington .....	13
Wentworth .....	54
Welland .....	24
York .....	223
Total .....	744

## INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of days' work rendered for the year commencing 1st October, 1893, and ending 30th September, 1894.

Broom shop .....	23,024
North shop, woodworking .....	16,593
South shop, woollen mill .....	6,255
Machine shop, tinsmiths, blacksmith, machinists and helpers .....	12,817
Cordage shop, binder twine .....	14,568
Brickyard .....	842
Garden and grounds, wells and waterpipe .....	7,179
Tailor shop .....	3,912
Shoe shop .....	2,069
Permanent improvements .....	457
Mercer Reformatory .....	1,030
General work in yard .....	239
Total .....	88,985

## DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT.

Return showing the number of domestics employed from October 1st, 1893, to September 30th, 1894.

October .....	1,092
November .....	1,060
December .....	1,483
January .....	1,140
February .....	1,144

March .....	1,388
April .....	1,150
May .....	1,356
June .....	1,008
July .....	913
August .....	1,239
September .....	1,025
<b>Total .....</b>	<b>13,998</b>

### RETURN

Showing the number of days prisoners were in hospital confined in cells, convalescent and unemployed from 1st October, 1893, to 30th of September, 1894.

Months.	Hospital.	Convalescent and sick in cells.	Unemployed.	Unfit for work, confined in cells and under punishment.
October .....	88	9	60	41
November .....	96	45	135	65
December .....	65	70	111	17
January .....	91	92	204	66
February .....	150	95	858	167
March .....	143	113	1,543	237
April .....	178	109	1,204	172
May .....	129	73	409	130
June .....	46	54	206	126
July .....	32	40	134	221
August .....	102	84	88	192
September .....	140	47	62	166
<b>Totals .....</b>	<b>1,260</b>	<b>831</b>	<b>5,014</b>	<b>1,600</b>

### CENTRAL PRISON HOSPITAL.

Annual return of the Medical Department of the Central Prison, showing the average number of patients in hospital per day for each month from 1st of October, 1893, to 30th September, 1894.

October, 1893 .....	2.87
November, " .....	4.03
December, " .....	1.39
January, 1894 .....	2.77
February, " .....	3.57
March, " .....	2.23

April,	"	5.37
May,	"	3 81
June,	"	.63
July,	"	.01
August,	"	1.64
September,	"	4 77

Average number per day for the year..... 2.76

Number of patients in hospital, 30th September, 1894..... 5

Deaths during the year..... 3

Causes—

Apoplexy .....	1
Insanity and inflammation of membranes of brain ..	1
Inflammation of kidneys, lungs and membranes of brain .....	1

## RETURN

Showing the daily population of the Central Prison during the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Day.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.
1.....	303	301	357	405	428	427	429	370	358	354	362	385
2.....	299	304	357	403	427	433	438	368	350	354	361	385
3.....	296	315	357	409	424	442	436	364	350	355	366	382
4.....	300	318	355	407	424	442	434	374	346	354	363	379
5.....	299	318	353	407	424	437	434	375	351	352	363	378
6.....	298	314	351	408	422	437	431	375	355	361	373	382
7.....	306	322	354	408	422	441	433	373	354	360	374	384
8.....	306	321	359	407	422	438	433	368	352	360	373	380
9.....	301	320	359	410	427	436	432	367	354	361	366	380
10.....	299	327	359	407	425	436	428	366	354	360	366	390
11.....	306	326	364	410	425	436	428	365	353	361	363	387
12.....	306	326	364	409	424	438	327	357	357	359	363	394
13.....	305	326	376	418	424	441	424	357	354	361	370	394
14.....	306	325	374	418	423	440	418	355	350	360	370	392
15.....	306	329	382	416	422	435	418	357	348	360	370	392
16.....	304	328	382	414	429	431	416	355	348	364	372	392
17.....	299	326	382	419	429	433	411	348	348	359	377	392
18.....	303	332	382	419	429	433	412	355	353	366	373	392
19.....	305	332	386	423	427	436	409	349	354	370	373	391
20.....	304	332	390	426	427	436	404	349	352	375	371	392
21.....	310	347	396	426	426	436	402	346	348	373	375	389
22.....	310	355	395	424	428	435	402	345	344	373	374	387
23.....	306	354	397	423	432	440	399	343	345	367	374	387
24.....	313	354	397	427	427	435	399	348	345	363	379	384
25.....	310	353	395	434	427	435	400	356	348	365	377	385
26.....	310	353	394	435	427	432	394	355	354	364	377	382
27.....	308	352	398	434	427	432	388	355	354	367	382	387
28.....	307	359	401	434	430	429	382	358	353	361	386	391
29.....	307	359	409	433	.....	429	382	359	348	361	384	383
30.....	306	362	406	433	.....	433	370	359	354	360	384	383
31.....	305	.....	406	433	.....	429	.....	360	.....	360	390	.....
Total .....	9,443	9,990	11,737	12,979	11,928	13,493	12,413	11,131	10,534	11,220	11,551	11,601



Total number for the year .....	138,020
Highest any one month .....	13,493
"    day .....	442
Lowest any one month .....	9,443
"    day .....	296
Average per month .....	11,501
"    day .....	378

General summary of distribution of prisoners in the Central Prison from 1st October, 1893, to 30th September, 1894:

Industrial department.....	88,985
Domestics .....	13,998
Sick in hospital .....	1,260
Convalescent and sick in cells .....	831
Confined in cells and under punishment .....	1,600
Unemployed .....	5,014
Sundays and holidays .....	26,332
Total .....	138,020

JAMES MASSIE,  
Warden.

## REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

*The Inspector of Asylums, Prisons, etc., for Ontario, Toronto.*

SIR,—I have the honor to present my report upon the Central Prison Sunday school for the year ending the 30th of September, 1894.

It is with satisfaction that I am able to state that the teaching staff has continued to be of adequate force to meet all the requirements of the work without interruption of any kind during the year. There has been an average attendance of teachers of 27 and an average attendance of men of 214. During the first three months of 1894 the average number of men in attendance was considerably in excess of that during any other portion of the year, but I regret to say that there has not been since that time so great a diminution of the number of scholars as we have experienced in other years. No doubt this will appear in fuller detail in the other reports connected with the Prison, but it has been quite noticeable in connection with our Sunday school as well.

We have, as always heretofore, received courteous and helpful treatment at the hands of the warden, deputy warden, sergeant and other officers of the Prison, and we desire to take this opportunity of returning to them our thanks for their courtesies.

It has also been a pleasure to find the priest in charge of the Roman Catholic inmates ready to co-operate with us in our work and to manifest that spirit of Christian unity which is so earnestly desired among the churches, and which cannot fail to have a beneficial influence upon the men incarcerated in the prison.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

HAMILTON CASSELS,

Superintendent.

## REPORT OF THE PRISONERS' AID ASSOCIATION.

*To the Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities of Ontario.*

SIR,—I have the honor to present to you the following report of the different departments of work, under the supervision of the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada in Toronto.

The following is a summary of practical work of the Association for twelve months ending September 30th, 1894:

Total number discharged from city prisons, Toronto .....	1,931
The number assisted by the Association .....	457
Meals and lodging provided for.....	229
Articles of clothing given to.....	222
Employment for .....	120
Assisted with tools .....	6
Railway fares to homes or where employment could be found	21
Families of prisoners given provisions .....	25
Rent paid for .....	1
Furniture given .....	1
Loans to discharged prisoners .....	\$26 09

The agent and Bible woman have made 556 visits to the prisoners, and 1,320 visits outside in the interests of the prisoners and their families, and 260 visits to the Police Court, and have had 2,657 personal talks with prisoners.

As heretofore, a preaching service is conducted once a week at the Central Prison, and twice a week at the Woman's Reformatory, by the Toronto Ministerial Association. With a view of preventing any disappointment in these services a telephone has been placed in the house of Mr. Robert Hall, city missionary, and he now supplies the service when necessary. The night-school in the Central Prison is now conducted four nights a week, and we look upon this as a very important factor in the means used by our Association for giving the prisoner a fresh start in life.

Perhaps we may be allowed this opportunity for saying that the experience of the past twenty years has convinced us that our system of religious instruction, combined with the means we employ for giving the discharged prisoner a helping hand, is very much superior to the plan of employing a paid prison chaplain.

Respectfully,

S. H. BLAKE,

President.

A. M. ROSEBRUGH,  
Secretary.

#### TREASURER'S REPORT:

D. Macgillivray, Treasurer, Toronto, in account with the Prisoners' Aid Association of Canada, for the year ending September 30th, 1894:

#### *Receipts.*

1893.	
September 30th—To Government grants .....	\$1,000 00
“ special grant <i>re</i> Prison Reform .....	1,000 00
County grants .....	125 00
City of Toronto.....	600 00
County of York.....	100 00
Subscriptions .....	294 10
Collection at annual meeting and sundries	16 17
Loans returned by ex-prisoners .....	5 80
Interest on late Mr. Gooderham's legacy..	109 50
Meals paid by ex-prisoners .....	14 10
Government grant for cabs .....	875 00
Total.....	<u>\$4,139 67</u>

*Disbursements.*

By interest on mortgage, Simcoe street property.....	\$513 36
Passage and street car fares .....	87 31
Fuel and water .....	128 15
Taxes and bank interest.....	31 55
Printing, books, etc.....	123 90
Loans to ex-prisoners.....	26 09
Meals, etc., to ex-prisoners.....	225 40
Cabs for preaching services and lady teachers .....	518 75
Salaries.....	739 96
Central Prison night-school .....	388 81
Literature for prisoners.....	26 60
Fire insurance .....	15 00
Travelling expenses, literature, printing, etc., <i>re</i> Prison Reform .....	373 53
Sundries .....	210 59
Balance from 1893 .....	33 12
Balance carried forward.....	697 55
Total.....	<u>\$4,139 67</u>

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURGEON OF THE CENTRAL PRISON  
FOR YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1894.

SIR.—During the year the general health of the prisoners has been excellent.

We had, as usual, many cases of insanity. Some of these were insane when formerly in the Central Prison. These cases of insanity are very demoralizing, when in the same building with the sane prisoners, shouting and singing at night—rattling anything in their cells that will make a noise—throwing the contents of their buckets into the passageway, fouling the atmosphere, and thus making more difficult the management of the other prisoners, many of whom are not very evenly balanced. There is really great necessity for a detached building, in which the noisy, whether sane or insane could be placed; and when this building is erected, it is hoped on sanitary grounds that the basement cells will be avoided, so that the interior of all cells can from time to time be flushed with sunlight. The opening of the new asylum in Brockville should relieve our prison of all insane. I have always entertained the view that just as soon as a clear diagnosis of insanity is made out, it is only right to the afflicted one, right to the Institution, and right to the country that he should be sent to an asylum, and not turned loose, at the expiration of his sentence, on society, a weak and maybe a dangerous man. Does life in the Central Prison tend to develop insanity? On the other hand abundance of excellent food, abundance of pure air, quiet and plentiful sleep, regularity of hours, discontinuance of liquor and tobacco, cleanliness, sufficient but not excessive exercise, and increase of flesh all tend to develop health; though it may be charged that this very increase of vigor without a corresponding increase of morality, with an absence of free conversation, and the unavoidable solitary cell life during the long evenings, Sabbaths and holidays, tends to promote secret vice in the full blood of adolescence and early manhood.



Annual Return of the Medical Department of the Central Prison for the year ending 30th September, 1894, showing the applications made at the Surgery by prisoners at work for treatment, and the diseases they complained of.

Disease.	No. of cases.	Disease.	No. of cases.
Anasarca .....	1	Inflammation of bursae .....	2
Ague brov .....	11	"    aroical and axillary gland ..	1
Abrasions .....	2	"    fingers .....	4
Abscesses .....	18	"    hand .....	10
Acne .....	23	"    skin (broom skin) .....	5
Ague and aguish .....	2	"    knee joint .....	2
Albuminuria .....	2	"    elbow .....	4
Anorexia .....	62	Insomnia .....	23
Apthæ .....	9	Insanity .....	22
Asthma .....	9		
		Laryngitis .....	1
Balanitis .....	11	Lumbago .....	24
Bladder, irritable .....	16		
Boils .....	11	Malingering .....	57
Burns and scalds .....	6		
Bronchitis .....	2	Nocturnal emissions .....	34
		Nervousness .....	34
Catarrh (naso-pharyngeal) .....	132	Neuralgia .....	266
Chorea .....	9	Nausea .....	10
Conjunctivitis .....	32		
Constipation .....	214	Otalgia .....	2
Contusions and small wounds .....	97	Ophthalmia .....	3
Corns .....	1	Orchitis .....	6
Coughs and colds .....	364	Otorrhœa .....	14
Cough, night .....	38	Otitis .....	1
Cramps, abdominal .....	91		
Cornea (particle in) .....	many	Pneumonia .....	1
		Pediculi .....	17
Dysuria .....	6	Peritonitis .....	2
Deafness .....	10	Phthisis .....	51
Debility .....	52	Pruritus .....	16
Dermatitis .....	37	Paralysis, partial .....	9
Diarrhœa .....	58	Pleurisy .....	1
Dysentery .....	16		
		Rheumatism, mild .....	58
Epithelioma .....	4	Rheumatic neuralgia .....	42
Earache .....	5		
Epilepsy .....	14	Scabies .....	11
Epistaxis .....	6	Sore throat (simple and severe) .....	78
		Sprains .....	12
Fractured rib .....	1	Stricture of urethra .....	36
Feverish .....	7	Syphilis, secondary .....	95
Frost bite .....	1	Strangury .....	3
		Stomatitis .....	2
Goitre .....	1		
Gonorrhœa and Gleet .....	59	Typhoid fever .....	1
		Toe-nail, ingrowing .....	1
Hæmoptysis .....	1	Toothache .....	106
Hæmorrhoids .....	33	Tonsillitis .....	9
Headache .....	112		
Hernia .....	6	Ulcers .....	4
Herpes zo ter .....	6		
		Vertigo .....	11
Indigestion .....	105		
Inflammation .....	2	Worms .....	6
"    of foot .....	2	Wound, pistol .....	1



Annual return of the Medical Department of the Central Prison for the year ending 30th September, 1894, showing applications for treatment at Prison Surgery by prisoners at work, and the ages of the applicants.

Ages of applicants.	Applications, number.	Ages of applicants.	Applications, number.
15.....	20	30.....	38
16.....	27	31.....	9
17.....	81	32.....	26
18.....	98	33.....	21
19.....	142	34.....	30
20.....	86	35.....	37
21.....	81	36.....	12
22.....	97	37.....	33
23.....	126	38.....	22
24.....	90	39.....	6
25.....	100	40-50.....	128
26.....	95	50-60.....	108
27.....	48	60-70.....	47
28.....	45	Over 70.....	32
29.....	50		

Annual Return of the Medical Department of the Central Prison for the year ending 30th September, 1894, showing the diseases and the number of cases treated during the year in the Prison Hospital.

Disease.	No. of cases.	Disease.	No. of cases.
Apoplexy .....	1	Insanity ... ..	1
Anorexia .....	3	Laryngitis .....	1
Bronchitis .....	1	Malingering .....	1
Conjunctivitis .....	8	Orchitis .....	1
Contusions and small wounds .....	9	Otitis .....	1
Coughs and colds .....	7	Pneumonia .....	1
Cramps, abdominal .....	3	Peritonitis .....	4
Debility .....	4	Phthisis .....	5
Dermatitis .....	2	Pleurisy .....	1
Diarrhoea .....	1	Rheumatism .....	11
Fractured thumb .....	1	Sore throat .....	4
Feverish .....	4	Stricture of urethra .....	11
Herpes zoster .....	1	Typhoid fever .....	1
Inflammation .....	1	Toe-nail, ingrowing .....	1
"    of throat .....	6	Tonsillitis .....	4
"    arm .....	1	Worm, tape .....	1
"    hand .....	1	Wound, pistol .....	1
"    elbow .....			

Annual Return of the Medical Department of the Central Prison, showing the average number of patients in the Hospital per day for each month, from the first day of October, 1893, to the end of September, 1894.

No. of month.	Name of month.	Year.	Average per diem.	Remarks.
1	October .....	1893	2.87	
2	November .....	"	4.03	
3	December .....	"	1.39	
4	January .....	1894	2.77	
5	February .....	"	3.57	
6	March .....	"	2.23	
7	April .....	"	5.37	
8	May .....	"	3.81	
9	June .....	"	.63	
10	July .....	"	.01	
11	August .....	"	1.64	
12	September .....	"	4.77	

Average per diem for the year..... 2.76

Number of patients in Hospital on the 30th September, 1894. 5

#### Deaths during the year.

Causes.	Number.
Apoplexy .....	1
Insanity and inflammation of membranes of brain.....	1
Inflammation of kidneys, lungs and membranes of brain.....	

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

W. T. AIKENS, M.D.,  
Surgeon to the Central Prison.

JAMES NOXON, ESQ.,  
Inspector of Prisons, etc.

TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES  
UPON THE  
ONTARIO INSTITUTION  
FOR THE  
EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB  
BELLEVILLE

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,

1894.

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.*



TORONTO :  
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.  
1895.





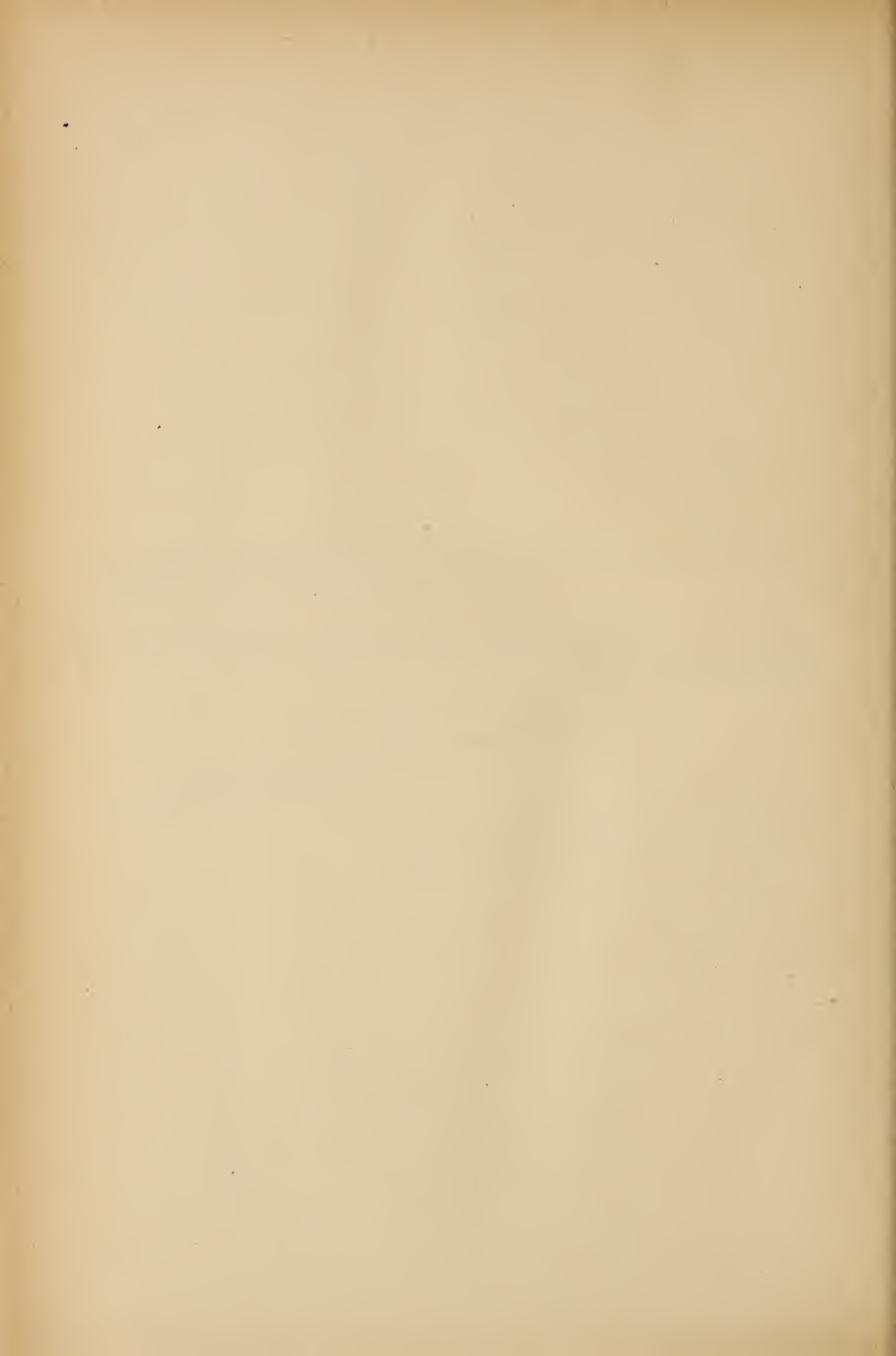
OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1894.

SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the Twenty-fourth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Inspector.*

THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,  
Provincial Secretary.



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE  
DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

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TWENTY-FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,  
TORONTO, November, 1894.

*To the Honorable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province  
of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

I have the honor to submit herewith the twenty-fourth Annual Report upon the Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb, at Belleville, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Inspector.*

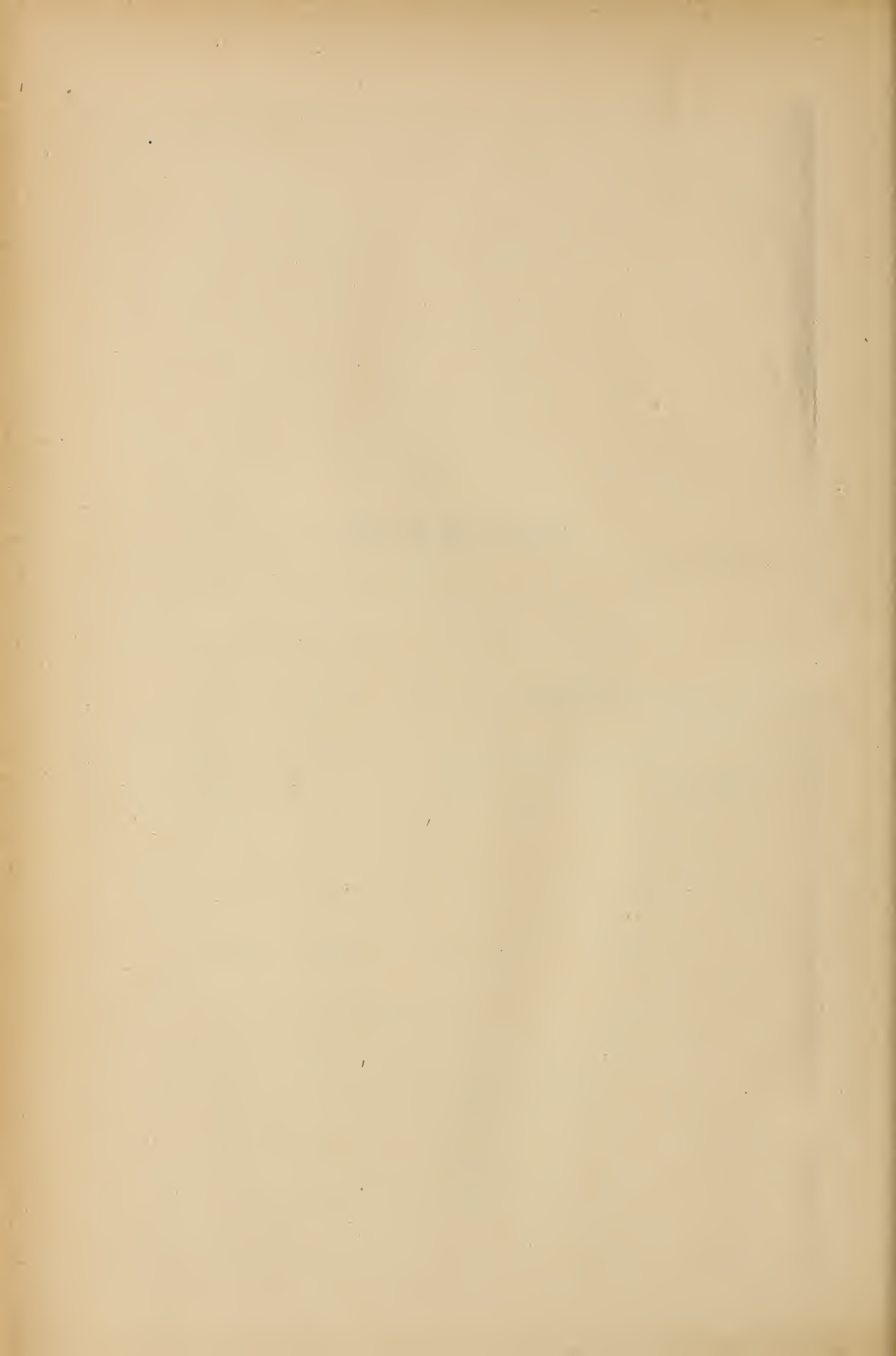




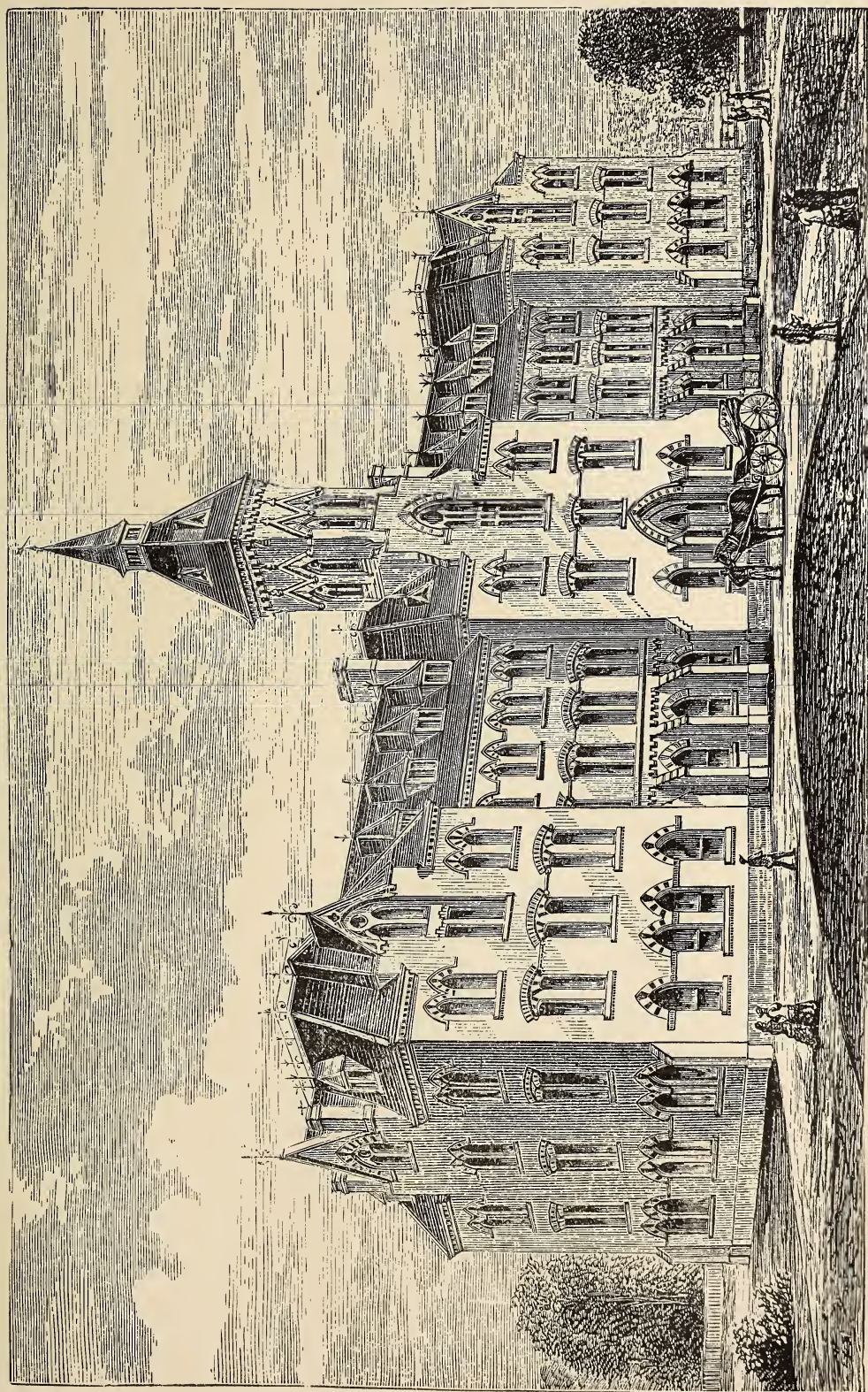
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ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.





## THE INSTITUTION

FOR THE

# EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

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In submitting the twenty-fourth annual report of this institution I find greater advancement than in former years on account of the excellency of the staff of officers, and the utilization to better advantage of the knowledge obtained during the past years' experiences and the improved facilities in appliances and conveniences for caring for and instructing the pupils.

In an institution such as this where the pupils are mostly under twelve years of age, and are handicapped in the race for acquiring knowledge by their want of speech and hearing, one can easily understand that it is no ordinary task which the superintendent, officers and teachers undertake to perform in caring for the daily requirements of so many small children in moral training, physical culture, proper clothing, cleanliness, etc., as well as their treatment in time of sickness; finally fitting them for useful lives in such vocations as will afford them a comfortable livelihood, and make their pathway a happy one.

The results achieved during the past two decades is the best evidence of the wisdom of the government in establishing this institution for the education of deaf mutes. From 100 pupils in 1871 it has steadily increased until 295 were in training in 1893. This is the best index to its great prosperity, while the long list given in the accompanying report of the various trades and callings of pupils who have gone out from the institution shows that the knowledge imparted and training given has been eminently beneficial.

At the convention of graduates held at the institution in June last there was a general gathering from all parts of Canada and many places in the United States of those who in years past received their training and education in this institution. More than 170 men and women met together to relate their experiences since that time. All had kind words of praise for the benefits they had received and expressed gratitude to those who had been instrumental in enabling them to successfully make their way in the business life in which they were now engaged.

The records of those who have attended the full course of instruction, graduated, and gone out into the world useful and intelligent citizens, are full of interest and encouragement.

In my report of last year I gave an analysis of the causes of the loss of speech and hearing, as well as the population of deaf mutes in Ontario, Canada, and other countries, their ages, proportion of population, religious persuasion, educational status, employments at which they are engaged, etc.

During the past official year there were 295 pupils in attendance, 158 males and 137 females. The cost per pupil for maintenance for the same period was \$176.29, as compared with \$176.11 for the previous year.

The receipts from the farm exchange account for the year ending 30th September, amounted to \$364.12, and the expenses on the same account were \$209.75, leaving a balance on hand of \$154.37.

From the information I have obtained from the officers and teachers of the Belleville institution as well as from others who have been long engaged in the education of the deaf and dumb in other institutions, I am of the opinion that the number of pupils assigned to each class at Belleville is too large to enable the teachers to do that justice to them that it is our duty to afford. There ought not to be over twelve pupils to a class, and I am pleased to note that the superintendent in his report has gone very exhaustively into the reasons why there should not be large classes. I am also of the opinion that the term of seven years for educating a deaf mute is too short and that it should be extended to ten years, in the discretion of the inspector and the recommendation of the superintendent.

The hospital erected on the grounds, convenient to the institution, and which was opened by His Excellency Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, on the occasion of his visit to Belleville in May last, is proving a great convenience. Where there are congregated together so large a number of children there will necessarily be more or less sickness amongst them, and the hospital will afford the means of isolating the sick from the others and render their care and treatment much safer and easier. It will be seen by the report of the attending physician, Dr. Eakins, that there has been a good deal of sickness in the institution during the past year.

I am pleased to be able to state that only one death has occurred, the nature of the malady being of a complicated character.

During the year one of our old and faithful teachers has been called to his reward by the messenger of death, regretted by all who knew him.

There have been a few changes in connection with the teaching staff during the year, as will be seen by the superintendent's report.

I am pleased to state that on the whole there has been general advancement during the year by the pupils, as was exhibited by their annual examination.

We hope for a continuous improvement in years to come.

It is a pleasure to mention the uniform kindness and courtesy extended to me by the superintendent, Mr. Mathison, the officers, teachers and attendants, during my visits to the institution.

Full reports of my inspections, and the reports of the superintendent, officers and teachers are herewith submitted.

## INSPECTIONS.

An official inspection of this institution was made by me on the 21st February, 1894, when there were in residence 257 pupils, 136 boys and 121 girls. There are four teen schoolrooms, and for industrial work there is a shoe shop, carpenter shop, printing office, laundry and bakery.

The schoolrooms, chapel, dining room, dormitories, kitchen, servants' rooms, etc. were all clean and in good order.

The new hospital has been completed, also the new stable and piggery. The conservatory lately constructed has been supplied with a stock of plants.

The farm stock comprises 5 horses, 7 cows, 20 pigs, fowls, etc.

The offices of the superintendent and bursar were found to be in good order.

The pupils are not only instructed during school hours, but also in other portions of their time in doing housework, sewing, etc.

The staff of teachers (15 in number) is efficient, and they take a great interest in their work.

I again made a visit to the Institution on the 4th October. On that day there were in residence 263 pupils, 114 girls and 139 boys; 33 of the pupils were admitted for the first time at the opening of the present session. They were all in good health, and the full staff of teachers was on duty.

During the summer vacation general repairs were made inside the building. New floors were laid where required and the class rooms freshened by paint. A new roof has been put on that part of the building used as a chapel, and a sky light gives the interior a more cheerful appearance.

The officers and teachers as a whole are zealous in their work and seem to be anxious for the success of the institution in every way. Good order prevailed in all the classes. Owing to the deaths and resignations there have been some changes in the staff during the year. A special class for drawing, under the supervision of a competent teacher has been established.

The several branches of industrial work—shoe shop, carpenter shop and printing office—were being carried on satisfactorily. The printing office is doing good work in instructing the boys in type-setting and general office work.

The new hospital, which has lately been completed, is proving a great convenience for the care and treatment of the children, who are from time to time afflicted with scarlet fever, measles, whooping cough, etc. There has been a good deal of sickness among the children during the past year.

The boiler-house, laundry, kitchen and other departments were all in good order.



# REPORT OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

BELLEVILLE, September 30th, 1894.

Dr. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

*Inspector of Prisons, etc.,*

Toronto, Ont.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the twenty-fourth annual report of this institution for the year ending September 30th, 1894.

Our work goes on as usual. We endeavor to make each year more successful than the one preceding. Experience suggests something more that can be accomplished for the advancement of deaf children placed with us, and we are anxious that our institution shall be second to none anywhere. That we have many things to learn in the conduct of an institution for the deaf we realize more and more as the years go by. The work is one of the most important that can engage the energies of the human mind, and to be even moderately successful those engaged in it must give freely the best service of which they are capable.

## NUMBER OF PUPILS IN A CLASS.

I desire again and more particularly to call your attention to the recognized necessity of having a less number of pupils in the classes of this school than we are now able to arrange for. The nature of the work to be done by the teachers, and the great disability under which deaf children labor in the acquirement of an education, render it an absolute impossibility for teachers to successfully instruct a large number of pupils. This fact must be evident to those who know anything about the work, or have witnessed the process of class duties. Some persons are disposed to draw comparisons between classes for hearing children and those in schools for the deaf, and ignorant of the facts that must be considered in such comparisons, decide that teachers of the deaf have no reasons to complain. We have the testimony of those who have had experience with both classes, and they are unanimous in the declaration that twenty deaf pupils demand and receive more attention from a teacher than fifty hearing children in one room. The attention given the former is also much more exhaustive of the nerve forces, and hence more injurious to the physical system generally. It is this constant draft on the nerve powers that makes teaching the deaf a work of exceptional concern to those engaged in it. Each pupil must receive separate and special attention, collective or class instruction being quite impossible. The answers to questions given by the teacher are generally written on slates, and as errors are liable in language used, as well as in the statement of facts, each slate must be carefully examined, the errors marked, and perhaps additional information and explanations given. This process not only consumes time, but is exceedingly wearisome and exhausting to the nervous system. Teachers, as well as others, have learned from experience in the school-room that "idleness breeds mischief." If some of the pupils, being mentally brighter than others, finish an allotted task before the teacher is ready to read their slates, they must wait their turn, and unless other work is given this time of idleness is sure to bring annoyance to the teacher. And, if additional tasks are assigned to keep all employed, they, too, will soon be ready for inspection. It will thus be readily seen what a teacher of deaf children must contend with in correcting lessons, and explaining difficult words, questions, etc. But this is only part of the teacher's school-room work. New lessons must be prepared,

as text-books are sparingly used or only to a limited extent in the senior classes. Difficult words, idiomatic phrases, and whatever is useless for the purpose of instruction must be eliminated, and such language as the deaf child can be taught to comprehend used in the presentation of facts. Geography, which is quite a mystery to the young deaf student, requires a good deal of laborious explanation by means of the manual alphabet, signs, etc. The teacher, after many hours and even days, have been devoted to such subjects, often finds that all the work must be gone over again. If, therefore, the class consists of eighteen or twenty pupils, whose work must be separately examined, and re-taught when not comprehended, the nervous strain soon has effect upon the teacher. This accounts for the comparatively large number of teachers of the deaf who are victims of nervous and physical weakness, if not entirely incapacitated. The state of New York deals generously with all classes of the afflicted population. Recently, the State Board of Charities selected a competent person as Commissioner, who was instructed to examine into and report upon the condition of all institutions subject to state control, with a view to bringing the work done by all to the highest state of efficiency. This commissioner, Mr. Wm. H. Stewart, has completed his investigations, and his report to the Board is suggestive of commendable progress in some respects. There are now six institutions or schools for the deaf, wholly or partially under state control, and Mr. Stewart has devoted a good deal of attention to their needs. Among other things he recommends an increase of the number of classes, not more than ten pupils to be in each class. This number, he says, must be made the maximum, if the best results are expected from the labors of the teacher. Such an arrangement would necessitate the appointment of more teachers in each school, and this would also increase the public expenses. He recommends the per capita paid by the state be not less than \$300. I mention this merely to show the trend of public opinion in progressive communities as regards the education of the deaf. In many other states of the American Union the necessity for small classes has been generally recognized for some time. Ten to fourteen constitute a class in most of the schools, and this arrangement is found to result most satisfactorily. We have seldom found it convenient to have less than twenty pupils in each class in this school, and frequently the average is above rather than below that number. It will be seen how great a disadvantage we labor under, and how much more trying to the physical strength of the teachers must be the work such a class entails. I would be very much pleased to be able to increase the number of classes, and reduce the number of pupils in each class.

#### THE SCHOOL TIME LIMIT.

Another, and equally important matter I desire to call your attention to again, is the limit of time placed upon the attendance at school here. We also find that this regulation seriously handicaps us in the realization of satisfactory results of tuition. Especially is this the case in a comparative sense. Children possessed of all their faculties, attending the public schools, colleges, etc., of the country are generally allowed a longer time to complete even an ordinary rudimentary education than are the deaf pupils attending this school. It must be borne in mind, too, that the deaf enter school and pursue the whole course of study under disabilities that place them at a great disadvantage, even if they were given an equal time to do the work. Language is the chief object of their study. They begin their school experience almost, if not entirely, deficient of the common and familiar words that comprise the vocabulary of a hearing child not more than four years old. It requires years of patient, earnest and effective teaching to enable a deaf student to write an intelligent sentence with the simplest forms of our language. Under the most favorable circumstances, lack of ability and tuition, they cannot be brought to any degree of proficiency in the use of, or comprehension, of the common vernacular of the people. We all know, or should know, that the English language is the most difficult to master, as it is the most comprehensive and dominant in existence. It contains so many idiomatic phrases and words derived from other languages, that the most favored learner finds it an almost impossible task to master. I refer here to these who begin its study with no previous knowledge of the synonymous and idiomatic difficulties that hedge it about. A deaf child enters upon this important task



under mental conditions almost similiar to a foreigner and is subsequently subject to much greater disadvantages. A foreign student of our language, with his hearing unimpaired, can gather much valuable information to aid him in mastering that language from the conversation he constantly hears about him. And, I may add, this source of information is more helpful to the learner than teachers or books, because it is the common vernacular of the people, and therefore, especially idiomatic. The deaf student must make the most of what he is taught under great disadvantages, as he hears no conversation, and gets all his information from his school lessons and the limited reading he is able to benefit by. With all these impediments in his way to success, he is limited to seven or eight years schooling, and is expected at the end of that brief training to take his place among more favored competitors in the struggle for existence. Hearing students, even if a higher or collegiate education is not attempted, usually get twelve or more years schooling. The time limit at this school also places us at a disadvantage in comparison to similar schools in the United States and elsewhere. With a few exceptions the limit is not less than ten years, and often it is twelve. Schools thus favored have an academic or high class students graduating from which are able to enter the collegiate department of the National College at Washington, and thus save considerable time and expense in passing through the course of study. I think we should have an extension of time for our pupils, and thus be placed in a position to show final results equal to the best schools elsewhere.

I give herewith the opinions of our teachers, most of whom have had long experience in instructing the deaf, as to what number ought to be in a class of deaf children and how many years tuition deaf boys and girls should be allowed.

Mr. D. R. COLEMAN: From a long experience in teaching and being associated with deaf mutes, I am convinced that the number constituting a class should not exceed twelve or thirteen. I am willing, however, to qualify this opinion by granting that a class of eight or nine years standing, composed of pupils of equal mental ability, should be successfully taught if it numbered, say, sixteen as a maximum. My reasons are (1) That from the nature of the case class recitations are impossible, and the attention of the teacher to the pupils individually is imperative. (2) That the careful reading and correcting of slate exercises in a large class, necessary and important as it may be, consumes too much time and causes enforced idleness on the part of the pupils. (3) That better results would be accomplished in smaller classes, a more uniform standing be secured, and promotions facilitated. And, lastly, by a reduction of the number in the class, the depressing and despondent feeling that hangs over the minds of teachers of large, and, more or less, mixed classes, would be removed and one of hope and courage inspired. In regard to the second question, in my opinion, a ten-years' term of tuition should be the minimum. There are not now, and, except occasionally in a few accidental cases, never have been in this institution, young men or young women, who by virtue of age, superior education and force of character, could exert a wholesome influence over the other children in the school, or successfully perform special services requiring more than ordinary ability of children when called upon by the superintendent or others to do so. The average age of the graduating class this term is seventeen years, and they are now beginning to realize what an education for them means. It would be a subject of regret if they should be withdrawn or dismissed at a time when they are in the way of securing that which the institution was designed to afford.

Mr. P. DENYS: These questions, implying as they do a desire to improve, if possible, the facilities now existing for the education of the deaf in this part, will, I am sure, be received with genuine delight by teachers, parents and all friends of progress. The very asking bears the impress of that broad philanthropy to which the banner Province has habituated us whenever it has been a question of bettering fellow-beings. As one who, for twenty years—the best of his life—has now labored in this field, I hail the movement with joy unfeigned and deep. Have we, who, although possessed of all our faculties, found the acquirement of knowledge so arduous a task, ever fully conceived what a stupendous undertaking it is for one deprived of hearing—that great channel of instruction—to even begin to master the English language? Here is a boy who at the

age of ten is for the first time made to apprehend that which the normal child three years old already understands: familiar words and phrases—cow, dog, horse, whose names convey a meaning to the hearing little one, stand defiant enigmas as they are traced for the first time before the amazed vision of his less fortunate brother. Starting, therefore, as he does totally ignorant of the most rudimentary forms of our vernacular, having to acquire not only the elements of knowledge but the very instrument wherewith he must hew for himself a road into the realms of thought and of study, is it not our bounden duty to smooth as much as we can the path he is to tread and in all manner to facilitate his becoming one with us, a partaker of our rights, a sharer in the glorious privileges which, in education, are the just boast of this great province? Do you, then, your best for these poor, silent youths, for when this you have done, life shall yet have enough of care for them. In point of generous provision in this direction, Ontario has nothing to reproach herself. It is not much over two decades since she planted the acorn and to-day the tree is towering up among the proudest oaks, jealous of the protection its sturdy boughs afford our children. Yet, in the light of the first question, by reducing the number of children in each class, could not new hopes be cherished, new benefits conferred, new heights attained, new laurels won? To one who has toiled in this field for years, who has wrestled with slates and tasks innumerable, who knows that drawing your pencil across a word is not teaching, the question is easy of answer. Individual teaching which may be the exception elsewhere is here the peremptory rule. To educate is to draw out. Nothing is surer to remain with the pupil than that which has been evolved from him; hence the necessity of retaining as much of the individual effort as possible, and that this be done the necessity of time to the particular pupil imposes itself. Have twenty children; going over carefully one set of slates with them will take you the afternoon; have ten, in half the time you are ready for the next exercise, the difficulty so generally felt of keeping busy pupils who have passed, being likewise in a measure met. If the answers be given by the manual alphabet, instead of asking twenty children ten questions each I shall ask twenty questions of each of the ten children, greater interest and attention, as we know, always being brought by the party interrogated, with, it is fair to presume, corresponding results to that party. It is said that only so much can be assimilated every day by young intellects, which I suppose is quite true; yet as it is a question not of presenting new difficulties all the time but rather of reviewing quite often and re-writing what was once gone over, the task thus introduced, instead of being wearisome to the mind should, from its variety and judicious arrangement, bring it greater activity and strength. This will be all the more true if the lessons be made interesting and attractive to the class. I should add that it is easier to find ten or twelve pupils of even attainments than twenty, and we all know how much depends upon grouping together only children of about equal capacity. I am, therefore, heartily for a reduced number. When a train is too heavy you cut it in two and the engine which before groaned and puffed and labored, seems to fly with the lighter burden. Twelve to fourteen would be my idea. Such a number would be large enough to create emulation, yet not so large as to thwart the teacher's best efforts. Passing to the second question, if it be desirable to have the number in each class reduced that greater progress be made, an extension of time would seem but another way to secure that which we are aiming at and that is as complete and perfect an education for the deaf of Ontario as is given anywhere. True, in making the classes smaller, an appreciable advantage is already gained, yet as we have to dig the very foundation and the edifice we are asked to rear is, under the most favorable conditions, of difficult and protracted construction; as upon the intellectual, moral and physical training a deaf child receives at school largely depends his happiness here and hereafter; as to keep abreast of the educational movement of the times, new facilities should be afforded; as the hand must be furnished with a tool as well as the mind with light; as, in a word the best equipped man stands the best chance in this age of keen competition and hard struggle for bread, and Ontario shall not be content with second place in the race for excellence, we may be permitted to entertain the hope of seeing at no distant day such changes made as the ever advancing cause shall yet demand. A class of twelve bright youths under a live, capable teacher should



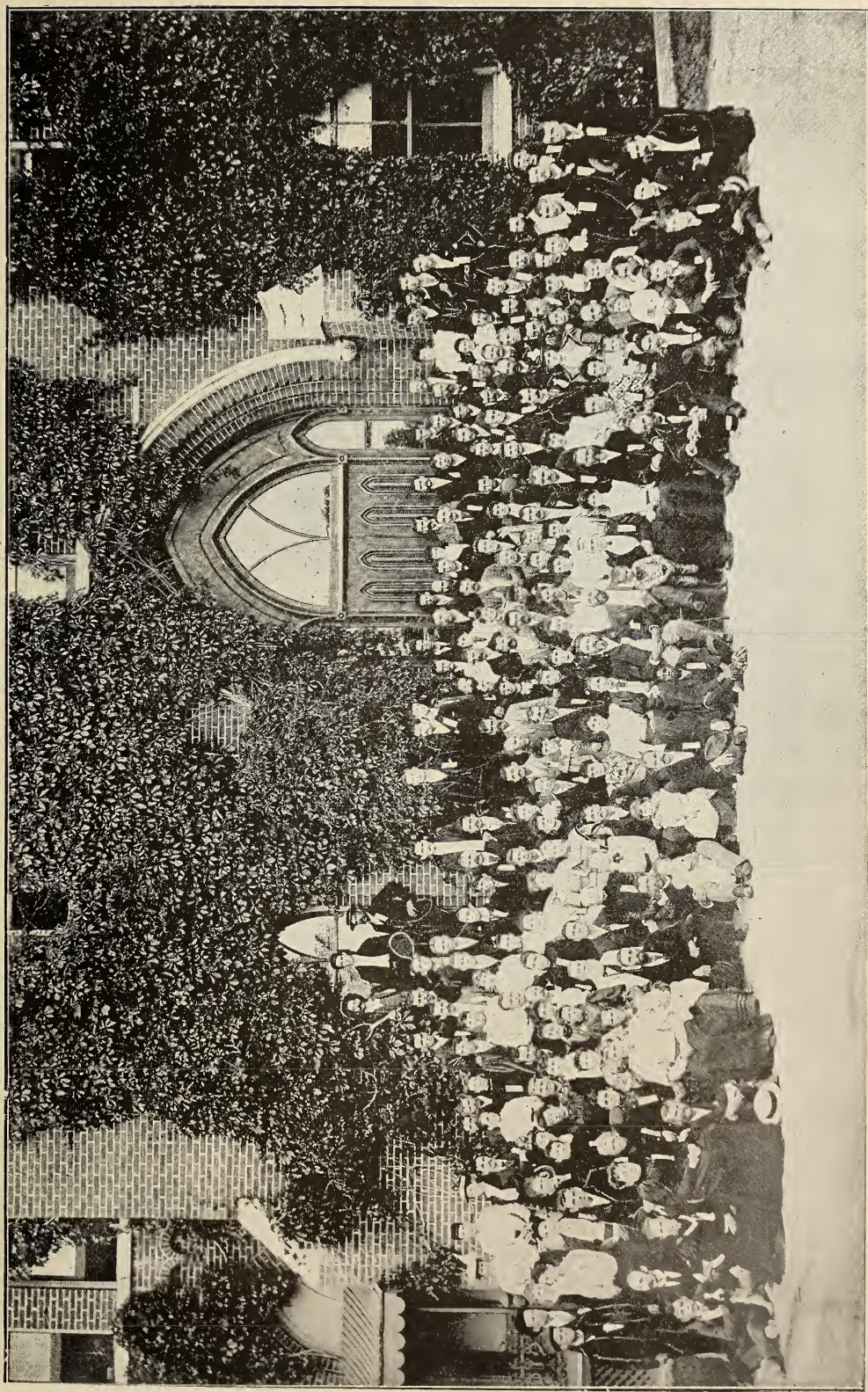
in ten years leave our school prepared for the full duties of life, commanding by their intelligence the consideration of friends and fellow-men. I should take such a child at eight and dismiss him at eighteen praying that the winds of Heaven be fair to his young bark and that a happy and prosperous voyage here below end at the port of eternal safety.

*The late Mr. J. B. Ashley :* 1st. What I here state as my conviction is, as you are aware, founded upon an experience of nearly ten years as a teacher of deaf children. It is also justified by a longer experience as a public school teacher. In the latter capacity, I taught at a time and under a system of organization which made the work more laborious than at present. I can compare the effects upon me, physically and mentally, that came from a class of seventy-five and eighty hearing children, and also from a class of twenty deaf children. The latter require so much more unremitting attention to individual needs, and demand from a teacher such care in preparing or demonstrating lessons taught, that the strain upon the nervous system becomes a matter of serious consideration. This assertion will be more readily comprehended when it is known that every pupil in such a class constitutes a separate and distinct charge for literary instruction. There is comparatively little collective or class instruction. Instead of standing before a number of pupils with text-book in hand, and talking to the whole, or questioning promiscuously, a teacher of deaf children must make each pupil a class, and correct each slate or paper separately. Text-books, also, are sparingly used in schools for the deaf. The teacher must arrange lessons to suit the comprehension and experience of his pupils, and must present them in language free from the perplexing idioms and ambiguous phrases that are such stumbling blocks to deaf learners. This requires patience, care and close application to the monotonous routine of school duties. If pupils are idle they become more or less troublesome. If a teacher tries to keep them all employed he must prepare many lessons, read and correct many slates, and laboriously explain and illustrate the errors made by each pupil. With a class of sixteen or twenty deaf children the task is exceedingly trying, and especially affects the nervous system, thereby weakening the constitution generally. With this experience to guide me, I unhesitatingly state that classes in schools for the deaf should not consist of more than *twelve* or *fourteen* pupils.

2nd. A deaf child enters the work of procuring an education seriously handicapped. The disability under which it labors must be regarded as a very great disadvantage in this search for knowledge. It is deaf, and perhaps has been deaf from infancy, or since an early age. The ordinary words that constitute the language of even the uneducated class are unknown to it. The busy world about it is almost entirely a sealed book of mysteries. How different is the mental condition of the hearing child. From the time it begins to lisp a few monosyllables at its mother's knee until it reaches a recognized school age, it is constantly learning words and comprehending their meaning. When six or eight years old such a child has a command of an extensive vocabulary, and can use the language it has learned soon after entering school to express an idea or tell what has been taught. Years of patient work are required to teach a deaf child the language possessed by a hearing competitor at the beginning of its school life. Again, when a literary fact has been fixed upon the mind of a deaf child, the lapse of a few weeks it apt to erase it, or render its use more or less confused with other facts subsequently learned. This results from the state of comparative isolation in which the deaf child lives and studies. A hearing child after being taught anything, is aided in its memory by a daily and perhaps hourly repetition of the words or facts by schoolmates and associates. Hence, the necessity of moving forward slowly, and reviewing frequently, when deaf children are being instructed. But the time limit in most schools for the deaf places the pupils of such schools at a still greater disadvantage. They must complete their course of study, such as it is, in seven, or at most ten years. The hearing pupils usually have a longer time to procure even a rudimentary education. Therefore, considering the disabilities under which the deaf child labors, I am convinced that justice cannot be done it with a time limit of less than ten or twelve years' instruction.

*Miss S. Templeton :* The longer I am engaged in teaching the deaf, the impossibility of doing anything like ample justice to a class of twenty pupils is to me more forcibly and keenly apparent. It may be said that public schools often average sixty pupils to a





FOURTH CONVENTION OF THE ONTARIO DEAF-MUTE ASSOCIATION,  
JUNE 16TH TO 19TH, 1894.

HELD AT THE INSTITUTION, BELLEVILLE,





class. True—but class teaching and drill are and can be very largely used, while with deaf children individual teaching is almost exclusively required. The smaller the classes the more it can be indulged in; consequently the more marked will, or should, be the progress. How has Helen Keller, who is creating such a furor, been enabled to acquire such a proficiency of language and fund of information? How is her education being conducted? Does she only receive a twentieth part of a teacher's attention during four hours and a half out of the twenty-four for five days of the week throughout nine months of the year? No; the assiduous care of a devoted teacher is hers at all times. Could such individual and unremitting attention be given what a command of language might not be attained by a majority of deaf children? One of the greatest difficulties, if not the greatest, with so many pupils in a class, is how to keep those whose exercise is finished profitably employed while the work of the others is being corrected. If new work is constantly given the brightest ones will have it finished before the others have completed the first exercise assigned. Even should all be so nearly equal in attainments as to finish an allotted task in about the same length of time, from three to five minutes (and even longer according to the character of the work) will be occupied in the reading, correcting and criticizing of each slate. While, therefore, from one to two hours is taken up with one lesson, only from three to five minutes is given to each pupil (I refer to the work of the senior classes). How best to maintain the interest and enthusiasm of the bright pupils, work up the laggards, and, as far as possible, keep up the uniformity of the class is, and has always been, to me a source of perplexity. Taking all things into consideration, I would answer that a class of from twelve to fifteen pupils is enough to call forth all the tact, skill, ingenuity and patience of the most enthusiastic teacher, and, in my opinion, more cannot be handled in a satisfactory manner. As for the number of years' tuition to be allowed when one considers that every word, phrase and form of expression used in ordinary conversation and business has to be taught, seven years (the time now allotted) is very short indeed. Children possessed of all their faculties are not limited to such a short period, and surely those handicapped by deafness should have at least the same privileges. The hearing child is also at all times learning language unconsciously, while the majority of those deprived of this sense acquire very little outside of the class-room. Is not, therefore, ten years at least a short enough period to fit them for the after duties of life? Thus, a child entering school at from seven to ten years of age, with from ten to twelve years of tuition, would graduate at from seventeen to twenty-one—young enough to face the stern realities of existence. With, therefore, from twelve to fifteen pupils in a class, and from ten to twelve years' tuition, the teacher would, it seems to me, be enabled to do the pupils justice, and not pursue a hot-house system or one of cram, which, with the existing state of large classes and short period of school life, is, to a certain extent, unavoidable. Allow me also to state that the strain on the teacher who feels the responsibility of the work, under this high pressure system of large classes and short tuition period, is terrible, and the wonder is that more cases of severe illness and nervous prostration have not, as yet, been the result.

*Miss M. M. Ostrom: Re* "The number of pupils to each class." There are many points to be considered, but I shall content myself with saying that, from my experience in teaching deaf children, I have found a large proportion of them require individual instruction, and consequently think that twelve or fourteen children of average ability, properly graded, should be the maximum number of pupils for each teacher. *Re* "The number of years deaf children should be allowed tuition." I think from ten to fifteen years should not be thought too long a term. I have arrived at this conclusion in reasoning by analogy. When I consider the length of time necessary to educate children who possess all their faculties and have a fair command of language on entering school, many of whom learn the first words that are to form their vocabulary at the institution to which they are sent as pupils, should be allowed as long a term of tuition. In our public schools children remain under instruction from ten to fifteen years, and children who have the chief avenue of instruction closed should certainly be allowed the same length of time in which to complete their education. How many pupils in our public schools are prepared to enter the arena of life after having spent seven or eight years at school, as has been the case with children in some of our institutions? Certainly not many. Therefore



I maintain that our children should at least be accorded by our government the same opportunities of education that their more favored brothers and sisters enjoy. I shall hail with much pleasure any reform, and sincerely hope that some changes may be effected in the near future in order that the education of pupils may be more complete, and also that we may be able to compete more successfully in this great work with sister institutions. I cannot be satisfied to feel that the education of our pupils must occupy a second place in any particular.

*Mrs. E. Terrill* : Two of our teachers remarked yesterday : " We have corrected one hundred and thirty slates this afternoon." I looked into the faces of the two teachers who had performed this task and found the utter weariness depicted there, which I had expected. They certainly did no justice to themselves. How many years could such a strain be kept up without mental and physical prostration ? As our years of experience grow do we not increase in usefulness ? Then why not spare some strength for these later days ? The new teacher starts in with an immense amount of vigor, has a desire to teach before school and after hours, can scarcely spare the few holidays interspersed throughout the session, and even expresses a desire to hold classes on Saturday. In some cases this lasts for several years, but at last the machinery of the system begins to weaken, and often there is a general break down of the nervous forces, and just when the teacher has become so valuable. Any means to evade this disaster should be seized upon. With a class of twenty or more pupils (as we have had ever since the day of opening) the energies of the teacher is taxed, as also the ingenuity, to keep this slow, monotonous work from flagging and losing spirit. It is most difficult to keep a class employed while the teacher is correcting the twenty or more slates, which are handed in every half hour or so, or as quickly as he can get the work on the board. Especially is it so if he gives the particular individual teaching which this class of pupils requires. With fifteen or less in a class the number of slates would be less and much more could be really accomplished, and at an easier pace, which would be a great relief to the teacher and very beneficial to the pupils. Too much drive and push is an injury to both. "Hasten slowly and without losing heart ; place your work twenty times upon the anvil" is indeed a very good class-room motto for us, and " with simple language and plenty of it," smaller classes and longer term of years, we shall hope for greater achievements in this great institution "second to none." How many years' tuition deaf boys and girls ought to be allowed considering their disabilities. Their disabilities, how great ? Deaf children pass through a seven years' course, and have about then reached the point where their more favored sister or brother commences their education. They have not yet learned the art of reading books, the spirit of general conversation, or the use of idiomatic terms. When they leave school they generally lead a life of isolation. If they could read, so that it would be a pleasure to them, a new field of happiness, companionship and a means of self culture would be opened. One cannot but feel the greatest sympathy for the loneliness of the life that is before them, without the ability to lessen it by the delight of reading "the best of all books," and the pleasure of having the whole field of literature to wade in. People do not often trouble themselves to inform the deaf of passing events, but with a daily newspaper, the institution paper, and of course the sufficient education to understand what is read, and having acquired the art in an extended term of two, three or even four years, what a gain at so small an outlay as this would require. What a source of pleasure to the lonely one of the family circle. I wish I had a more powerful pen to portray this in a more eloquent and telling manner. A whole school can be benefited by drawing monitors from a high class ; just as the advanced pupils become useful in this way they leave us. I have visited institutions where the term of years reached ten and over. I could not but notice the refinement and culture apparent in the older pupils and its marked effect upon the juniors of the school. I think the proper school age is from eight to eighteen, but I have known many cases where an admittance at the age of six has been a great benefit. As an instructor of pupils beyond school age I must put in a word or two for them : to the age of twenty I think they should be admitted. It is not their fault that this great boon of education has been denied them in their younger days ; there is scarcely a happier class in the institution.

*Miss F. Maybee* : In regard to the number of deaf pupils in a class, I think twelve is sufficient ; that is to do justice to each one, for there are always a few backward ones who need individual instruction. Our programme of studies embraces so many different things that it is push and drive all the time, which naturally crams the children's heads. If less were in a class better work and more proficient pupils would be the result. I think there should be a junior and senior class in every grade, then the work could be more thorough and pupils would not be promoted till they were fit. The slow ones require so much more time spent on them that sometimes they are neglected while trying to keep the others employed.

*Mr. W. J. Campbell* : My experience in the education of the deaf is somewhat limited, yet it is backed by an experience of about fifteen years' teaching of hearing children, of studying child-nature, of watching the development of the young brain, and closely following the lines of thought in those connections, that all who would obtain success in the teaching profession should follow. I have striven to bring this experience to my aid when studying the principles that underlie the teaching of the deaf ; and while fully convinced that the same general principles obtain in teaching the deaf that are our guides in teaching hearing children, I cannot, nor do I believe can any who are engaged in educating deaf children, fail to recognize that the one great gateway of knowledge,—the sense of sound, the hearing of the teacher's voice, which makes possible schoolroom education by classes—is closed forever to those with whose education I am now associated. This disability on the part of the pupils confines the education of the deaf to the method by individual instruction, or, in other words, to as many classes in the room as there are pupils. I should say then, that a room of twelve or at most of fifteen pupils, would tax to their utmost extent the energies of any teacher who is alive to his responsibilities of his position as such. Again, when we recognize that the disabilities of deaf children render their progress very slow indeed, we feel it to be important that their education should be as thorough as possible. When we consider that hearing children, with all the advantages attendant upon the possession of speech and hearing, obtain only a limited education during their public school course which extends from the age of about five years to thirteen years and upwards, and that the education of the deaf can never be so rapid as the education of hearing children, it would appear to me that, in order to do justice to the deaf of our province, their course should not extend over a shorter period than from ten years to twelve years, and indeed a course of greater length would do them no injustice.

*Mr. J. C. Balis* : 1st. The number of deaf children in a class should approach as near to ten as possible, especially when ages range from seven to eleven years. Where numbers hamper a proper individual treatment, the few very backward pupils must "go to the wall" in justice to those of greater ability and swifter grasp. It is far easier to ring the changes of action writing rapidly and repeatedly with ten than with fifteen or twenty individual actors. Variety is more extended and thoroughness more certain, with time and nerve force at minimum expense. 2nd. I think twelve years is not too extreme a limit to accord the deaf at school. But I would restrict the last two or three years to these only who exhibit a marked ability to profit by extension.

*Mrs. Sylvia Balis* : 1st. In a first year grade, such as I now teach, twelve is the limit as to numbers ; if there is much difference displayed in the mental calibre of the children, I think ten is quite sufficient. 2nd. Under the system pursued in this school, the "combined" ten years should be allowed all children and two years additional to those showing ability to enter the highest classes and undertake studies such as are taught in the academical departments of other schools of this class.

*Mr. T. S. McAloney* : I would say through years of practical experience and observation in a number of institutions, that I consider twelve as a maximum number of pupils for a class of deaf children. A class of twelve is large enough to keep a teacher busy, very busy, but not large enough to overtax his strength and interfere materially with the progress of the pupils. It gives the teacher a chance to develop the minds of individual pupils and to show good results. There is such a diversity of mental action and intellectual capacity among the deaf that it is practically impossible to have a class



well graded, and if a class is not well graded it requires a great deal of individual work. In large classes this is impossible. In large classes the correction of individual mistakes and the recitations, no matter by what method they are conducted, become disproportionately long and take up too much time allotted for school work. They also lead to hurried and imperfect work on the part of the teacher, and this impairs the education received by the pupils. The broken-down health of so many teachers of the deaf is the result of large classes. As to the number of years deaf children should receive tuition depends greatly on circumstances, but in no case should it be less than ten. Hearing children at public schools receive from ten to fifteen years' instruction, and surely deaf children, with the principal avenue of instruction forever closed to them, should have the same allowance of time in which to complete their education. Another thing to be taken into consideration is the vast mental difference between a hearing and a deaf child when they enter school. When a deaf child enters school he knows little, if anything, of the language of words. He can seldom write his own name or make a single request in language. It takes him at least four years to know as much language as a hearing child does when he enters school. If these four years were added to the number of years a hearing child is under instruction, it would give an approximate idea of the number of years required for the tuition of a deaf child.

*Miss Mary Bull:* There should be fewer pupils in the junior classes than in the senior, as in the former more time has to be given to each individual than in the latter. However, much depends on good classification, the pupils' ability, early training, etc. A junior teacher cannot do justice to more than twelve or fourteen pupils at most; ten years' tuition, in special cases twelve, ought to be allowed. Children who have all their faculties have that length of time at school. How much more so, then, these deprived of hearing—the most important.

*Mr. D. J. McKillop:* I think that fifteen beginners, of which my class consists in one division, is a suitable number, they being naturally bright and ten years old and upwards. If they are dull, ten ought to be in a class. I think it is a fatal mistake for such beginners to be pushed too much in both learning and writing, as they will have many mistakes in sentences since their minds are so undeveloped they often become discouraged. But they understand very well if they go slowly and have everything explained clearly. Then they can make sentences as they feel encouraged to do so. Pupils ought to be allowed ten years here. Some require twelve.

*Miss Ada James:* I think the time should be extended. Deaf and dumb children have no language when they first come to school, and we know it is very hard for them to acquire it. They should be kept at school at least ten years.

## A CONVENTION OF GRADUATES.

After the close of the regular session in June, a convention of old pupils was held at the Institution, commencing on the 19th and continuing four days. Over one hundred and seventy deaf men and women, some still young, others middle aged, came back to the place where they had learned to read and write, the duties of life, and their responsibilities to their Creator and their fellow men. It was an eminently respectable gathering. All were well dressed and looked as if they were prospering in life. In the reading of prepared papers, talking over passed school days, interchanging ideas on general subjects and renewing old friendships, the time passed only too rapidly for most of them. They conducted their proceedings and themselves in a manner not one whit behind any gathering of hearing and speaking persons. All had kind words and gratitude for those who had been instrumental in providing for and enabling them to obtain an education. The happy, intelligent demeanor of those assembled justified all the expenditure that has been made by the province for the benefit of the deaf and dumb within its borders. You will find herewith in tabulated form the names of a large number of our old pupils, the avocations they are following and where they are now. It was impossible to trace some of them as they have removed to other places, but the information here given will be interesting.

### *Artists—*

Halliday, E. J .....	Harriston.
Kay, Wm .....	Oil Springs.
Mason, A. W .....	Toronto.

### *Bookbinders —*

Allen, P .....	Toronto.
Bryce, Wm .....	Hamilton.
Ellis, J .....	Toronto.
Green, R .....	Toronto.
Howe, Charles .....	Toronto.

### *Brassfitters—*

Thompson, T .....	Hamilton.
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### *Bakers—*

Crozier, F .....	Westport.
Davidson, H .....	Kingston.
Messier, A .....	Ottawa.
Saunderson, R .....	Cobourg.
Whealy, H .....	Toronto.

### *Bailiff—*

Magee, W .....	London.
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### *Butcher—*

Terrell, Jno .....	Toronto.
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*Brushmakers—*

Clench, W. H .....	Kingston.
McGillivray, N .....	Toronto.

*Barber—*

Murdock, Wm .....	Bellwood.
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*Cigar-Makers—*

Dewar, A.....	St. Thomas.
McIntyre, E.....	London.

*Copyist—*

McOauly, M.....	Kincardine.
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*Carpenters—*

Brooks, E. J .....	Brighton.
Conklin, E.....	Kingston.
Jackson, J. J.....	Gilby, N. Dak.
McKenzie, J .....	Glammis.
McCormick, T.....	Trenton
McGlashan, T.....	Hamilton.

*Clerks—*

Ford, F.....	Hamilton.
Fuller, A .....	Stratford.
McRae, R. W. R .....	Kingston.

*Cabinetmakers—*

Smith, W. W. ....	Lanark.
Yack, G .....	Cargill.

*Carriage-Makers—*

Hammell, Wm.....	Arkwright.
Sutton, R.....	Brantford.
Schnell, H .....	Zurich.

*Coopers—*

Meeks, Jno. ....	Plevna.
Sours, D.....	Northfield Centre.

*Domestic Servants—*

Baptie, A. ....	Lakefield.
Lamonthe, C. ....	Ottawa.
Mason, E. ....	Toronto.
Patterson, M. ....	Toronto.
Theakston, M. ....	Raglan.

*Dressmakers—*

Baker, L. ....	Woodlands.
Boyd, M. ....	Duluth.
Cunningham, M. ....	Oakville.
Campbell, M. ....	Chatham.
Calvert, F. ....	Hornings Mills.
Evans, S. ....	Lansdowne.
Fuller, M. ....	Mitchell.
Foulds, S. ....	Brantford.
Grogan, M. E. ....	Pakenham.
Lafferty, M. ....	Windsor.
Lafferty, S. ....	Windsor.
Pettiepiece, E. ....	Winnipeg.
Pettiepiece, M. ....	Winnipeg.
Perry, A. ....	Cobourg.
Rape, C. ....	Landsdowne.
Steel, M. ....	Waterford.
Vallance, B. ....	Woodlands.
Wannamaker, L. ....	Eldorado.

*Domestic Occupation—*

Andrews, M. ....	Owen Sound.
Averell, S. ....	Newton Robinson.
Bradshaw, A. ....	Flinton.
Black, M. ....	Dungannon.
Borthwick, M. ....	Ottawa.
Bryce, L. ....	Byron.
Bassett, S. ....	Proga.
Barclay, C. ....	Allanford.
Burke, J. ....	Toronto.
Brown, C. ....	Mount Forest.
Brown, M. ....	Mimosa.
Byers, S. ....	West Corners.
Brown, E. ....	Erin.
Birney, E. ....	Elora.
Baker, L. ....	Vallentine.
Couse, J. ....	Fingal.
Cahill, C. ....	St. Eugene.
Crosby, E. ....	St. Eberts.
Cummings, L. ....	Dunlop.
Campbell, A. ....	Flinton.
Campbell, M. ....	Duart.
Campbell, S. ....	Gordon.
Elliott, E. ....	Toronto.
Elliott, L. ....	Toronto.

Evans, E.	London.
Earl, S	Lansdowne.
Francis, A	Huntsville.
Forsyth, L	St. George.
Fuller, F.	Warsaw.
Grace, M. E	Waterford.
Gray, Mary	Metcalfe.
Guin, E.	Cadmus.
Gilchrist, A	Eskdale.
Grant, E	Virden, Man.
Gay, M	Guelph.
Henry, L. J.	Toronto.
Herrington, B	Russell.
Hoggard, H.	Londesborough.
Haines, C	Chesterville.
Henderson, M. E.	Paris.
James, L	Oshawa.
Knight, N.	Caledon.
Lancaster, A.	Port Granby.
Laurence, B. A	Creemore.
Lucas, H	Mandamin.
Lentz, C.	Snyder.
Moore, L.	St. Mary's.
Montgomery, H.	Gcodstown.
Mathewson, A.	Komoka.
Moore, C	Sebringville.
Munro, M. L	Midhurst.
McPhee, G.	North Portal, Man.
McCullough, M.	Leadbury.
McKillop, B	Duart.
McLean, J	L'Amable.
McFarland, A	Forest.
McNab, J	Renfrew.
McWhinney, R	Maple Hill.
McCollough, E. M.	Brussels.
Noyes, J	Durfield.
Nahrgang, M	New Hamburg.
Nahrgang, L.	New Hamburg.
Phoenix M.	Toronto.
Porter, M.	Paisley.
Queen, E	Dromore.
Rose, A.	Russell.
Rice, C.	Fullerton.
Robinson, L.	Bobcaygeon.
Rea, M.	Mimosa.
Reynolds, E.	Hilton.
Stewart, A	Felton.
Steel, E.	Waterford.
Smith, M.	Wenton.
Stepler, M.	Sebringville.
Vallance, C	Woodlands.
White, Mary	Bewdley.
White, E	Charing Cross.
Watt, M	Guelph.
Wolfe, B	Palmerston.
Wilkinson, H	Toronto.
Zingg, E.	Hanover.

*Engravers—*

Rhodes, Jno ..... Toronto.

*Fancy Worker—*

McMurray, L. .... Detroit.

*Farmers—*

Alexander, D .....	Lumley.
Aivry, J. R .....	Ospringe.
Armstrong, K .....	South March.
Averell, S.....	Newton Robinson.
Adams, E.....	Owen Sound.
Bayne, D .....	Merivale.
Barton, A.....	Langton.
Bowen, A.....	Penville.
Bowlby, C.....	Simcoe.
Bridgeford, G .....	Dundas.
Barthel, E.....	Kansas, U. S.
Black, W .....	Dungannon.
Brown, T.....	Erin.
Buck, James.....	Mount Salem.
Baragar, Wm .....	Maynooth.
Beard, W. J.....	Tecumseth.
Beals, A .....	Luther.
Braithwaite, J .....	Carlukc.
Brenzel, A .....	Hanover.
Bagshaw, H .....	Big Lake.
Calder, N .....	Bates, Man.
Campbell, A.....	Fernhill.
Channon, A .....	Dyers Bay.
Channon, J.....	Dyers Bay.
Croizier, Thos.....	Hagersville.
Clark, Arthur.....	Aurora.
Cahill, Patrick .....	St. Eugene.
Chamberlain, G .....	Port Royal.
Cummings, P .....	Mallory.
Campbell, D.....	Goderich.
Coxhall, J. R.....	Napanee.
Chantler, J.....	Woodstock.
Dean, J.....	Sandhill.
Douglas, G .....	Onondaga.
Dickson, G. A .....	Purbroke.
Durand, R .....	Canifton.
Douglas, J. B .....	Listowel.
Ducedre, J .....	Big Point.
Everingham, J .....	Bloomington, Ill.
Emery, W. J .....	Peterborough.
Fletcher, W. N.....	Houseys Rapids.
Farrell, C. E.....	Dalston.
Featherston, J .....	Waterdown.
Fleming, J .....	Newbury.



Gray, Alfred	Metcalfe.
Grant, G	Komoka.
Griffeth, A	Springbank.
Gee, J. W.	Duncliff.
Gormon, D	Chatham.
Gustin, G. W.	Mount Forest.
Garland, W. H.	Ashton.
Gray, W. S	Port Elgin.
Hoy, R	Avonton.
Henderson, J.	Ethel.
Hadden, D	Sarnia.
Hunter, G. F	Burk's Falls.
Hodgins, L. M	Diamond.
Henderson, J. A	Talbotville.
Harmer, Chas	Bright.
Hornsby, J	Penetanguishene.
Hurl, T.	Warsaw.
Hinton, Jno.	Kilbride.
Ince, Henry	Manitoba.
Joice, R.	Manitoba.
Johnson, F. W.	Chatham.
Johnson, F.	Charing Cross.
Keyser, S	Springbank.
King, John	New Carlow.
Kelley, J. A	Glen Meyer.
Kirby, Jno.	Oxbow, Man.
King, Jno.	Raglan.
Kidd, J. W	Pembroke.
Lowry, T	Midland.
Lockhart, A	Manitoba.
Lennox, D. J.	Phelpston.
Lang, D. W	Arnprior.
Deabry, D.	South Douro.
Lentz, H.	Snyder.
Muller, Wm.	Elmira.
Muller, B.	Elmira.
Murphy, M.	South March.
Middleton, Thos.	Hornings Mills.
Murray, M	North Augusta.
Murphy, D.	Carionbrook.
Morrison, A	Daywood.
Moore, S.	Seaforth.
Moore, Jas.	Seaforth.
McCormick, Alex.	Charing Cross
McCullough, D.	Clevering.
McKenzie, R.	Glammis.
McKenzie, K.	Duluth, Minn.
McIntyre, D.	Fingal.
McIntyre, Dugald	Fingal.
McDonald, Geo.	Uptergrove.
McLaren, G.	Osgoode.
McLaren, Chas.	Kenmore.
McLaren, A.	Kenmore.
McRae, M	Beaverton.
McKenzie, R.	New Durham.
McLean, H	Durham.
McQuiggie, W. H.	Blairton.

McNaughton, D.	Wroxeter.
McCraig, R.	Dungannon.
McEwen, Jos.	Billings' Bridge.
McCallum, Neil.	Gladstone.
McDonald, Alex.	Uptergrove.
Nahrgang, I.	New Hamburg.
Noyes, Jno.	Denfield.
Noyes, Andrew	Denfield.
Newell, J. R.	Milton West.
Nahrgang, O.	New Hamburg.
Ormiston, J.	Raglan.
Pincombe, R.	Poplar Hill.
Pincombe, W.	Poplar Hill.
Pincombe, J.	Poplar Hill.
Pugsley, S.	Cheapside.
Porter, A. R.	Banda.
Pettit, S.	Stony Creek.
Quinlan, Wm.	Stratford.
Riddle, F.	Box Grove.
Robson, J.	Leamington.
Rousehorn, G.	Perth Road.
Rutherford, Wm.	Rockton.
Robinson, R. J.	Kincardine.
Read, Alex.	Read.
Roberts, H. T.	Bornholm.
Rodgers, Jno.	Midland.
Stewart, Wm.	Banda.
Spinks, F.	Blackstock.
Sissions, R.	South March.
Shelp, T.	Russell.
Smith, Wm.	Shakespeare.
Simmons, M.	New Durham.
Stegmuir, C.	Simcoe.
Stegmuir, D.	Simcoe.
Speer, E.	Manitota.
Stephen, A.	Riverside.
Shearer, S. A.	Dromore.
Stewart, Jas.	Sandpoint.
Trachsel, J.	Skakespeare.
Thackaberry, Wm.	Carleton Place.
Turrell, D.	Florence.
Tone, J.	Dakota.
Thompson, Wm.	Thamesville.
VanLuven, A. P.	Morven.
Vallance, R.	Woodlands.
Willis, R. W.	Orillia.
Wark, Wm.	Sarnia.
White, J.	Bewdley.
White, Alex.	Bewdley.
Walton, J. W.	Woodstock.
White, A.	Charing Cross.
White, J. C.	Charing Cross.
White, E.	Charing Cross.
Woods, P.	Chesterville.
Wright, T.	Newcombe Mills.

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Wright, W. J. ....	Newcombe Mills.
Wolfe, W. J. ....	Arkona.
Watson, R. ....	Avonbrook.
Young, G. ....	Corbyville.
Young, J. ....	Corbyville.

*Glass Stainers—*

Elliott, C. ....	Toronto.
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*Gardener—*

Madden, M. ....	California.
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*Ice Merchant—*

Clark, R. ....	Niagara Falls.
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*Lock Maker—*

Chute, E. ....	Worcester, Mass.
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*Lithographer—*

Feast, A. ....	Boston, Mass.
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*Lumberman—*

Labelle, A. ....	Whitney, Mich.
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*Laborers—*

Alexander, A. C. ....	Brighton.
Baines, S. ....	Belgrave.
Darue, S. ....	Sarnia.
Foristall, J. ....	Cornwall.
Hill, T. ....	Toronto.
McCoy, James ....	Belleville.
Purchel, P. ....	Silver Islet.
Sloan, W. E. ....	Milton.

*Moulders—*

Ball, E. ....	Windsor.
Corbett, Wm. ....	Owen Sound.
Harris, F. R. ....	Toronto.
Pettiford, C. ....	Guelph.

*Mason—*

Goodbrand, J. ....	Ancaster.
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*Machinists—*

Bradshaw, T. ....	Toronto.
Lloyd, J. ....	Brantford.
Mason, H. ....	Toronto.
McLaren, T. ....	Brantford.

*Married—*

Mrs. Alexander .....	nee Miss Brown.
" Braven .....	" " McCallum.
" Beemer .....	" " Almas.
" Boughton .....	" " Fetterly.
" Bolduc .....	" " Terrell.
" Cotterell .....	" " Flight.
" Darue .....	" " Morrison.
" Ellis .....	" " Gray.
" Flynn .....	" " Brown.
" Fraser .....	" " Johnson.
" Featherston .....	" " Hamilton.
" Garland .....	" " Russell.
" Gottlieb, H. ....	" " Plate.
" Gottlieb, E. ....	" " McCallum.
" Gustin .....	" " Noyes, M.
" Geo .....	" " Noyes, L.
" Hoy .....	" " Leitch.
" Jefferson .....	" " Beamish.
" Kiddle .....	" " Hoffman.
" Keyser .....	" " Perie, I.
" Lloyd .....	" " Kent.
" Liddy .....	" " L'Herault.
" Mason, A. W. ....	" " Lewis.
" Mason, H. ....	" " Bowen.
" Moore .....	" " Conkwright.
" McDermid .....	" " Lorenzen.
" McLaren .....	" " McEwen.
" McEwen .....	" " Harrington.
" Noyes .....	" " Gray.
" Oxtoby .....	" " Moore.
" Ormiston .....	" " McLaren.
" Pettiford .....	" " Hunt.
" Pincombe .....	" " Sours.
" Smith .....	" " Nolan.
" Sutherland .....	" " Murphy.
" Stepler .....	" " McMordie.
" Stegmuir .....	" " Morrison.
" Smith .....	" " Feast.
" Terrell .....	" " Fortier.
" VanLoven .....	" " Miller.
" Wilson .....	" " Swift.
" Wheeler .....	" " Kent.
" White .....	" " McKay.
" Watson .....	" " Hunter.
" Young .....	" " White.
" Dark .....	" " Flemming.
" Phillips .....	" " Crosby.
" Hodgins .....	" " Mick.
" Noyes .....	" " Gray.



*Nun—*

Lang, C.....	Hamilton.
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*Photographers—*

Ball, B.....	Detroit.
Gates, J. A.....	Toronto.

*Painters—*

Beemer, J. G.....	Simcoe.
Frank, B.....	Strathroy.
Gallagher, J.....	Kingston.
Mosher, J.....	Hamilton.
Munro, A.....	Manitoba.
O'Neil, J.....	Hamilton.
Oxtoby, J.....	Ballantrice.
White, J.....	St. Marys.

*Packers—*

Grant, H.....	Hamilton.
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*Printers—*

Acheson, H.....	Boston, Mass.
Braven, J. A.....	Buffalo.
Cook, J. R.....	Winnipeg.
Duncan, J.....	Winnipeg.
Fisher, Jno.....	Chatham.
Hollis, A.....	Berlin.
Liddy, W.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Lynch, M.....	Chatham.
McKay, A.....	Windsor.
McIntosh, A. A.....	Winnipeg, Man.
Pickard, C.....	Toronto.
Peake, J. J.....	Astoria, Wash. Ter.
Patrick, J.....	Carp.
Ryan, C.....	Woodstock.
Reeves, G.....	Lindsay.
Sutherland, A.....	Detroit.
White, W.....	Chicago, Ill.

*Saw Mill Workers—*

Fraser, A.....	Pembroke.
Kimmerly, G.....	Deseronto.
Morrison, D.....	Collingwood.
Milentz, C.....	Pembroke.

*Shoemakers—*

Baizana, J. ....	Ottawa.
Blue, D. ....	Dutton.
Brown, B. ....	Carluke.
Byrne, J. R. ....	Hamilton.
Beattie, S. ....	Norval.
Bloom, D. ....	Glencoe.
Chantler, Jas. ....	Woodstock.
Denee, J. U. ....	Clarks Mills.
Earl, J. ....	Brockville.
Freeman, W. ....	Dromore.
Flynn, Jno. ....	Toronto.
Fraser, P. ....	Toronto.
Faubert, J. ....	Montreal.
Fitzsimmons, J. ....	Glammis.
Gottlieb, E. ....	Berlin.
Gottlieb, H. ....	Brantford.
Gould, J. S. ....	St. Mary's.
Golds, Chas. ....	Milton.
Hazelton, Thos. ....	Delta.
Hunt, F. ....	Rockport.
Isbister, J. A. ....	Lakefield.
Jordan, T. ....	Dublin.
Johnson, T. ....	Belgrave.
Kochler, L. ....	Wellesley.
Larkins, W. B. ....	Boston, Mass.
Leblanc, M. ....	The Brook.
Lyon, A. ....	London, Eng.
Moorand, S. ....	Ottawa.
McIsaac, Jno. ....	Lynedoch.
Nurse, Wm. ....	Belleville.
Robbins, E. O. ....	Flinton.
Rose, Wm. ....	Milton.
Smith, A. E. ....	Brantford.
Stenabaugh, W. ....	Brantford.
Sepner, A. E. ....	Windsor.
Taylor, J. ....	Singhampton.
Waggoner, A. S. ....	Milton.
Wark, W. ....	Sarnia.
Wintenburg, A. ....	New Hamburg.
Wilson, Isaac. ....	Chicago, Ill.
Wallace, Wm. ....	Merriton.

*Seamstress—*

McRitchie, P. ....	Berlin.
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*Tailors—*

Agnew, E. ....	Clinton.
Green, T. ....	Vancouver, B.C.
Hanson, R. ....	Kingston.
Merchand, E. ....	St. Louis, Mo.
Mortimer, C. ....	Hamilton.
McCullough, E. ....	Brussels.
McPherson, R. ....	Brantford.
O'Boyle, D. ....	Montreal.
Wheeler, F. N. ....	Buffalo.

*Teamster—*

Smith, A. ....	Brantford.
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*Teachers—*

Bull, M. ....	Belleville.
James, A. ....	Belleville.
McKillop, D. J. ....	Belleville.

*Wood Carvers—*

Busch, S. ....	Kingston.
Dark, D. ....	Toronto.

*Wire Workers—*

Brockbank, H. ....	Hamilton.
McLaren, A. J. ....	Brooklyn, N.Y.

*Woolen-Mill Workers—*

Greely, J. ....	Kansas City.
Kennedy, M. ....	Mitchell.
Reid, J. ....	Dundas.
Malone, P. ....	Almonte.

*Wood Turner—*

Riddle, R. ....	Toronto.
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*Watchman—*

Johnson, J. U. ....	Barrie.
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*Unclassified—*

Beane, E. ....	Prescott.
Barler, F. ....	Carthage.
Burchannon, J. ....	Donagall.
Burchart, G. ....	Owen Sound.
Brian, L. ....	Carleton Place.
Benway, C. ....	Toronto.
Cowan, A. H. ....	London.
Connell, M. F. ....	Windsor.
Campbell, W. J. ....	Toronto.
Carascaddedn, W. J. ....	St. Ives.
Cotton, M. ....	Gananoque.

Culbert, J. H. ....	Brantford.
Crawford, M. A. ....	Brampton.
Canard, Wm. ....	Oshawa.
Cook, Ann. ....	Hoimesville.
Clapp, J. H. ....	Picton.
Crittenden, A. ....	Vachill.
Carmichael, H. ....	Queen's Hill.
Cody, E. ....	Oakwood.
Drum, M. ....	Kinmount.
Denison, J. ....	Kingston.
Downey, J. C. ....	Maynooth.
Dank, R. ....	London.
Dyke, B. ....	Ottawa.
Davies, M. E. ....	Georgetown.
Donal, M. A. ....	Remington.
Denike, M. J. ....	Shannonville.
Davies, Chas. ....	Detroit, Mich.
Fallion, C. ....	Trenton.
Fry, E. ....	Dungannon.
Flannagan, Wm. ....	Guelph.
Gilmore, Ann. ....	Whitby.
Gilipepie, F. H. ....	Grimsbey.
Gagney, E. ....	Montreal.
Giant, Charlota. ....	Hermon.
Haggard, E. J. ....	Campbell's Cross.
Hill, M. ....	Woodstock.
Hurd, W. J. ....	Woodstock.
Heckler, C. D. ....	St. Clements.
Hazelton, M. ....	St. Catharines.
Hunter, M. ....	Toronto.
Hinman, N. ....	Dundonald.
Hubbard, T. ....	Harriston.
Hurd, T. H. ....	Warsaw.
Howison, A. E. ....	Brockville.
Illman, F. C. ....	Haliburton.
Jodoin, W. ....	Windsor.
Jarvis, M. ....	Warton.
Jacobs, J. D. ....	Port Perry.
Jones, I. ....	New York, N. Y.
Krause, H. B. ....	Crediton.
Kruger, A. ....	Elmwood.
King, E. ....	Ravenshoe.
Lewis, C. ....	Pembroke.
Little, A. ....	Lockton.
Lang, W. H. ....	Orono.
Lafferty, F. ....	Napanee.
Minaker, W. J. ....	Milford.
Mitchell, H. ....	Brockville.
Mason, A. ....	Hyde Park.
Morgan, J. E. ....	Kincardine.
Moran, P. ....	Wyoming.
Merrington, W. H. ....	Prescott.
Murphy, M. A. ....	Hamilton.
Muir, A. ....	Toronto.
Martin, I. ....	Hartington.
Masury, P. ....	Point Albino.



McLellan, E. ....	Parkhill.
McCrimmon, D. ....	Williamston.
McDowell, M. E. ....	Stonegh.
McCormick, T. A. ....	Trenton.
McEllensborough, A. ....	Port Hope.
McDonald, A. ....	South Duro.
McLean, A. ....	Rodgersville.
McDonald, F. ....	St. Raphael.
McConnel, J. E. ....	Bracebridge.
McCallum, G. ....	Staffordville.
McQuarrie, M. ....	Blyth.
Normon, H. ....	Carmilla.
Price, M. A. ....	Hamilton.
Phillips, L. ....	Ottawa.
Quinn, M. ....	Kempville.
Reid, S. ....	London.
Runnells, E. ....	Warkworth.
Richardson, M. ....	Pembroke.
Rochester, B. ....	Rochesterville.
Rutherford, A. ....	Orillia.
Robinson, E. ....	St. Catharines.
Riodan, Wm. ....	Toronto.
Sheehan, D. ....	South Duro.
Stewart, J. B. ....	Damascus.
Smith, M. ....	St. Mary's.
Simon, E. ....	Hiawathia.
Stauffer, J. ....	Plattsville.
Shuler, J. R. ....	Beachville.
Thompson, S. ....	London.
Taylor, J. H. ....	Hamilton.
Vicars, R. ....	Cannington.
Vincent, H. T. ....	Port Hope.
Warren, I. ....	Mallorytown.
Wright, A. ....	
White, H. ....	Toronto.
Walker, S. R. ....	London, Eng.
Willoughby, R. ....	Georgetown.
Whenham, C. A. ....	Londesborough.

#### RECAPITULATION.

Artists .....	3
Bookbinders .....	5
Brassfitters .....	1
Bakers.....	5
Bailiffs .....	1
Bu'chers .....	1
Brushmakers .....	2
Barbers.....	1
Cigarmakers .....	2
Copyists .....	1
Carpenters .....	6
Clerks .....	3
Cabinetmakers .....	2

RECAPITULATION — *Continued.*

Carriagemakers .....	3
Coopers .....	2
Domestic servants .....	5
Domestic occupation .....	85
Dressmakers .....	18
Engravers .....	1
Fancy workers .....	1
Farmers .....	161
Glass stainers .....	1
Gardeners .....	1
Ice merchants .....	1
Lockmakers .....	1
Lithographers .....	1
Lumbermen .....	1
Married .....	45
Nun .....	1
Photographers .....	2
Painters .....	8
Packers .....	1
Printers .....	17
Sawmill workers .....	4
Shoemakers .....	41
Seamstress .....	1
Tailors .....	9
Teamster .....	1
Teachers .....	3
Woodcarvers .....	2
Wireworkers .....	2
Woollenmill workers .....	4
Woodturner .....	1
Watchman .....	1
Unclassified .....	105

## VISIT OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

On the 29th of May we were honored by a visit from His Excellency, Lord Aberdeen, the Governor-General, accompanied by Captain Hon. Majorbanks, A.D.C., Captain Urquhart, A.D.C., Hon. McKenzie Bowell, Senator Reid, H. Corby, M.P., W. H. Biggar, M.P.P., Sheriff Hope, Mayor Walmsley, T. Ritchie, Esq., Rev. E. N. Baker, and Police Magistrate J. J. B. Flint. Lord Aberdeen's visit was looked forward to with great interest by all connected with the institution, and his favorable opinion of our work generally was desired. For nearly four hours His Excellency watched the deaf children at their various exercises in the several class-rooms, questioned the superintendent and teachers upon the methods employed, talked to the pupils through interpreters, inspected every department of the institution, showing through the long and fatiguing proceedings the keenest attention in everything that was said or shown to him. He frequently stopped to express his admiration of the equipment of the building or his interest in the work of the children. At the conclusion of the inspection the distinguished visitor was conducted to the chapel where were assembled 257 pupils, teachers, officers and other friends. To a formal address of welcome given as part of the programme, His Excellency was pleased to remark: "The address with its kindly and graceful utterances gives me very great pleasure. I have been looking forward to the opportunity of visiting this institution, and I can assure you that although I expected to see a great deal that would surprise and gratify, yet the reality has surpassed my expectations. I am therefore very much indebted to those who arranged that I should have an opportunity of paying this

visit, and I wish to remind you that it is from some of the most advanced and leading pupils that the invitation may be said to have come, endorsed of course by Mr. Mathison and his colleagues. Therefore, I thank you for the pleasure and the advantage which it has been to me to witness something of the great work that is going on here. You will easily understand that it is not only a personal satisfaction and pleasure to me to have gained some acquaintance with this institution, but clearly it is desirable—nay, indeed the duty of the Governor-General to make acquaintance as soon as possible with the principal features of the great educational work of Ontario and of Canada as a whole. There is another reason why I am glad to have been here to-day, and that is because it has furnished an occasion of paying a visit to the fair city of Belleville, with which I have been delighted, not only because of the external attractions of the place, but still more because of the wonderful cordiality with which, as the representative of the Queen, I have been received, and also of the personal expressions of good will and welcome which accompanied my reception. I observe that the motto on the programme is, 'The greatest happiness is found in making others happy,' and of course the institution is founded to enable you to carry out this noble mission in life in an effectual manner. Moreover, I trust you will all feel that the education you gain here is especially valuable because it will enable you to contribute to your own livelihood. It is an honorable thing to secure self-dependence, as far as possible. I remember once I wrote an article for a magazine for which I received £5. I never was so pleased with any £5 note as I was with that one. I do not mean to boast about that incident, of course, but I wish to draw your attention to the satisfaction to be gained by earning something for yourselves. There is another point I wish to mention, and that is the making of the right use of the instruction given. This involves much attention and also patience on your part as well as, I am sure, on the part of your instructors. You are therefore developing character. The exercise of patience and self control increases the qualities of an individual's character, and you are therefore gaining not only the art of writing and of speaking, but you are unconsciously forming character, and that of course is of the utmost value. So therefore, from all points of view the existence of this institution is a cause of great thankfulness—not only on your part, but on the part of the whole people of the country. I am only sorry that the visit has been so short, but it is quite enough to give me a very favorable impression of what is being done here, and when I speak of impressions, I refer also to your outward aspect. You look cheerful, happy and well fed. I am very glad you seem to agree with that sentiment, and when you go home for the holidays I think your parents and friends will be all the more glad to see you because you are looking well. You have mentioned Lady Aberdeen, and I value the kindness of your reference to her. I can assure you it would have been a great happiness to her to have been here to-day, and when I tell her of what I have seen, I am sure she will agree with me that if you send us another invitation we shall accept it. And now we shall say farewell and I hope you will have a happy time, and that you will be thankful for this institution, and that the whole country will feel the benefit of it through you." In conclusion Lord Aberdeen said: "I must finish with a sentence with which I ought to have begun my remarks. Now, please watch me closely," and His Lordship signed to the astonished children the words, "I am pleased to see you." This was given, not in the manual alphabet, letter by letter, but in the sign language His Lordship had seen that afternoon for the first time, but so cleverly did he do it that the children caught his meaning at once and broke into a wild cheer.

#### THE GIBSON HOSPITAL.

During the visit of His Excellency, Lord Aberdeen, he was requested to name the new hospital to which he kindly assented. In doing so he said: "I have great pleasure in complying with the request made to me. I feel it a great privilege to take part in the inauguration of this handsome building, and in doing so, to name it by the designation which has been suggested by Mr. Mathison. I have therefore to request that this building be known hereafter and for all time as 'The Gibson Hospital.'"



## THE CLASS ROOMS.

The visit of Lord Aberdeen occurred at the time of our usual annual examination by an outside examiner, consequently it was omitted this year, but just prior to His Excellency's coming, however, we had our institution examination extending over a week in each class, and the results were quite encouraging and showed that good teaching had been done in every class. Each pupil's was committed to paper, the results tabulated and the papers forwarded to the parents for perusal and preservation. The progress made, as evidenced by the results, together with a teacher's report on each scholar's proficiency, was taken into consideration in promoting and classification for next year's labors. The classes as remodelled have commenced the studies as outlined in the school course. The foregoing refers more particularly to the ordinary classes. The articulation classes may be considered special in a sense, and in these also substantial improvement was noticeable. All the teachers in the institution seemed imbued with the responsibilities of their positions, and deserve commendation for services faithfully performed.

Mr. W. J. Campbell and Mr. Geo. F. Stewart, both of whom have had a lengthened and successful experience in public school work, have been added to our staff of teachers. They are interested in the work, and their future labors promise to be satisfactory. Miss Edith M. Yarwood, a young lady of ability, has been engaged to teach drawing, and the series of drawing books authorized by the Education Department of Ontario have been introduced, and will be used hereafter in the class.

The death of Mr. J. B. Ashby took from us a faithful conscientious teacher, one who was never found wanting. Being deaf himself, for those similarly afflicted he had the greatest sympathy, and no labor was felt by him to be too arduous could he but advance their interests. Thoroughly straightforward in all his dealings and capable beyond most men in ordinary life, he has left behind in the hearts of his pupils, associates and old friends, an enduring monument of affectionate regard.

## INDUSTRIES.

Our industrial departments have been fairly successful during the year, and the pupils who were working all day made, for the most part, satisfactory progress. In the sewing room the girls who were under instruction in dressmaking and tailoring were reported as being anxious to learn; several of them gave encouraging signs of future usefulness. In the shoe shop the boys were kept steadily employed without urging them on for quantity at the expense of quality and one young man has just left us to engage in business for himself. Two boys were taught the baker's trade; one of them has employment at it near his home, the other has been ill and unable to work, but when he recovers his usual health, will be able to take a situation. One of the printer boys of last session has a position in a country office and is doing well.

## HEALTH OF PUPILS.

During the past year the health of pupils was not as good as we could have desired. We had an epidemic of measles, a few cases of scarlet fever, and a number of cases of typhoid fever. The day school opened, a little girl arrived among the others, complained of being ill, was put to bed, and the next morning gave unmistakable evidences of having measles; from this one case, although she was isolated without delay, we had over one hundred other cases. Then we had five patients with scarlet fever, the disease being brought here in clothing from a home where it had been a few months previously, the session was closing when several cases of typhoid fever developed, and the ailing children were unable to go home with the others in June. Notwithstanding the unusual number who were ill at various times, it is a matter of sincere gratitude that there was only one fatality. The new hospital was ready just in time for the typhoid cases. With good medical attention, capable and careful nursing and handy hospital appliances, everything was favorable for the recovery of the sick children. The little girl, Theresa Noonan, up to the time of her illness, had been a strong, healthy child, but the fever, followed by



abscesses on the brain, carried her off. Her mother and sister were with her for some days prior to her death, and were satisfied every endeavor had been made by all concerned to avert the calamity. She was a bright, lovable girl, one of five children from the same family, and a general favorite. We located the causes of our having measles and scarlet fever, but cannot satisfactorily account for the typhoid outbreak. It is generally supposed fever germs are communicated to the human system by drinking impure water, milk, etc. We use water from the city water works, and a well thirty nine feet in the rock. An analysis of these waters was made by the authorities of the Provincial Board of Health, and in a letter from Professor Bryce, he stated: "There is nothing in either sample to indicate anything suspicious." Our milk supply has always been good. If the fever had been caused by the water there would in all probability have been a larger number of cases. The well from which the drinking water is obtained is forty yards from any tile, drain, or back sewer, is piped up to the top, the surface excavation cemented and the top protected in such a manner as to prevent surface drainage getting into it. Our sewers and water closets are flushed regularly, some of them several times each day. On the whole I am inclined to think the cause was temporary which could not be avoided rather than any permanent defect in our water supply or sewer arrangement.

#### NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED.

A great deal of profit and pleasure is afforded our pupils by the perusal of the various newspapers kindly forwarded to our reading rooms free of charge. We are indebted to the publishers of the following newspapers for favors:

Name.	Where published.	Name.	Where published.
Evening Times .....	Hamilton.	Niagara Falls Review .....	Niagara Falls.
Spectator. ....	Hamilton.	Guide .....	Port Hope.
Daily Free Press.....	Winnipeg.	Courier.....	Trenton.
Free Press.....	Ottawa.	Hastings Review .....	Madoc.
Daily News.....	Kingston.	Advocate .....	Trenton.
Expositor .....	Brantford.	Rural Canadian.....	Toronto.
Economist.....	Shelburne.	Tribune .....	Deseronto.
Express .....	Colborne.	Telegraph .....	Palmerston.
Free Press .....	Acton.	Herald .....	Carleton Place.
Mercury .....	Guelph.	Canadian Churchman .....	Toronto.
Examiner .....	Peterborough.	Cornwall Freeholder.....	Cornwall.
Mercury .....	Renfrew.	Leader .....	Tara.
Despatch .....	Strathroy.	Echo .....	London.
Post .....	Thorold.	Enterprise.....	Colborne.
Banner .....	Dundas.	Reformer.....	Simcoe.
Enterprise.....	Collingwood.	Ensign .....	Brighton.
London Advertiser....	London.	Sentinel-Review .....	Woodstock.
Clinton News.....	Clinton.	Courier.....	Embro.

NEWSPAPERS RECEIVED.—*Continued.*

Name.	Where published.	Name.	Where published.
Mirror .....	Meaford.	Farmers' Sun.....	Toronto, Ont.
Monitor .....	Meaford.	Rockwood Review.....	Kingston, Ont.
Star.....	Goderich.	The Silent Hoosier .....	Indianapolis, Ind.
Herald .....	Campbellford.	The Banner .....	Devil's Lake, N.D.
The Arrow .....	Burk's Falls.	Mute's Chronicle .....	Columbus, Ohio, U.S.
Whig .....	Kingston.	The Advance .....	Jacksonville, Ill., U.S.
Hepworth Journal .....	Hepworth, Ont.	Dakota Advocate .....	Sioux Falls, South Dak., U.S.
Thunder Bay Sentinel .....	Port Arthur, Ont.	Missouri Record.....	Fulton, Mo., U.S.
The Colchester Sun .....	Truro, N.S.	Colorado Index .....	Colorado Springs, Col., U.S.
The Silent Echo .....	Winnipeg, Man.	The Silent World.....	Philadelphia, Pa., U.S.
Deaf Mute Journal .....	Station "M.," New York City.	The Western Pennsylvania..	Edgewood Park, Pa.
Deaf Mute Register. ....	Rome, New York.	The British Deaf Mute.....	16 Howarth Place, Leeds, Eng.
Daily Paper for Our Little People .....	School for the Deaf, Rochester, N.Y.	The Sign .....	Salem, Oregon.
Silent Worker .....	Trenton, N.J.	The Optic.....	Little Rock, Ark.
Maryland Bulletin .....	Frederick, Md.	The National Exponent .....	Chicago, Ill.
Goodson Gazette .....	Staunton, Va., U.S.	The Idea .....	Jacksonville, Ill.
The Tablet .....	Romney, W. Va.	Companion .....	Faribault, Minn., U.S.
The Palmetto Leaf .....	Cedar Springs, S. C.	The Educator .....	Mount Airy, Pa.
The Washingtonian .....	Vancouver, Wash.	Advocate.....	Malone, N. Y.
The Weekly News .....	Berkley, Cal., U.S.	The New Method.....	Englewood, Ill.
The Messenger.....	Talladega, Alabama, U.S.	The Pelican .....	Baton Rouge, La.
Kentucky Deaf Mute.....	Danville, Ky., U.S.	The Voice.....	Jackson, Miss.
Printers' Ink .....	10 Spruce St., New York.	The Silent Observer .....	Knoxville, Tenn.
Lone Star Weekly.....	Austin, Texas.	The Mirror .....	Flint, Mich.
Critic .....	Dubuque, Iowa.	Herald .....	St. Augustine, Fla.
The Mute Journal.....	Omaha, Neb.	The Times .....	Wisconsin.
The Star .....	Olathe, Kansas.	The Hawkeye .....	Council Bluffs, Iowa.
Desert Eagle.....	Salt Lake City.		
American Teacher .....	Boston, Mass.		

NOTE.—The "Canadian Churchman" is generously supplied by the Rev. Canon Burke, of Belleville.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

Thirty-two new pupils came at the opening of the present session.

We have 500 feet of 3 in. hose for use in case of fire; we ought to have at least another 500 feet.

The outside woodwork of the main building ought to be painted next year, and if at the same time the brickwork was painted the whole would present an improved appearance.

The institution re-opened on Wednesday, the 19th of September, one week after the regular date. The change was made to escape the crowds of people coming to and returning from the Industrial Fair in Toronto.

Our farm and garden operations have yielded a good supply of hay, oats, potatoes and roots of various kinds. The fences about the grounds have been renewed and repaired to some extent, but more renewals and repairs will be necessary to put them in a satisfactory condition.

The want of a larger assembly room was made quite apparent during the meetings of the Provincial Sabbath School Association in Belleville recently. On one or two occasions we had several hundred visitors and when our pupils were all together, many of them were unable to gain admission to witness the exercises. A separate school building with a large hall is a necessity.

The Grand Trunk Railway, the Canadian Pacific Railway and the Central Ontario Railway continued their liberal arrangements in allowing pupils, officers and teachers double journey tickets for single fare during the summer vacation. Were it not for the concessions of the railway companies in regard to transportation a number of the children here would be unable to obtain the advantages of the institution.

During the year we had interested visitors from other schools for the deaf and they were welcome. Dr. P. G. Gillett, for thirty-five years the Superintendent of the Illinois Institution (the largest and one of the best in the world) and now the President of the American Association to Promote Speech to the Deaf, favored us by remaining here three days, during which time he visited and examined the pupils in every schoolroom, department and part of the institution. His good opinion, based upon what he had seen and heard, was very gratifying to all of us. Superintendent Swiler, of the Wisconsin School, and Hon. Mr. Graebner, of the State Board of Control, and Superintendent A. L. E. Crouter, of the Philadelphia Institution, also expressed themselves pleased with their visit.

The following named reverend gentlemen visited the children belonging to their denomination at various times during the session: Rev. Canon Burke, Right Rev. Monsignor Farrelly, V.G., Rev. E. N. Baker, Rev. J. L. George, Rev. R. Marshall, and Rev. Father O'Brien. A number of the Roman Catholic children received their first communion in the church of their parents in Belleville. The rite of confirmation was administered in St. Thomas Church, Belleville, on Sunday evening, the 27th of May, by the Bishop of Ontario assisted by the Rev. Canon Burke. Among others were thirteen pupils of this school, previous permission having been given by their fathers and mothers. Rev. Canon Burke has always been faithful and untiring in his attention to the spiritual welfare of the pupils belonging to his communion, and prompt and regular in his visits. He otherwise takes great interest in the success of the institution.

To officers, teachers and employees generally I am indebted for willing co-operation in carrying on the good work of the institution, and to you as Inspector we are all under obligations for your kindly interest and prompt attention to matters concerning our welfare.

The statistical tables are appended herewith.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. MATHISON,  
Superintendent.



## NATIONALITY OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Canada .....	194	Germany .....	8
Ireland .....	17	United States .....	
Scotland .....	19	Unknown .....	30
England .....	25		
Italy .....		Total .....	295

## RELIGION OF PARENTS.

Name.	No.	Name.	No.
Presbyterian .....	68	Evangelical, German .....	1
Methodist .....	95	Mennonites .....	5
Church of England .....	46	United Brethren .....	1
Roman Catholic .....	52	Church of Christ .....	3
Baptist .....	16	Believers .....	1
Bible Christian .....		Unknown .....	4
Lutheran .....	3	Total .....	295

## OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Agent .....	5	Clerk .....	2
Axemaker .....	1	Conductor .....	2
Blacksmith .....	7	Constable .....	1
Bookkeeper .....	1	Cattle and grain dealer .....	
Butcher .....	3	Carter .....	2
Builder .....	1	Currier .....	1
Banker .....	1	Cheesemaker .....	1
Brickmaker .....	1	Contractor .....	1
Barber .....	1	Dressmaker .....	1
Basketmaker .....	1	Druggist .....	1
Cooper .....	2	Drayman .....	1
Carpenter .....	9	Engineer .....	2



OCCUPATION OF PARENTS.—*Concluded.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Expressman .....	2	Physician .....	1
Farmer .....	118	Plasterer .....	1
Grocer .....	2	Potter .....	1
Gardener .....	3	Second-hand dealer.....	1
Harnessmaker.....	2	Stoker .....	1
Hotelkeeper .....	2	Sailor .....	1
Housekeeper .....	2	Shoemaker .....	8
Lumberman.....	1	Switchman .....	1
Laundry maid .....	1	Steamfitter.....	1
Laborer.....	64	Teamster.....	1
Machinist.....	4	Teacher .....	2
Mason .....	3	Tailor .....	1
Minister .....	1	Wagonmaker .....	1
Merchant.....	3	Washerwoman .....	1
Moulder .....		Watchman .....	1
Miller .....	3	Unknown .....	13
Navigator.....	1		
Painter .....	1	Total .....	295

## AGE OF PUPILS.

Age.	No.	Age.	No.	Age.	No.
7 .....	3	14.....	21	21.....	7
8 .....	20	15.....	27	22.....	8
9 .....	26	16.....	19	23.....	6
10 .....	28	17.....	14	24.....	1
11 .....	30	18.....	19	25.....	1
12.....	33	19.....	10		
13 .....	15	20.....	7	Total .....	295

## COUNTIES FROM WHICH PUPILS DURING THE YEAR CAME.

Counties.	No.	Counties.	No.
Brant .....	2	Monck .....	2
Bruce .....	8	Norfolk .....	6
Cornwall .....	4	Northumberland .....	5
Carleton .....	16	Nipissing District .....	1
Dufferin .....	2	Ontario .....	3
Durham .....	1	Oxford .....	11
Elgin .....	7	Peel .....	2
Essex .....	7	Perth .....	4
Frontenac .....	1	Peterborough .....	5
Grey .....	8	Prescott and Russell .....	11
Haliburton .....	2	Prince Edward .....	2
Haldimand .....	2	Renfrew .....	5
Halton .....	4	Simcoe .....	8
Hastings .....	25	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	3
Huron .....	11	Victoria .....	8
Kent .....	12	Waterloo .....	8
Lambton .....	9	Welland .....	1
Lanark .....	8	Wellington .....	8
Leeds and Grenville .....	8	Wentworth .....	9
Lennox and Addington .....	12	York .....	28
Lincoln .....	2	Parry Sound .....	3
Middlesex .....	8	Algoma District .....	1
Muskoka .....		Total .....	295

## TOTAL NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE FOR THE SESSION 1893-1894.

Males .....	158
Females .....	137

Total ..... 295

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE ON 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1894,  
WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....	1	.....	1	Lincoln .....	.....	2	2
Brant .....	2	.....	2	Ontario .....	1	2	3
Bruce .....	5	2	7	Oxford .....	5	5	10
Cornwall .....	4	.....	4	Peel .....	1	1	2
Carleton .....	10	4	14	Perth .....	3	1	4
Dufferin .....	1	1	2	Peterborough .....	2	2	4
Durham .....	1	.....	1	Prescott and Russell...	6	1	7
Elgin .....	3	3	6	Prince Edward .....	1	1	2
Essex .....	3	3	6	Renfrew .....	2	3	5
Frontenac .....	1	.....	1	Simcoe .....	4	4	8
Grey .....	3	3	6	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	2	.....	2
Haliburton .....	2	.....	2	Victoria .....	2	6	8
Haldimand .....	1	.....	1	Waterloo .....	3	5	8
Halton .....	.....	4	4	Welland .....	.....	1	1
Hastings .....	13	8	21	Wellington .....	4	4	8
Huron .....	4	5	9	Wentworth .....	3	5	8
Kent .....	7	4	11	York .....	13	12	25
Lambton .....	3	6	9	Muskoka District .....	.....	1	1
Lanark .....	1	.....	1	Parry Sound .....	1	1	2
Leeds and Grenville ....	4	.....	4	Nipissing District .....	1	.....	1
Lennox and Addington .	5	6	11				
Middlesex .....	2	4	6	Total .....	139	114	253
Monck .....	1	1	2				
Norfolk .....	4	2	6				
Northumberland .....	4	1	5				

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN ATTENDANCE EACH OFFICIAL YEAR SINCE THE OPENING  
OF THE INSTITUTION.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From October 27th, 1870, to September 30th, 1871.....	64	36	100
“ 1st, 1871, “ 1872.....	97	52	149
“ 1872, “ 1873.....	130	63	193
“ 1873, “ 1874.....	145	76	221
“ 1874, “ 1875.....	155	83	238
“ 1875, “ 1876.....	160	96	256
“ 1876, “ 1877.....	167	104	271
“ 1877, “ 1878.....	166	111	277
“ 1878, “ 1879.....	164	105	269
“ 1879, “ 1880.....	162	119	281
“ 1880, “ 1881.....	164	132	296
“ 1881, “ 1882.....	165	138	303
“ 1882, “ 1883.....	158	135	293
“ 1883, “ 1884.....	156	130	286
“ 1884, “ 1885.....	168	116	284
“ 1885, “ 1886.....	191	112	273
“ 1886, “ 1887.....	151	113	264
“ 1887, “ 1888.....	156	109	265
“ 1888, “ 1889.....	153	121	274
“ 1889, “ 1890.....	159	132	291
“ 1890, “ 1891.....	166	130	296
“ 1891, “ 1892.....	158	127	285
“ 1892, “ 1893.....	162	136	298
“ 1893, “ 1894.....	158	137	295



OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE  
INSTITUTION.

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Accountant .....	2	Cheesemaker .....	1
Agent .....	6	Civil service .....	1
Axemake.....	2	Clerk .....	5
Baggageman .....	1	Contractor .....	1
Baker.....	3	Conductor, railway .....	3
Blacksmith.....	24	Cigarmaker .....	1
Boarding-house keeper.....	1	Dealer in hides .....	1
Barber .....	1	Drayman .....	4
Boilermaker .....	1	Dressmaker .....	4
Bookkeeper .....	4	Doctor .....	2
Brakesman .....	1	Engineer .....	5
Bricklayer .....	2	Engineer, railway .....	3
Butcher.....	4	Farmer .....	443
Brickmaker .....	1	Fire insurance inspector .....	2
Brewer .....	2	Fisherman .....	3
Builder .....	1	Grocer .....	2
Barrister .....	1	Gaoler .....	1
Banker .....	1	Gardener.....	3
Basketmaker .....	1	Gunsmith.....	1
Brassfinisher .....	1	Harnessmaker .....	3
Carter .....	2	Housekeeper .....	2
Cab-driver .....	2	Hotelkeeper .....	1
Cabinetmaker .....	2	Ironmaker .....	1
Captain of schooner .....	1	Keeper of park .....	1
Carder .....	1	Laborer .....	191
Car inspector.....	1	Livery proprietor .....	3
Constable .....	1	Laundry maid .....	1
Cooper.....	4	Lumberman .....	6
Carrier .....	5	Miller .....	6
Charwoman .....	1	Millwright .....	2
Carpenter .....	35	Miner .....	1
Carriagemaker .....	5	Minister .....	2

OCCUPATION OF PARENTS OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE  
INSTITUTION.--*Concluded.*

Occupation.	No.	Occupation.	No.
Moulder . . . . .	2	Shoemaker . . . . .	9
Machinist . . . . .	6	Stagedriver . . . . .	1
Maltster . . . . .	1	Switchman . . . . .	1
Marble-cutter . . . . .	2	Stoker . . . . .	1
Mason . . . . .	6	Sailor . . . . .	1
Manufacturer agricultural implements . . . . .	2	Tavernkeeper . . . . .	9
Mechanic . . . . .	2	Tailor . . . . .	1
Merchant . . . . .	17	Teacher . . . . .	10
Non-commissioned officer . . . . .	1	Teamster . . . . .	5
Navigator . . . . .	1	Trader . . . . .	2
Nurseryman . . . . .	1	Weaver . . . . .	1
Painter . . . . .	10	Watchman . . . . .	1
Peddler . . . . .	1	Wagonmaker . . . . .	1
Potter . . . . .	1	Washerwoman . . . . .	2
Storekeeper . . . . .	1	Unknown . . . . .	86
Steamfitter . . . . .	1	Total . . . . .	1,018

AGES OF PUPILS ADMITTED SINCE THE OPENING OF THE INSTITUTION.

Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.	Ages.	No.
4 . . . . .	1	14 . . . . .	45	23 . . . . .	6
6 . . . . .	24	15 . . . . .	55	24 . . . . .	5
7 . . . . .	138	16 . . . . .	40	25 . . . . .	6
8 . . . . .	142	17 . . . . .	40	26 . . . . .	5
9 . . . . .	112	18 . . . . .	36	27 . . . . .	3
10 . . . . .	74	19 . . . . .	26	30 . . . . .	1
11 . . . . .	78	20 . . . . .	17	36 . . . . .	1
12 . . . . .	66	21 . . . . .	11	Unknown . . . . .	13
13 . . . . .	61	22 . . . . .	12	Total . . . . .	1,018

## CAUSES OF DEAFNESS.

Cause.	No.	Cause.	No.
Abscess .....	5	Gathering of the head.....	6
Accident .....	9	Inflammation of the brain....	11
Affection of the ears .....	3	“ ears .....	5
Bronchitis .....	4	“ lungs .....	4
Burns .....	1	“ pulmonary organs ...	2
Catarrh .....	4	Inflammation of the spinal organs.....	1
Canker .....	1	Measles .....	29
Cerebro spinal meningetitis .....	22	Mumps .....	5
Cholera .....	1	Paralytic stroke .....	1
Cold .....	40	Rickets .....	1
Congenital .....	402	Scabs .....	1
Congestion of the brain .....	7	Scald .....	1
Diphtheria .....	4	Scald head .....	4
Dysentery .....	1	Shocks .....	5
Drank carbolic acid .....	1	Sickness undefined .....	27
Exema ....	1	Spinal disease .....	43
Falls .....	22	Swelling on the neck .....	1
Fever, rheumatic .....	1	Teething .....	15
“ bilious .....	4	Water on the brain .....	7
“ brain .....	26	Whooping cough .....	10
“ intermittent .....	2	Worms.....	4
“ scarlet .....	71	Causes unknown or undefined .....	118
“ spinal.....	20	Sunstroke .....	1
“ malarial .....	1	Vaccination .....	1
“ typhus .....	5	Bealing .....	1
“ typhoid .....	9	Scrofula .....	1
“ undefined .....	25	Sore throat .....	1
Fits.....	8		
Gathering of the ears.....	7	Total.....	1,018

## DATE OF DEAFNESS AFTER BIRTH.

	No.		No.
Under 1 year of age .....	107	Between 10 and 11 years.....	5
Between 1 and 2 years.....	116	“ 11 “ 12 “ .....	2
“ 2 “ 3 “ .....	106	“ 12 “ 13 “ .....	2
“ 3 “ 4 “ .....	57	“ 13 “ 14 “ .....	4
“ 4 “ 5 “ .....	36	“ 14 “ 15 “ .....	2
“ 5 “ 6 “ .....	27	Unknown at what age they lost their hear- ing, but not born deaf .....	112
“ 6 “ 7 “ .....	14	Congenital ... ..	405
“ 7 “ 8 “ .....	11		
“ 8 “ 9 “ .....	3		
“ 9 “ 10 “ .....	9	Total .....	1,018

## RELATIONSHIP OF PARENTS.

First cousins.....	57
Second “ .....	23
Third “ .....	18
Distantly related.....	23
Not related .....	871
Unknown .....	26

1,018

COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO  
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1894, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Algoma District .....	1	.....	1	Hastings .....	14	11	25
Brant .....	2	.....	2	Haliburton .....	2	.....	2
Bruce .....	5	3	8	Huron .....	5	6	11
Carleton .....	10	6	16	Halton .....	.....	4	4
Cornwall .....	4	.....	4	Haldimand .....	2	.....	2
Durham .....	1	.....	1	Kent .....	8	4	12
Dufferin .....	1	1	2	Lambton .....	3	6	9
Elgin .....	3	4	7	Lanark .....	3	5	8
Essex .....	3	4	7	Leeds and Grenville....	7	1	8
Frontenac .....	1	.....	1	Lennox and Addington..	6	6	12
Grey .....	3	5	8	Lincoln .....	.....	2	2

(4 Deaf and Dumb.)



COUNTIES FROM WHICH THE PUPILS IN RESIDENCE DURING THE YEAR UP TO  
SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1894, WERE ORIGINALLY RECEIVED.—*Concluded.*

Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Counties.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Monck .....	1	1	2	Simcoe .....	4	4	8
Middlesex .....	4	4	8	Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry .....	3	.....	3
Norfolk .....	4	2	6	Victoria.....	2	6	8
Northumberland .....	4	1	5	Waterloo .....	3	5	8
Nipissing District.....	1	.....	1	Welland .....	.....	1	1
Ontario .....	1	2	3	Wellington ...	4	4	8
Oxford .....	5	6	11	Wentworth.....	3	6	9
Peel .....	1	1	2	York .....	14	14	28
Perth .....	3	1	4	Muskoka District.....	.....	2	2
Peterborough.....	3	2	5	Parry Sound .....	2	1	3
Prescott and Russell.....	9	2	11				
Prince Edward.....	1	1	2				
Renfrew .....	2	3	5	Total .....	158	137	295

NUMBER OF DEAF-MUTE FAMILIES REPRESENTED.

2 families contained 5 .....	10
4       "       4 .....	16
12       "       3 .....	36
68       "       2 .....	136
820       "       1 .....	820
Total .....	1,018

## GOVERNMENT INSPECTOR.

DR. T. F. CHAMBERLAIN.

## OFFICERS OF THE INSTITUTION.

R. MATHISON .....	<i>Superintendent.</i>
ALEX. MATHESON .....	<i>Bursar.</i>
J. E. EAKINS .....	<i>Physician.</i>
MISS ISABEL WALKER .....	<i>Matron.</i>

## TEACHERS.

D. R. COLEMAN, M.A. .... *Head Teacher.*

P. DENYS.	MISS S. TEMPLETON.
JAMES C. BALIS, B.A.	MISS M. M. OSTROM.
D. J. MCKILLOP.	MISS MARY BULL.
W. J. CAMPBELL.	MISS FLORENCE MAYBEE.
GEO F. STEWART.	MISS SYLVIA L. BALIS.
MRS. J. G. TERRILL.	MISS ADA JAMES, <i>Monitor.</i>

MISS MARGERY CURLETTE ..... *Teacher of Articulation.*

MISS MARY BULL .....	<i>Teacher of Fancy Work.</i>
MISS EDITH M. YARWOOD .....	<i>Teacher of Drawing.</i>

MISS L. N. METCALFE .....	<i>Clerk and Typewriter.</i>
JOHN T. BURNS .....	<i>Instructor of Printing.</i>
I. G. SMITH .....	<i>Storekeeper and Associate Supervisor.</i>
FRANK FLYNN .....	<i>Master Carpenter.</i>
WM. DOUGLAS .....	<i>Supervisor of Boys.</i>
WILLIAM NURSE .....	<i>Master Shoemaker.</i>
MISS A. GALLAGHER .....	<i>Instructress of Sewing.</i>
D. CUNNINGHAM .....	<i>Master Baker.</i>
J. MIDDLEMASS .....	<i>Engineer.</i>
THOMAS WILLS .....	<i>Gardener.</i>
MICHAEL O'MEARA .....	<i>Farmer.</i>

LIST OF PUPILS in the Ontario Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb for the year ending September, 1894, with the post office addresses.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Brant—</i>	
Douglas, John A .....	Onondaga.
Randall, Robert H .....	Paris.
<i>Bruce—</i>	
Burr, Annetta .....	Park Head.
Doyle, Francis E .....	Dobbington.
Gregg, Wm. J. S .....	Port Elgin.
Luddy, David S .....	Walkerton.
Rowe, George .....	Elsinore.
Smith, Louisa .....	Park Head.
Nicholls, Bertha .....	Kinlough.
Shilton, John .....	Walkerton.
<i>Carleton—</i>	
Cyr, Thomas .....	Hull.
Dubois, Joseph .....	Ottawa.
Holt, Gertrude M .....	"
Henault, Charles H .....	"
Hunter, Wilhemina .....	"
Jamieson, Eva .....	"
Lamadelaine, Josephine .....	"
Lett, Stephen A .....	Carp.
Lett, Thomas B. H .....	"
Lett, William P .....	"
McGillivray, Angus A .....	Fitzroy Harbor.
McBride, Annie J .....	Kinburn.
Patrick, John .....	Carp.
Scott, Evan R .....	Cummings Bridge.
Henault, Honore .....	Ottawa.
Murphy, Hortense .....	Ottawa.
<i>Cornwall—</i>	
Kirk, John A .....	Cornwall.
McDonald, Ronald J .....	"
McDonald, Hugh A .....	"
Riviere, Donald J .....	"
<i>Dufferin—</i>	
Billing, William E .....	Monticello.
Fleming, Eleanor .....	Hockley.
<i>Durham—</i>	
Coolidge, Herbert L .....	Hampton.
<i>Elgin—</i>	
Blashill, Margaret .....	Aylmer.
Cornish, William .....	St. Thomas.
Eames, Ina F .....	"
Henderson, Annie M .....	Talbotville Royal.
McMillan, Flora E .....	Dutton.
Wickett, George W .....	Aylmer.
Smuck, Lloyd .....	"

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Essex</i> —	
Ball, Fanny L. ....	Windsor.
Ball, Mabel. ....	"
Bain, William. ....	"
Chauvin, Eugenie. ....	Chevalier.
Fairbairn, Georgina. ....	Windsor.
Munroe, George R. ....	Walkerville.
Rebordie, William. ....	Windsor.
<i>Frontenac</i> —	
Watt, David H. ....	Portsmouth.
<i>Grey</i> —	
Andrews, Maud C. ....	Owen Sound.
Brown, Sarah M. ....	Peabody.
Carson, Hugh A. ....	Meaford.
Dewar, Jessie C. ....	Owen Sound.
Dand, William Thomas. ....	Lady Bank.
Moote, Albert E. ....	Owen Sound.
Mitchell, Bertha M. ....	"
Myers, Mary G. ....	Lady Bank.
<i>Haldimand</i> —	
Armstrong, Jarvis E. ....	Jarvis.
Roberts, Herbert W. ....	"
<i>Halton</i> —	
Cunningham, May A. ....	Oakville.
Gillieland, Anuie M. ....	"
Smith, Maggie. ....	Acton.
James, Mary T. ....	Kilbride.
<i>Haliburton</i> —	
Orser, Orval E. ....	Wilberforce.
Rooney, Francis P. ....	Kinmount.
<i>Hastings</i> —	
Butler, Annie. ....	Sine.
Beatty, Donella G. ....	Melrose.
Barragar, Martha. ....	St. Ola.
Blackburn, Annie M. ....	Coe Hill.
Chatten, Eliza. ....	Trenton.
Cole, Emily. ....	Maynooth.
Dool, Thomas H. ....	Belleville.
Dool, Charles C. ....	"
Gerow, Daniel. ....	"
Holton, Charles M. ....	"
Hill, Florence. ....	"
Irvine, Eva G. ....	"
Irvine, Ethel M. ....	"
Kavanagh, Matthew. ....	Bancroft.
King, Robert M. ....	New Carlow.
Keiser, Alfred B. ....	Belleville.
McMaster, Robert. ....	"
Robinson, Maggie. ....	"
Swanson, Alex. ....	"



COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Hastings—Continued.</i>	
Scrimshaw, James S .....	Big Springs.
Vance, James H. ....	Bancroft.
Wylie, Edith A .....	Marmora.
Young, John C .....	Hazzard's Corners.
Young, George S .....	"
Barragar, George H .....	Maynooth.
<i>Huron—</i>	
Burtch, Francis .....	Gorrie.
Gies, Albert E .....	Zurich.
Hayward, Mary A .....	Clinton.
Leigh, Martha .....	Port Albert.
McKay, Mary L .....	Moncrieff.
Smalldon, John W .....	Cranbrook.
Thompson, Mabel .....	Dungannon.
Thompson, Ethel M ..	"
Wood, Nelson .....	Exeter.
Cole, Amos B .....	Clinton.
Thompson, Beatrice .....	Dungannon.
<i>Kent—</i>	
Cartier, Melvin .....	Chatham.
Fisher, John F .....	"
Henry, George .....	"
Leggatt, Rachel .....	Blenheim.
Leguille, Marie .....	Chatham.
Leguille, Gilbert .....	"
Mosey, Ellen L .....	Fargo.
McGregor, Maxwell .....	Ridgetown.
Simard, Emile .....	Big Point.
Toulouse, Joseph .....	Chatham.
Kaufmann, Vesta M .....	Essex Town.
Lowes, George C .....	Kent Bridge.
<i>Lincoln—</i>	
Bracken, Sarah M .....	St. Catharines.
Fretz, Beatrice .....	Campden.
<i>Lambton—</i>	
Dudley, Eliza .....	Inwood.
Esson, Margaret .....	Oil Springs.
Mason, Lucy E .....	Forest.
Moore, George H .....	"
McLellan, Norman .....	Watford.
Scott, Henry P .....	Forest.
Babcock, Elizabeth .....	Oil Springs.
Showers, Christina .....	Shetland.
Showers, Annie .....	"
<i>Lanark—</i>	
Culligan, Maude .....	Glen Tay.
Harold, William .....	Marathon.
McKay, Thomas J .....	Middleville.
Noonan, Catherine M .....	Harper.

## COUNTIES.

## P. O. ADDRESS.

*Lanark—Continued.*

Noonan, Emily W .....	Harper.
Noonan, Michael E .....	"
Noonan, Maggie .....	"
Noonan, Mary Theresa .....	"

*Leeds and Grenville—*

Annable, Alva H .....	Prescott.
Barnett, Elmer L .....	Mallorytown.
Crozier, Fred. W .....	Harrowsmith.
Crowder, Vasco .....	Prescott.
Newton, Joseph .....	Portland.
Newton, Agnes .....	"
Todd, Richard S .....	Oxford Mills.
Baker, Fred .....	Brockville.

*Lennox and Addington—*

Bradshaw, Agnes .....	Harlow.
Hartwick, Olive .....	Napanee Mills.
Grooms, Herbert .....	Napanee.
Grooms, Harry E .....	"
Reid, Walter E .....	Emerald.
Sager, Mabel M .....	Napanee.
Sager, Phoebe A .....	"
Sager, Matilda B .....	"
Sager, Hattie .....	"
Hartwick, James H .....	Napanee Mills.
Sedore, Fredy .....	Roblin.
Sedore, Alley .....	"

*Monck—*

Swayze, Ethel .....	Tilsonburg.
Barnard, Fred .....	"

*Middlesex—*

Allen, Ethel V .....	Pottersburg.
Currie, Clifford .....	Glencoe.
Gould, William H .....	London.
Mitchell, Colin .....	Alvinston.
Pepper, George .....	London.
Phillimore, Margaret .....	Ealing.
Scott, Elizabeth .....	Moray.
Russell, Mary B .....	Ailsa Craig.

*Muskoka District—*

Hares, Emily L .....	Allanville.
Morrison, Barbara D .....	Reay.

*Norfolk—*

Chambers, James .....	Silver Hill.
Harris, Frank E .....	Simcoe.
Hodgson, Clara M .....	"
Lewis, Levi .....	Vanessa.
Pierce, Cora M .....	Delhi.
Woodward, Edward V .....	St. Williams.

COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Northumberland—</i>	
Bellamy, George .....	Wicklow.
Cullen, Arthur E .....	Cobourg.
Warner, Henry A .....	Castleton.
Cummings, Bert .....	Norham.
Rutherford, Jessie M .....	Castleton.
<i>Nipissing District—</i>	
Moore, William H .....	Mattawa.
<i>Ontario—</i>	
Kirby, Emma E .....	Oshawa.
Ross, James .....	Bracebridge.
Goose, Fidelia .....	Scugog Island.
<i>Oxford—</i>	
Chantler, Thomas .....	Woodstock.
Chantler, Fanny .....	"
Elliott, Cora M .....	Ingersoll.
Elliott, Wilbur .....	"
Gainer, Mary Malinda .....	"
McKay, William .....	Woodstock.
McKenzie, Angus .....	Tavistock.
McKenzie, Margaret .....	"
Perry, Algie .....	Innerkip.
Skillings, Ellen .....	Kintore.
Yack, Lena .....	Cassell.
<i>Parry Sound—</i>	
Burk, Walter .....	Burk's Falls.
West, Francis A .....	Muskoka Falls.
Veitch, Margaret .....	Spence.
Veitch, James .....	Spence.
<i>Perth—</i>	
Clements, Henry .....	Listowel.
Leslie, Edward .....	"
Orth, Elizabeth .....	Shipley.
Orr, James P. ....	Milverton.
<i>Peel—</i>	
Dixon, Ethel Irene .....	Elmbank.
Zimmerman, John C .....	Palgrave.
<i>Peterborough—</i>	
Crough, John E .....	Ennismore.
Derocher, Mary E .....	Peterborough.
Isbister, John A .....	Lakefield.
Lawson, Ernest A .....	Peterborough.
Pilling, Gertrude .....	"
<i>Prescott and Russell—</i>	
Bourdeau, Benoni .....	Longtinville.
Charbonneau, Leon .....	Lefavre.
Delaney, James .....	Sarsfield.

## COUNTIES.

## P. O. ADDRESS.

*Prescott and Russell—Continued.*

Forgette, Harmudas .....	South Casselman.
Forgette, Joseph .....	"
Forgette, Mary Anna .....	"
Herrington, Isabella .....	Russell.
Labelle, Noah .....	St. Albert.
Labelle, Maxime .....	"
O'Brien, Richard .....	Billing's Bridge.
Sicard, Moses .....	The Brook.

*Prince Edward—*

Head, Hartley J. ....	Milford.
McCormick, Mary Pearl .....	Picton.

*Renfrew—*

Brazier, Eunice A. ....	Combermere.
Corrigan, Rose Ann .....	Rocheport.
McBride, Hamilton .....	Westmeath.
Moore, Rose Ann .....	Osceola.
Tracey, John M. ....	Pembroke.

*Simcoe—*

Armstrong, Mary E. ....	Collingwood.
Bartley, John Stacey .....	Barrie.
Corbiere, Eli .....	"
Hammell, Henrietta .....	Tottenham.
Lougheed, William J. S. ....	Orillia.
Watson, Mary L. ....	"
Wilson, Elizabeth .....	Beeton.
Woods, Alberta M. ....	Wyevale.
McKenzie, Herbert S. ....	Severn Bridge.

*Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry—*

Benoit, Rosa .....	Stormont.
Hence, Henry A. ....	Glen Walter.
King, Joseph .....	Lancaster.

*Victoria—*

Brown, Eva J. ....	Valentia.
Elliott, Mabel .....	Fenelon Falls.
Garden, Elsie .....	Bobcaygeon.
Justus, Ida M. ....	"
Justus, Mary .....	"
Mapes, John M. ....	Lindsay.
Rutherford, Emma .....	Fenelon Falls.
Wallace, George R. ....	Coboconk.

*Waterloo—*

Allendorf, Anna M. ....	Hespeler.
Fenner, Catharine .....	Waterloo West.
Gardiner, Florence A. ....	Berlin.
Gardiner, Dalton M. ....	"
Nahrgang, Allen .....	New Hamburg.
Ronald, Eleanor F. ....	Ayr.
Siess, Albert .....	Berlin.
Schwartzentruber, Catherine .....	Petersburg.



COUNTIES.	P. O. ADDRESS.
<i>Welland—</i>	
Young, Sarah A. ....	Brookfield.
<i>Wellington—</i>	
Brown, Jessie Mc .....	Mt. Forest.
Goetz, Sarah .....	Guelph.
Goetz, Eva .....	"
Howitt, Felicia .....	"
Lyons, Isaiah .....	Mt. Forest.
Morton, Robert M. ....	Everton.
Watt, William R. ....	Guelph.
Brown, Wilson .....	Marsville.
<i>Wentworth—</i>	
Gillam, Christopher .....	Winona.
Hackbusch, Ernest .....	Hamilton.
Major, Edith .....	"
McPhail, Annie .....	"
McMaster, Catharine .....	"
Warwick, Emily F. ....	"
Woodley, Elizabeth .....	Dundas.
Gillam, Walter .....	Winona.
Miller, Annie .....	Hamilton.
<i>York--</i>	
Arnall, George .....	Toronto.
Burke, Edith .....	"
Burke, Mabel .....	"
Edwards, Stephen .....	"
Grey, William .....	"
Grey, William E. ....	"
Hutchinson, Margaret .....	"
Jaffray, Arthur H. ....	"
Lightfoot, William .....	"
Muckle, Grace .....	"
Muckle, Elizabeth .....	"
Miller, Jane .....	"
Munroe, Jessie M. ....	"
McGregor, Flora .....	"
McGillivray, Mary .....	Purpleville.
McCarthy, Eugene .....	Bracondale.
O'Neil, Mary .....	Purpleville.
Pinder, Clarence .....	Davenport.
Shannon, Anna M. ....	Weston.
Thomas, Blanche M. ....	Toronto.
Terrell, Frederick W. ....	"
Wilson, M. P. ....	"
Waters, Marion .....	"
Ballagh, Winnie .....	"
Lawson, Frank H. ....	"
O'Neil, Ignatius D. ....	"
West, Francis A. ....	Queensville.
Perry, Frederick R. ....	Eglinton.
<i>Algoma District—</i>	
Smith John .....	Algoma Mills.

## REPORT OF THE PHYSICIAN OF THE INSTITUTION.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D.,

*Inspector of Prisons and Public Charities, Ontario.*

In presenting the report for the year ending September, 1894, I would say the general health has not been up to the standard of former years. It seems almost impossible to collect the children from the various sections of the province, without developing in some way a contagious form of fever in our institution.

Within a few days of our opening, measles appeared ; and, notwithstanding every precaution, became quite epidemic, which entailed no small amount of nursing. Although the epidemic prevailed until the new year, we are fortunately able to report no sequels or deaths. During the decline of measles, we had five cases of scarlet fever, which were not severe and terminated favorably.

In the latter half of the year typhoid fever developed in two boys and six girls of various ages, from what source I am unable to say, as the water was analyzed and found satisfactory. Tessie Noonan died, after an illness of two weeks, her case being complicated with abscess of ear and meningitis. All others convalesced.

Our new hospital, opened formally by Lord Aberdeen on June 1st, and named the *Gibson Hospital*, is a model in every respect, the wards all being well lighted, roomy and thoroughly ventilated. It helped us materially in the treatment of our typhoid cases.

We regret exceedingly to have to chronicle the death of one of our teachers, Mr. Ashley, during the year.

In conclusion, I desire to again express my entire satisfaction with the prompt and willing assistance I have received from superintendent, matron and supervisor, in the discharge of my professional duties.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

BELLEVILLE, October 15th, 1894.

E. EAKINS M.D.

## MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE.

Statement of cost per pupil for 1892-3, and 1893-4.

Service.	Total expenditure for year ended 30th September, 1893.	Weekly cost per pupil for 1893.	Yearly cost per pupil for 1893.	Total expenditure for year ended 30th September, 1894.	Weekly cost per pupil for 1894.	Yearly cost per pupil for 1894.
	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	\$ c. m.
Medicine and medical comforts.....	182 24	1 3	70 6	270 01	2 0 $\frac{1}{4}$	1 05 5
Butcher's meat, fish, poultry, etc.....	3,766 53	28 0	14 59 9	3,639 78	27 3	14 21 8
Flour, bread, etc.....	1,634 72	12 2	6 33 6	1,600 54	12 0	6 25 2
Butter .....	2,823 60	21 0	10 94 4	2,970 80	22 3 $\frac{1}{4}$	11 60 5
Groceries.....	1,884 47	14 0	7 30 4	2,298 20	17 2 $\frac{1}{2}$	8 97 7 $\frac{1}{2}$
Fruit and vegetables.....	636 70	4 7	2 46 8	758 09	5 7	2 96 1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Bedding, clothing and shoes .....	633 75	4 7	2 45 6	689 68	5 2	2 69 8
Fuel .....	4,695 45	35 0	18 20 0	3,814 45	29 0	14 90 0 $\frac{1}{2}$
Gas, oil, etc.....	1,134 44	8 4	4 40 0	1,202 51	9 0 $\frac{1}{3}$	4 69 7 $\frac{1}{3}$
Laundry, soap and cleaning.....	732 26	5 5	2 83 8	630 39	4 7 $\frac{1}{3}$	2 46 2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Furniture and furnishings.....	855 31	6 3	3 31 5	666 92	5 0	2 60 4 $\frac{1}{2}$
Farm and garden, feed and fodder.....	756 95	5 6	2 93 4	1,155 43	8 7	4 51 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Repairs and alterations .....	1,426 50	10 6	5 52 0	1,021 32	7 6	3 98 9 $\frac{1}{2}$
Printing, postage, stationery and advertising	776 47	5 8	3 00 9	452 68	3 4	1 76 8 $\frac{1}{2}$
Books and educational appliances .....	574 96	4 2	2 22 8	606 45	4 5	2 36 8
Miscellaneous, water supply, sewage works, etc. ....	1,946 10	4 5	7 54 3	2,251 20	16 9	8 79 3 $\frac{1}{2}$
Salaries and wages.....	20,979 92	1 56 3	81 31 7	21,101 31	1 58 5	82 42 7
Total .....	45,440 37	3 38 1	176 11 7	45,129 76	3 39 1 $\frac{2}{3}$	176 29 1

Average number of pupils for 1892-3, 258.      Average number of pupils for 1893-4, 256.

# TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

UPON THE

## ONTARIO INSTITUTION

FOR THE

# EDUCATION OF THE BLIND

## BRANTFORD

BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER

# 1894.

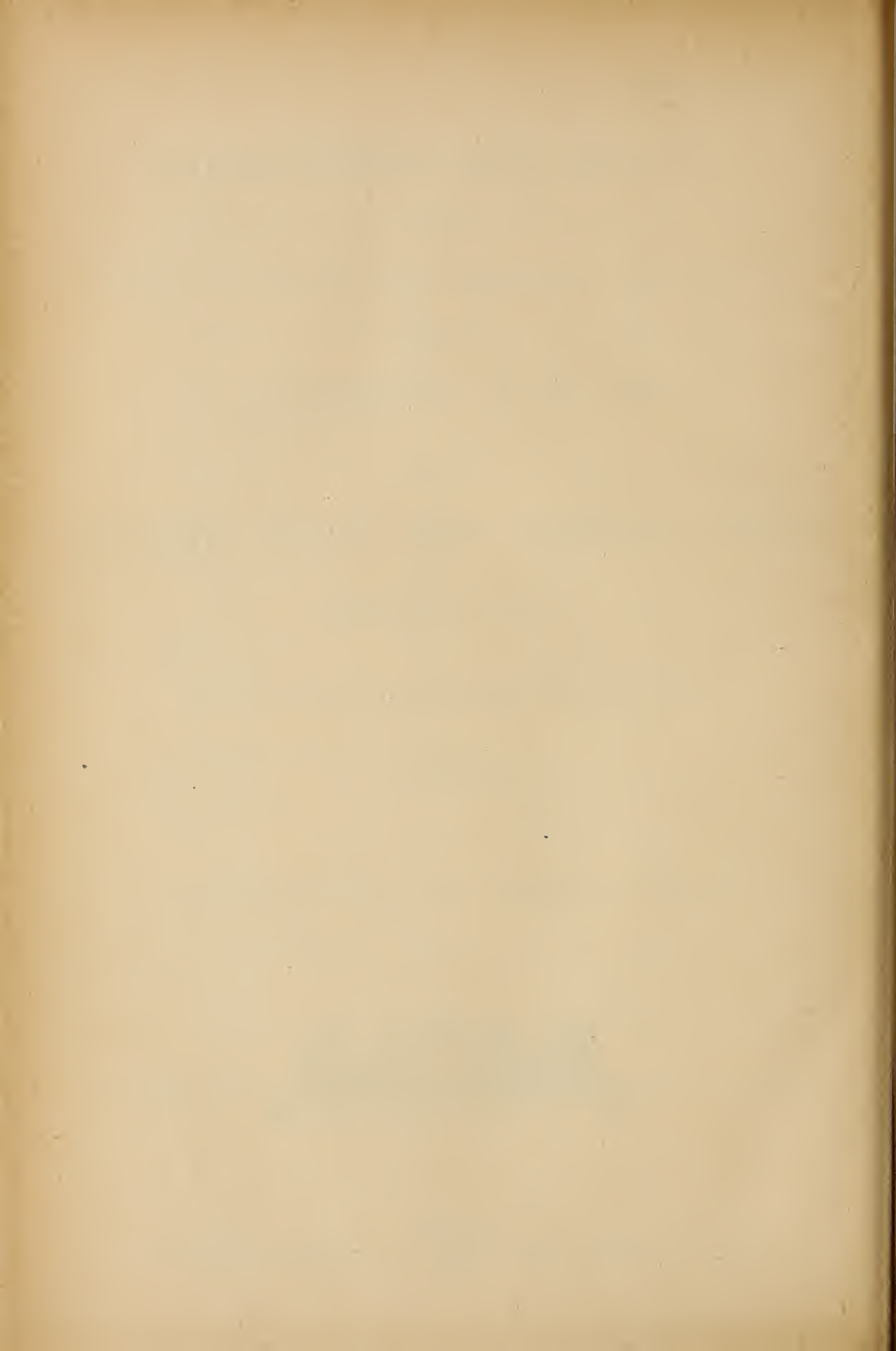
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TORONTO :

WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &C., 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.  
1895.





OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1894.

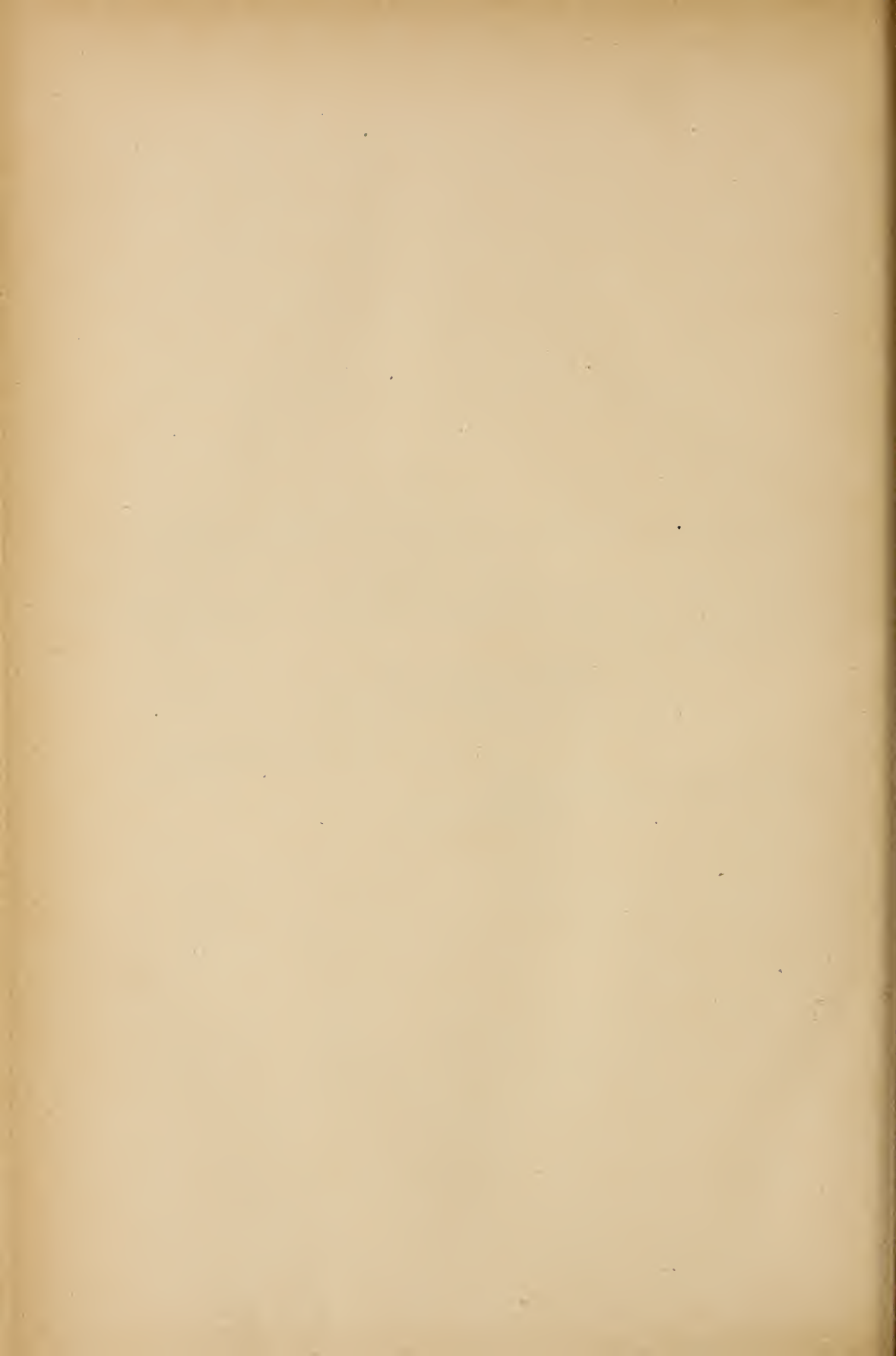
SIR,—I beg to transmit herewith the Twenty-third Annual Report upon the Institution for the Instruction and Education of the Blind, at Brantford, for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,

*Inspector.*

THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,  
Provincial Secretary.



PROVINCE OF ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE  
BLIND, BRANTFORD.

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TWENTY-THIRD ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,  
TORONTO, November, 1894.

*To the Honorable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province  
of Ontario.*

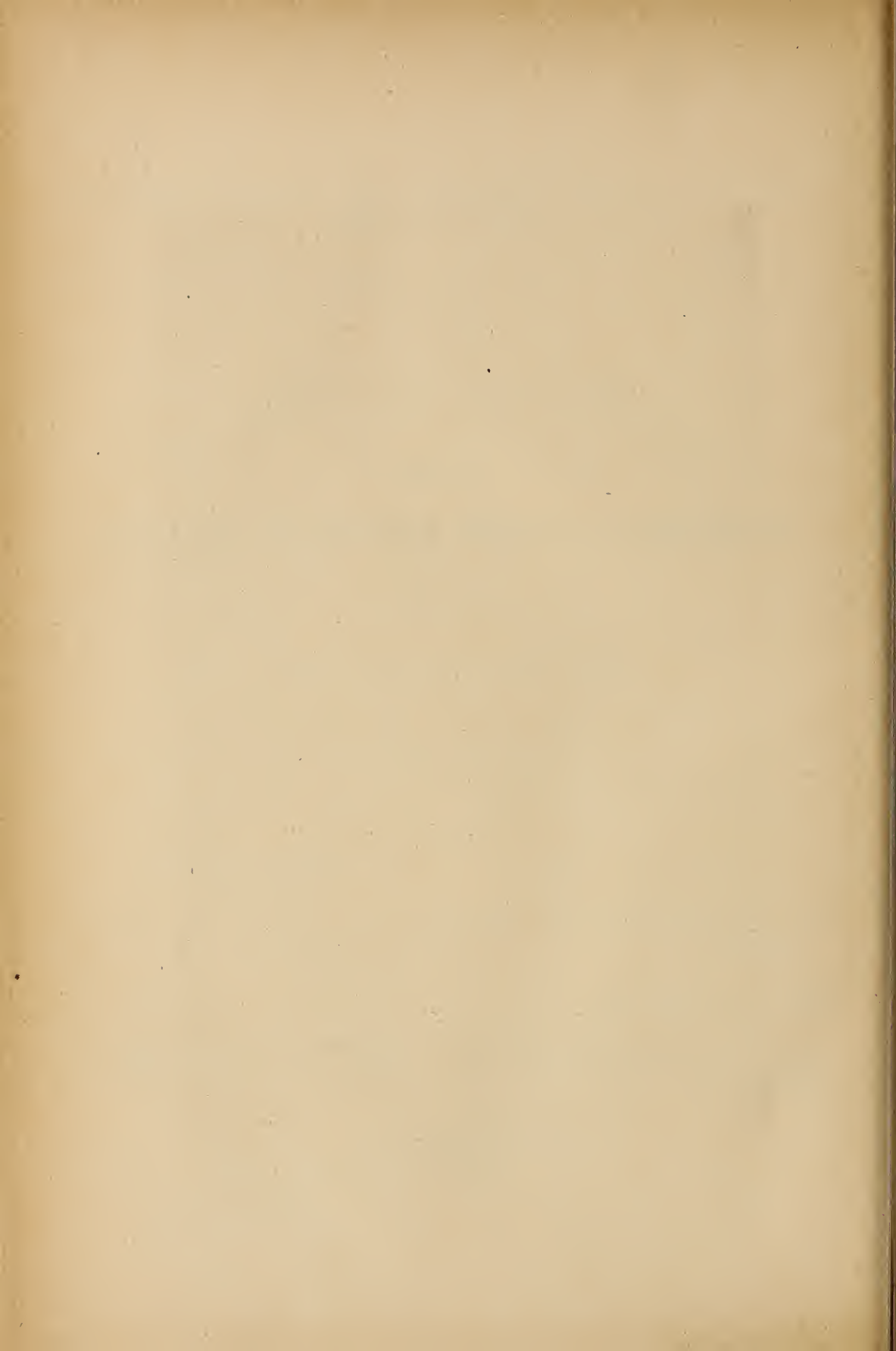
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

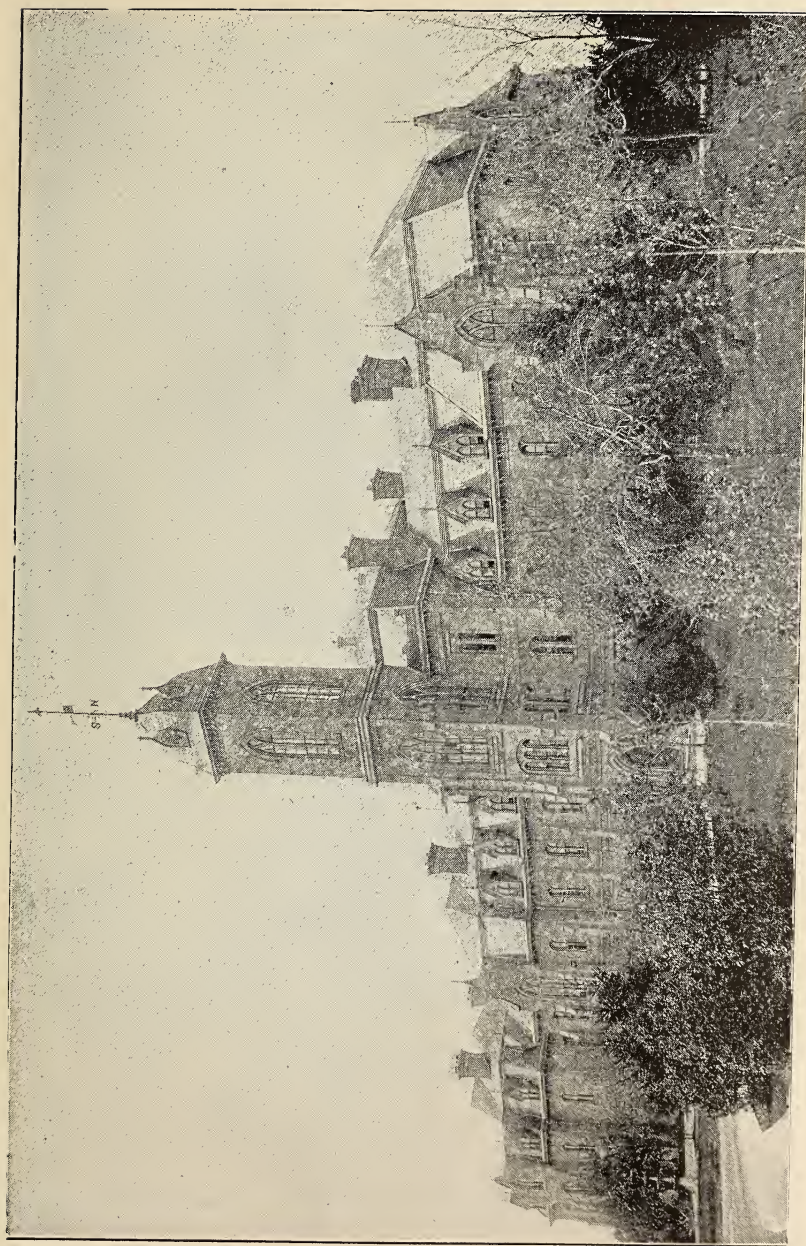
I have the honor to submit herewith the twenty-third Annual Report upon the  
Institution for the Education of the Blind at Brantford, for the year ending 30th  
September, 1894.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

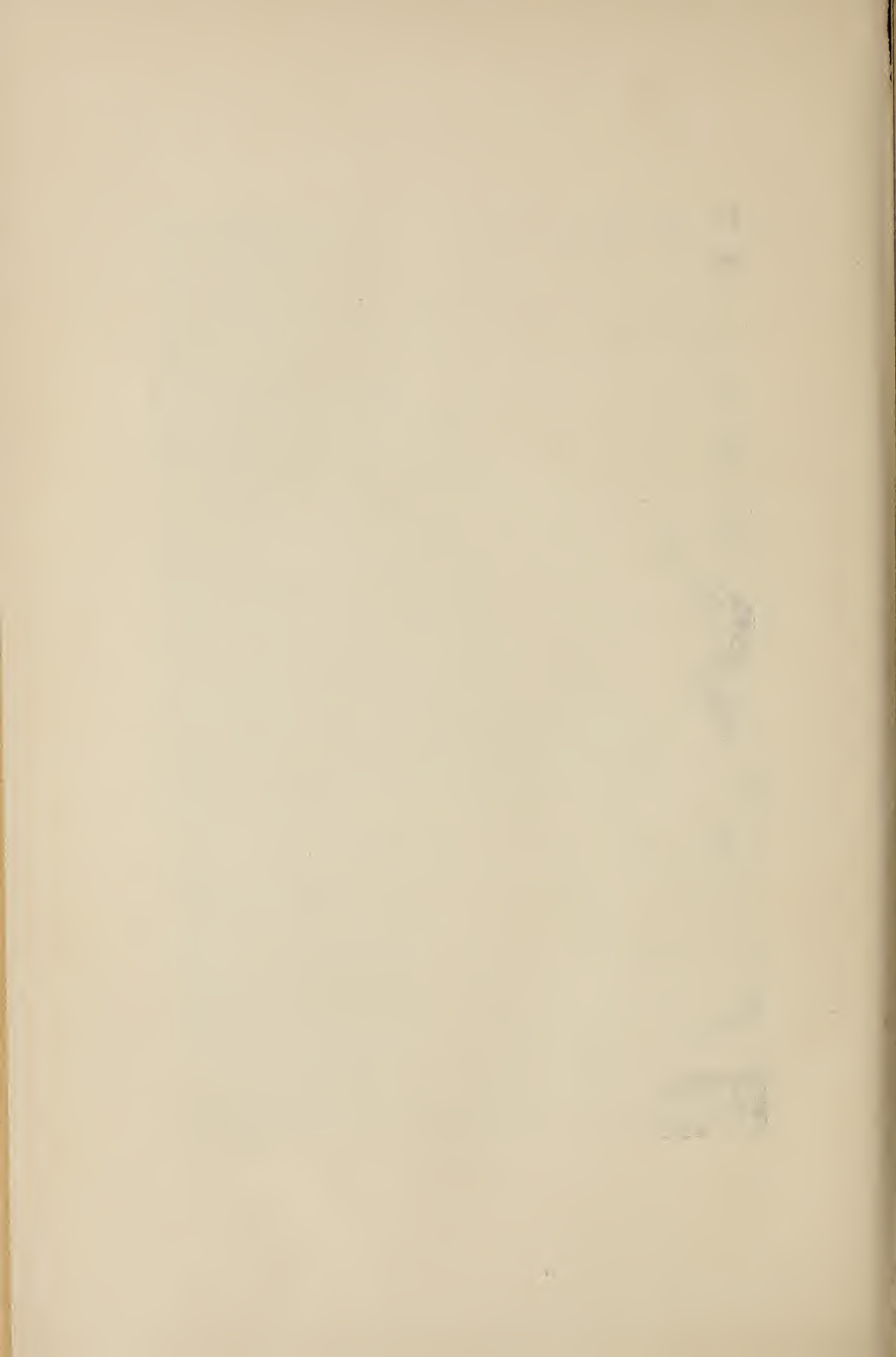
T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Inspector.*







ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD.

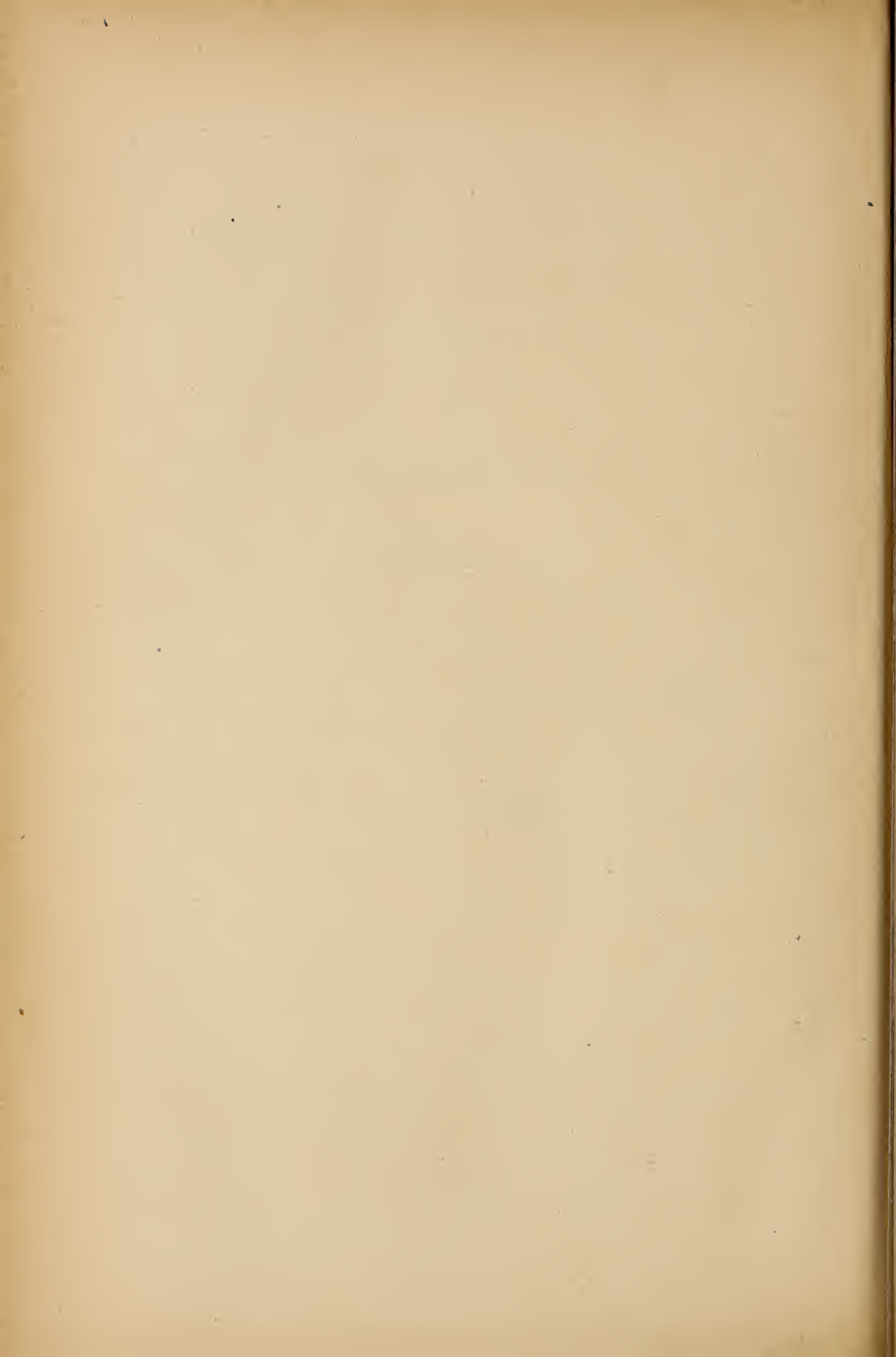


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# THE INSTITUTION

## FOR THE

# EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

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In my report last year I called attention to the number and condition of the blind in this province as compared with the other provinces in the Dominion of Canada, and gave statistics as to the number in the Dominion, how they were distributed, their religion, sex, employments, proportion to the population, etc.; also figures showing that the unfortunate affliction of blindness is on the decrease and the conditions which have contributed to that end.

The very extensive report of the Principal, Mr. Dymond, for the past year renders any lengthy remarks on this Institution by me unnecessary. A careful perusal of his report will prove interesting to those who take an interest in the education of the blind.

The literary work of the Institution is fully reported upon by the examiners, Messrs. Kelly and Wilkinson.

The examination in the musical department was again made by Professor Ambrose, and the result will be found in his report.

There is also a lengthy report from Mr. Truss, the instructor in the willow-work department.

The health of the pupils in the Institution during the past year has been fairly good, as will be noticed by the report of the attending physician, Dr. Marquis.

Dr. Osborne, oculist, made an examination of the children's eyes during the past year, and has given a full report and classification of the diseases causing their total or partial blindness.

For the year ending 30th September, 1894, there were 150 pupils in attendance—84 males and 66 females—the number being a little less than in preceding years. But few changes have taken place in the teaching staff of the various departments during the year. I find that the proficiency attained by the pupils engaged in piano-tuning is not up to the standard which I should like to see. Two or three lessons a week during the short time of their attendance at the Institution are not sufficient to enable the pupils to acquire that knowledge of tuning which they ought to have to qualify them for following the business. While it is true that many of the graduates have attained to a high degree of efficiency and have been generally successful in their avocation, more speedy and better results would be assured by a close oversight of the pupils by a resident instructor. Also more additional appliances for imparting a more practical knowledge of the mechanical branch of the work are much needed.

During the year the class rooms have been much improved with new flooring and desks and other improvements have been made to the building and grounds.

A new barn and a cow stable have been erected. The products of the farm have been fairly good.

The officers and teachers have taken every interest in the work of preparing the pupils for active and useful lives after leaving the Institution.

The reports made of my official visits and inspections are appended, and I have to thank the Principal, Mr. Dymond, officers and teachers for their kindness and courtesy to me during those visits.

#### INSPECTIONS.

I made my first inspection of this Institution for the current year on the 13th January, and found all the departments in a clean and well-kept condition. The dormitories, dining-rooms, class-rooms, and chapel have been thoroughly renovated during the year.

The pupils were seen in their classes, and the teachers in charge—from the kindergarten class to the highest class of advanced pupils—showed very great interest in their work.

Those female pupils showing an aptitude for industrial work were being taught sewing, knitting, and fancy work. In the willow-work shop a number of the boys were engaged in basket and willow furniture making, under the direction of Mr. Truss. The sales from this shop go towards buying material and providing outfits for graduates when leaving the Institution.

The boys who are learning piano-tuning receive instruction two days each week. I am of the opinion that a practical resident instructor should be employed in training those who intend to follow piano-tuning and repairing for a livelihood, as the present arrangement, limiting the instruction to two days per week, is hardly sufficient to secure proficiency in the work within a reasonable time of residence.

The inmates were all well.

The Bursar's office was in good order, and the books written up. The general management of the Institution was satisfactory.

A barn is very much required on the premises for storing farm produce and housing stock.

I again visited the Institution for the Blind, Brantford, on the 25th October, when there were 129 pupils in the several classes—viz., 60 girls and 69 boys, all of whom were enjoying good health.

The general condition of the buildings and grounds was very satisfactory. Considerable work was done during the summer in repairing the class-rooms and dormitories, relaying floors, etc.

New desks have been placed in the class-rooms and new bedsteads in the boys' dormitories.

Some new instruments have been added to the musical department, and an electric motor for running the organ has been put in.

A new heating boiler has been put in.

A new barn has been built, and the outbuildings generally improved.

All the different departments, school-rooms, dining-rooms, dormitories, teachers' rooms, working-rooms, wash-rooms, etc., were in good condition.

Work in the willow-shop has been making good progress, some of the pupils taking a great interest in learning the trade.

The produce of the farm was fairly good this season, and the stock was in good order.

The offices of the Principal and Bursar were in perfect order.

The teachers appear to take a great deal of interest in their work. In addition to literary work music is taught, and a number of pupils are taught piano-tuning. The smaller children have a kindergarten department.

The gymnasium is complete, and very much enjoyed by the pupils, who spend an hour or two daily in physical training.

There have been some changes in the teaching staff during the year. One of the teachers, Mr. Padden, who was so long disabled by his broken arm, has quite recovered.

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## REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL.

ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

BRANTFORD, OCT. 1, 1894.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, ESQ., M. D.

*Inspector of Public Institutions.*

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report for the year ending Sept. 30th, 1894.

It has been my practice hitherto to confine myself to a concise presentation of statistics with a running commentary on the routine work of the Institution. On this occasion I propose to preface the usual details with a few remarks on the nature and objects of the Institution, the character and quality of the instruction given, and the economical aspects of its management.

### PUBLIC CRITICISM.

It is clear that some persons to whose wishes and enquiries I am bound to pay deference desire information in these regards. For twenty-two years the Institution has scarcely been touched by the shafts of criticism. Its supplies have been voted from session to session with barely a remark. Only very occasionally has some wandering and wondering legislator been found within its walls. A humane sentiment has pervaded the public mind and stilled even the troubled, and sometimes troublesome soul of the financial critic. To anglicize a well-known French proverb, to begin to excuse is to suggest there is cause for accusation. There has, up to a few months since, been no attack, and so attempts at defence would have been only suggestive of an unquiet conscience.

But recently the situation has somewhat changed. The exciting influence of a general election has been felt even here. Preceding and during the contest both in the



legislature and on public platforms the Institution for the blind has received attention. No one has any right to complain of this; least of all those who have a good answer to adverse, although in our case, as a rule, I am bound to say by no means unkindly—comments. Writing nearly the same story year after year is not a very cheerful duty. A little opposition gives spice and purpose to the task, and, in my experience, it often does good rather than harm to the subject of attack, especially where the defendant has the right of reply. Now the suggestion,—I believe they have hardly been formulated as charges—are, so far as I understand them, nearly as follows :

1. That the educational work of the Institution is not up to the proper standard of efficiency.
2. That the industries taught are not those best adapted to the needs of the blind.
3. That the staff of instructors and employees is larger than it ought to be.
4. That the cost of maintenance is too great.

All which, it must be admitted, are most legitimate subjects for enquiry and discussion.

#### OBJECTS OF THE INSTITUTION.

This Institution has been established to give to those young people of Ontario who, by reason of blindness or impaired vision, cannot be educated in the public schools, an education as nearly as possible equal to that which the public schools supply to the sighted; and the first question that will be asked will be, what are the qualifications of those by whom knowledge is imparted to the blind scholars?

#### THE LITERARY STAFF.

We have (exclusive of the Kindergarten Directress) four (two male and two female) literary teachers. I believe one of the statements to which currency was given in or out of the Legislature was that the senior master was the holder of only a third-class certificate. No teacher of this Institution for years has taught on a third class certificate. The officer in question never held a third-class certificate. He taught originally, for he is now a man of mature age and experience, on one of the old county certificates. Under the new system he took an excellent second-class, taught in various schools in the States and Ontario, had been appointed head master of one of the large ward schools in Brantford, and had been teaching in the Collegiate Institute in this city, when, a vacancy suddenly occurring through the death of the then senior male teacher, he was selected unhesitatingly by the former Principal, J. Howard Hunter, M.A., himself a distinguished educationist, and, on that gentleman's recommendation, appointed to the position he has now held with honor to himself and benefit to the Institution for eighteen years. Mr. Wickens has been not only a teacher but a student and reader. I will venture to say that, for general and useful information on all educational subjects he has few superiors. It would have been easy for him to have taken a first-class certificate and he would have done so, but it was deemed best, in the interest of his new work, he should devote his whole energies to the blind educational methods. In these he is an adept.

The other male literary teacher of last session held a second-class certificate and was head of a public school when he came to us. His successor, just appointed, also has a second-class, has taught for eight years, and comes from the position of head of a large public school with the highest testimonials as to his competence and ability in the actual work of teaching.

The two lady literary teachers have both been with us for just eleven years. One of them holds a first-class Normal school certificate, and had a thorough experience as a public school teacher before accepting her present appointment. The other lady had her earliest training as a teacher in Brantford. She came, by steady promotion, to be the head of the senior division of the great Central school here; quitted that post for that of

English teacher in the Port Hope Collegiate Institute (one opening of the kind out of several that awaited her choice) and was preparing pupils for matriculation when appointed to her present situation. I think, therefore, I have established conclusively that the quality and standing of our teaching staff is sufficiently high for any reasonable demands upon it. Certainly it is equal to anything required by the public schools, while we are able to grapple, if necessary, with all grades up to matriculation for the University.

On this point I draw your attention to the Examiners' opinion. Of those officials I will say something presently. The Examiners say in their appended report: "Of the efficiency of the teaching staff in the literary subjects little need be said. They are thoroughly capable instructors, all holding Provincial certificates, none lower than the second-class grade, and all successful public, or public and high school teachers. Of the thoroughness of their work the results of the examinations for years back afford the best evidences."

#### THE EXAMINERS OF THE LITERARY CLASSES.

Previous to my appointment as Principal no independent examinations were held. It was not my good fortune to be like my able predecessor, an educationist by profession. I welcomed therefore, with no small pleasure, the decision of the department that annual examinations should be the rule in future. The gentlemen selected, and who have ever since discharged the duty, were: Dr. Kelly, Public School Inspector of Brant County and Mr. Wm. Wilkinson, M. A., Principal of the Brantford city schools. Dr. Kelly is one of the oldest public school inspectors. Mr. Wilkinson has been twenty-two years in his present position. I think he has some nine hundred pupils under his immediate charge in the Central school. Both, consequently, are most competent judges of teachers, of the progress of the pupils, of the organization of a school, and of the instruction imparted. They spend three days annually in the Institution, examine every pupil in the literary classes, and assign to each his or her due percentage of marks, 100 being in all cases the maximum. Their advice is sought, too, on any subject connected with the curriculum of study where it is likely to be helpful. I refer any one sufficiently interested to peruse it, to the Examiners' report. It should, I think, satisfy every impartial mind (1) that the instruction imparted is equal to the pupils' needs; (2) that what is taught is taught thoroughly. The Examiners, whose opinion on the latter point has been already quoted, remark as to the former: "In our opinion the curriculum as it now stands is sufficiently extensive." The Examiners say elsewhere: "Except in the single department of mathematics (for experimental science is out of the question here) the pupils of the higher classes are the peers of those in the higher forms of the public, and the lower forms of the high schools. In subjects depending chiefly on memory they are probably better." By reference to the report of the examination of the highest arithmetic class the last statement will be verified. After paying a high tribute to its teacher's efficiency, the examiner says: "The average of a class of 13 was 78 per cent. in a set of 14 questions comprising examples in analysis, percentage, commission, taxation, interest, mensuration, partnership, and the application of proportion and some other rules. The problems were solved quickly and in a concise manner, showing a thorough understanding of the matter. That there had been no rote teaching was abundantly evident from the work done and the way in which they did it."

#### HIGHER EDUCATION.

I have gone thus fully into the literary class work of the Institution because, as I showed at the commencement, that is the primary object of its existence. It may be asked whether we are contented to stop here, whether we cannot lift our pupils to a higher educational level, enable them to accomplish greater achievements in the literary field? This is done sometimes elsewhere; why not here? My answer is, that we have wrestled with higher education and are prepared to wrestle with it again; to prepare pupils for matriculation if desired. But (1) it is only at intervals and in rare instances that such a demand is made upon us; and (2) the chances of the



ordinary blind youth in any one of the professions are so limited it would be unwise to encourage an ambition that is only likely to lead to disappointment. The question is not what can a blind youth be taught, for he can be taught, I admit, (given good abilities) nearly anything, but what can he successfully adopt as a means of livelihood when taught? The medical profession is out of the question; as a teacher in the public or high schools a blind applicant would stand no chance at all, even although he had, by great efforts, secured a certificate; a blind man may pass his legal examinations and be called to the bar, but there the real difficulties begin, and are, I fear, insuperable. So far as my information goes a career founded on literary attainments only has in Ontario in most, if not all cases, resulted in disappointment. There is one profession, however, the sacred ministry, in which a young man duly called and gifted, although blind, might, I believe, succeed. I have more than once brought this subject before the minds of pupils. No one has yet responded to the suggestion. It is obviously a subject not to be pressed too hastily or urgently. Should any pupil show a leaning in that direction he will have every needful assistance in accomplishing his object. Meantime let me say, once for all, that it is the practical, not the merely showy or ornamental we propose here to aim at. What we do is honest work for an attainable purpose. Our achievements may be humble compared with some lofty ideals, but we have no toleration or place for shams.

#### THE KINDERGARTEN.

This may be regarded as a preparatory branch of the literary department. Its directress holds a certificate from the Normal Training School at Toronto. The work of the blind pupils has stood the test of competition and comparison at the World's Fair and elsewhere, with that of any sighted exhibits.

#### THE MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

Arising naturally out of the desire to make their lives cheerful, to give employment to leisure in a delightful pursuit, to provide an avocation for the more talented, a department of musical instruction has been created. It is sometimes imagined that, because so many blind persons resort to music, the blind are specially musical. This is a delusion. But, doubtless, even if not gifted with the musical talent in an especial sense, a blind boy or girl will seize hold of music when a sighted one, otherwise occupied, would pass it by. For those who have the talent, music is unquestionably the hope and sheet anchor. There is nothing to prevent a blind person attaining the highest place as a musician. Blind teachers, if they are really able, compete on a very fair footing with sighted ones; hence the liberal and costly outlay under this head—are the results satisfactory? Now, here let me say, as I may have to repeat, no education or instruction will overcome all personal or mental defects. To these, too many failures in both musical and industrial avocations must be attributed. In teaching especially, address, deportment, a ready adaptability to circumstances are of the first importance. One with less than the highest gifts, may, with these, succeed; the brightest musical genius without them, may, as a teacher, fail. I have before me some melancholy illustrations of this truth. On the other hand not a few of our former pupils are doing well in this connection.

#### THE MUSIC STAFF.

We have four, one male and three female, music teachers. The former is head of the music staff. His special duties are instruction in the pipe organ, pianoforte, and vocal music. This gentleman is an associate of the College of Music (England); holds first-class certificates for music in the Society of Arts (England); and is also an associate of the Canadian College of Organists. All these are proofs of a thorough musical education, hard study and professional culture. The lady teacher standing next in order takes the highest class in counterpoint, harmony and the theory of music, as well as the senior female pupils on the pianoforte. She has successfully passed two out of the three

examinations requisite to receive the degree of Bachelor of Music from Trinity University, and, having taken a course in the Conservatory of Music, Toronto, will claim its diploma in June next. Degrees and diplomas in music are a comparatively recent experience in Ontario. The two ladies not yet specifically referred to have been respectively engaged in their profession for fifteen years or over. They hold no degrees or diplomas, but lack for nothing necessary to make the painstaking, thorough and successful teacher.

#### MUSICAL EXAMINATIONS.

In this department, as in the literary classes, there is an annual examination. The examiner, for several years, has been Professor R. S. Ambrose, of Hamilton. He is one of the oldest and best known music teachers in the Province. Hundreds of his former pupils can testify to his ability, and above all to his thoroughness. Professor Ambrose devotes two days to the individual examination of the pupils in instrumental music and to the collective efforts of the vocal classes. He also advises us generally as to the curriculum, and any other matters bearing on the work.

#### QUALITY OF THE WORK.

The quality of the work done is attested by the examiner's report. In counterpoint, on papers founded on Dr. Bridge's *Canto Femos*, the markings of the first class last June averaged 94 per cent., and in harmony (Prout's exercises) they were equally successful. The second class, examined on exercises from Emery's *Elements of Harmony*, made an average of 63.5 per cent. The character of the instruction given in the above studies, as well as in the pipe organ, has been demonstrated by the fact that, within the last three years two of our male pupils have graduated as associates of the Canadian College of Organists, after a pretty severe examination in both theory and execution. One of these young men received the highest marks in theory of the whole number examined. Such men as S. P. Warren, of New York, or Messrs. Torrington, W. E. Fairclough, and Vogt, of Toronto, can speak of the quality of the instruction by which our pupils have benefited. Nor were those who thus secured recognized honors, by any means isolated cases of high attainments. Others who, for personal reasons failed to compete, were quite their equals.

Pianoforte pupils are taught according to a regular system of graded studies. By comparing our course of five grades with that of the Toronto College of Music, I find they are nearly identical up to the fifth grade. The fourth grade of the college is the one the student is required to pass before receiving a teacher's certificate. It may be worth while to consider whether we should not adopt, in all its details, the pianoforte course of one or other of the now well-established Toronto schools of music; and also whether, in the future engagements of teachers, a certificate or diploma from a college, indicating the grading of the applicants, should not be required, may also be a question. But, while that may be a means of satisfying the public and answering criticism, it will not provide more solid instruction, or more painstaking instructors than we possess already.

#### THE INDUSTRIAL DEPARTMENT.

The industrial training of the pupils is, so far as the main object of the institution is concerned, extra-educational. What shall be taught, who shall be taught, whether in fact anything shall be taught not included in the public school curriculum, is entirely discretionary. But, granted that certain industries shall be attached to the pupils' educational training, the question is, what shall they be? As to the female pupils, the propriety of teaching the use of the sewing and knitting machine, and instructing them in hand-sewing and knitting and fancy-work generally, is never disputed. But with regard to male pupils, the question of profitable employment has always been a very perplexing one. People who attempt to give outside advice on this subject, usually only afford additional illustrations of a standing difficulty. Some even, who have a certain experience in the matter, do not help much by their suggestions. At the recent convention of American Educators of the Blind we heard of a pupil who, although totally blind, had developed an extraordinary faculty for clock repairing and lock-



smithing. That he could pick any lock in the institution was one of the interesting evidences of his talent. Whether that was a desirable tendency to cultivate, might be an open question. This, however, is only one of many isolated instances of the kind that continually come before the educators of the blind. Out of the fifty or sixty youths in the same institution, probably not a second could have been found with the like aptitude. Even such aptitude and handiness need training and teaching in order to make the perfect workman. And it would add alarmingly to the staff of instructors if for every one, or even every few pupils with particular tastes or abilities, a separate instructor had to be secured. The problem to be solved is not, what can an abnormally clever or peculiarly constituted blind youth be taught to do? but, what trade of general utility can a considerable proportion be taught to follow with a reasonable expectation that they will be able to earn a modest living, and compete with sighted labor. This, again, is partly to be decided by locality and local conditions of trade. In the neighborhood of large populous centres, certain trades may be carried on that would be quite out of place in rural districts, from which our pupils largely come.

For the industry and talents of our male pupils, we have hitherto provided two outlets, piano-tuning and the willow and rattan work.

#### PIANO-TUNING.

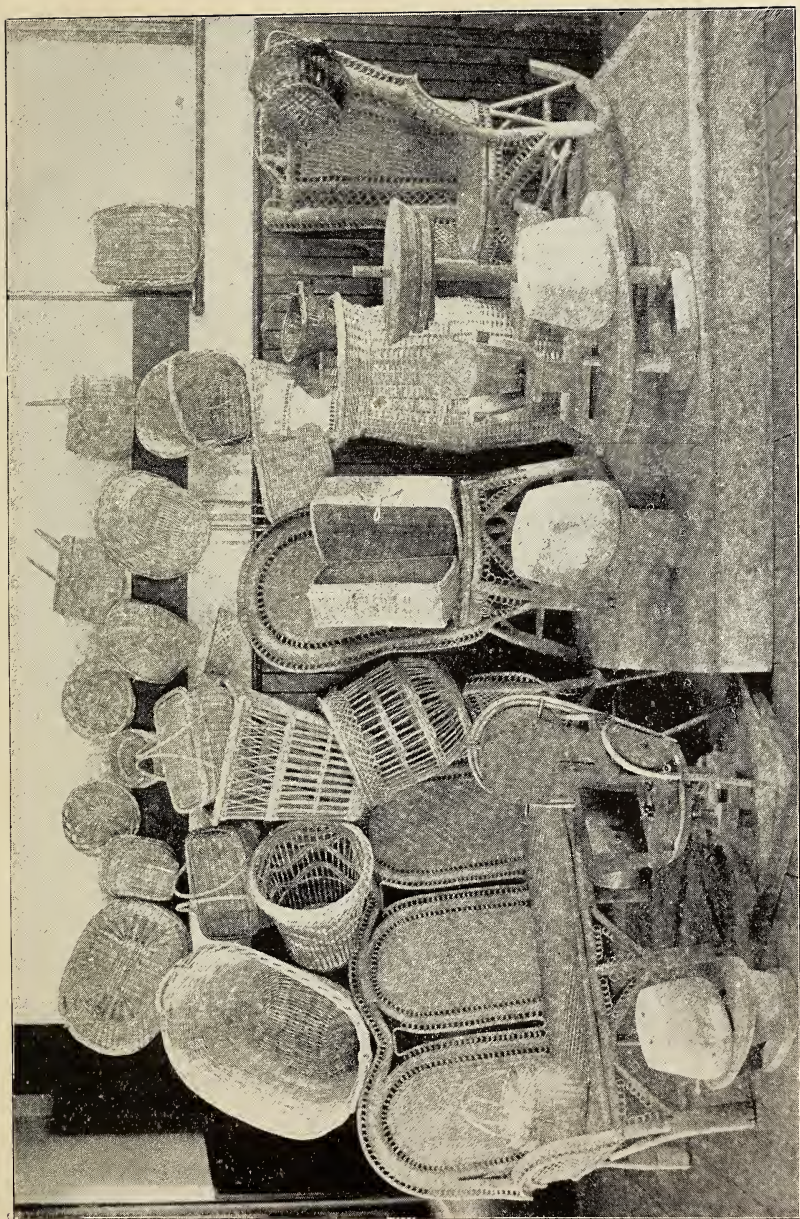
The depressed state of trade recently has affected the piano business very seriously. Some excellent tuners, former pupils, have, from no fault of their own, been out of employment. But so, too, have been not a few of their sighted fellow craftsmen. As a rule a youth graduating as a piano-tuner, especially if he is so fortunate as to secure a position for a time in a factory, does well. I can point to instances on all hands where either in factories or on their own account, our piano-tuning graduates have succeeded admirably, better, many of them, than they would have done if, as sighted persons, they had followed the perhaps ruder and more laborious calling which, without special training, would alone have been open to them. Our piano-tuning department, however, has grown rapidly into importance out of small beginnings. From four or five specially apt youths to whom as a privilege instruction in piano-tuning was given, we have now a class every session of over twenty. The attendance for a few hours on two days in the week of the instructor is not sufficient. The daily practice should be under skilled supervision. More time is needed for practical instruction in making minor repairs. The study of the piano mechanically is important, and not much time is available for it. The trifling sum now paid to the instructor is not sufficient to secure all we want for the perfect development of this important department. The remedy is a very simple and obvious one.

#### WILLOW-WORK.

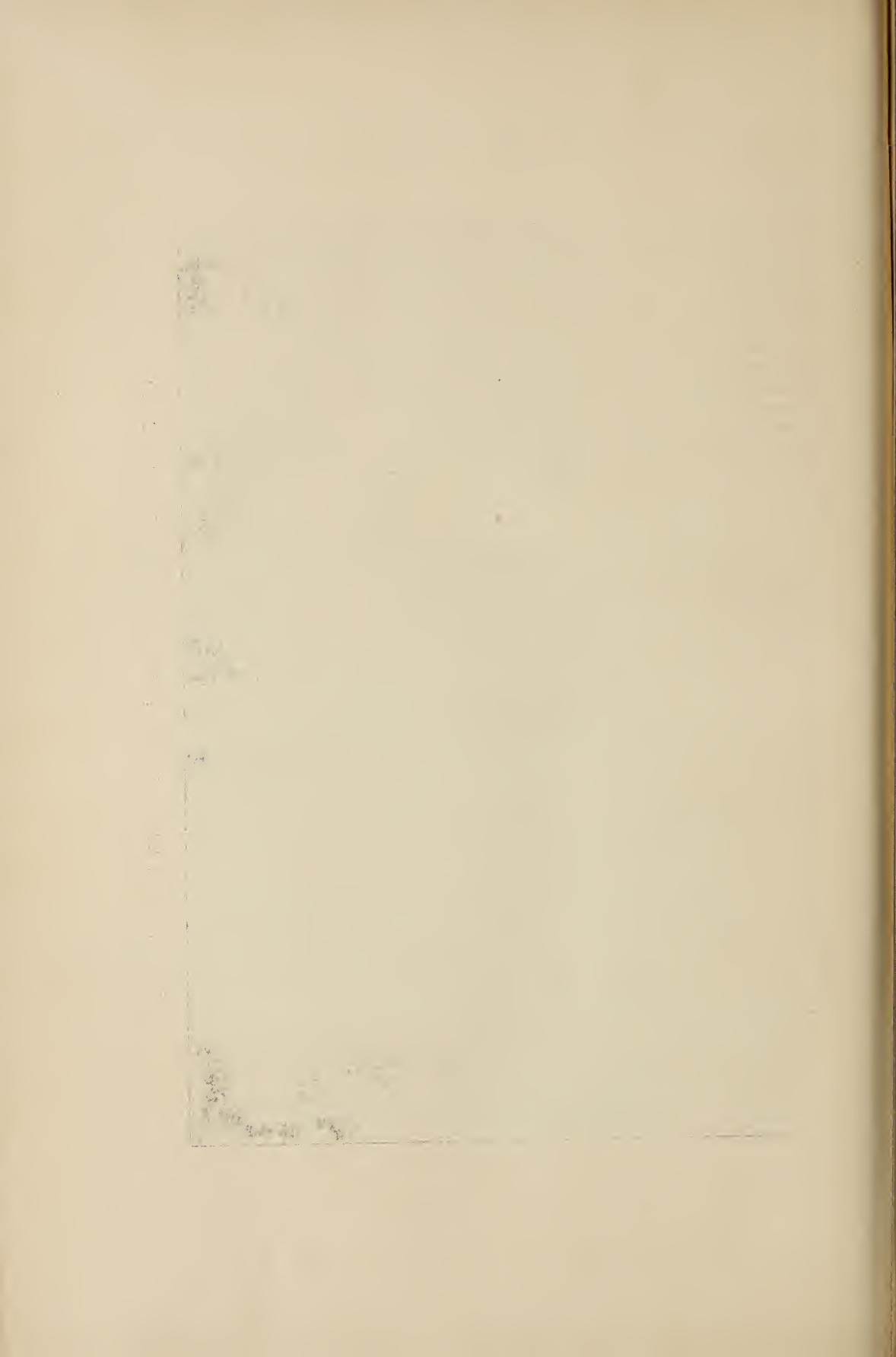
The experience of willow-work graduates has been more varied than has been that of the piano-tuners. But that, I venture to say, has been rather the fault of the men than of the trade. Many of them have been conscious of this. Otherwise we should not have waited over twenty years to be told our experiment had been a failure. No small number have come to us as grown youths or of adult age. Many of these have lost their sight while engaged in rough and unsettled avocations. Some have not previously led the most regular lives. Steady industry and application have been distasteful to such. When the wholesome discipline and restraints of the Institution are removed and the struggle for bread begins, old habits reassert themselves; all is not smooth sailing; restlessness and discouragement supervene; the trade is thrown up, some peripatetic vocation offers apparent advantages; and people who know nothing and sympathize much with a blind man's failure charge his ill success to his trade and not to himself. One case in particular I observed which was noisily proclaimed to be a proof of the willow-work not being suited to the wants of the blind. It was that of a young man with great personal and local advantages had he availed of them and had he possessed the moral stamina required to ensure success anywhere. He had thrown up his hands in despair at the end of ten weeks!!! What sighted man ever makes his trade a success in ten weeks?

Our graduates in this branch who may be regarded as successful are of two classes: (1) Those steadily and continuously working at their trade, and (2) those





WILLOW AND RATTAN WORK, BLIND INSTITUTE, BRANTFORD.





whose time is only partially so occupied. The latter form a pretty large percentage of the whole. The majority live as I have said in rural districts. A person even if totally blind can do a great deal of helpful and useful work when accustomed to his local surroundings. And if, in addition to such handiness on the farm or around the homestead, a blind youth can make, say only one hundred dollars a year by his trade, I hold that his time at the Institution has been well spent, and that the effort to instruct him in both its industrial and moral aspects has been more than justified. To pretend, however, that an industrious graduate, under ordinary conditions, choosing a favorable spot for his business, cannot earn a living by the willow trade is proved by the facts to be an absurdity. It is not necessary to encumber this report with personal details, but the facts will be forthcoming whenever required. The means of and reasons for success are quite readily accessible as, too, are the causes of failure. Briefly summarized the advantages of the willow-work trade as an industry for the blind are as follows: (1) The articles made are of great variety and in universal demand; (2) in Canada we have no large factories for such goods competing with the private maker; (3) the goods are easily marketed; (4) the needful arrangements for carrying on the business are of the simplest nature; (5) by the use of blocks and models the blind workman can be placed on an approximate equality with the sighted one; (6) the material can be easily grown or collected, in the country may be raised by the person using it; (7) the cost of the material bears a very small proportion to the manufactured product; (8) it is a trade in which slight defects in the quality or appearance of the goods turned out do not destroy their usefulness, even if the market value be somewhat reduced; (9) it needs no special intelligence, although that quality tells here as well as everywhere else. I know of no other handicraft available by the blind combining so many favorable conditions. And no one has yet ventured to suggest any practicable substitute. In the States corn broom-making is largely followed. Why? Only because no other industry presents itself. Our position in that respect is envied by our *confreres* on the other side. The great factories over there, with a plethora of labor, would swamp the small producer of willow-work. On the other hand I do not believe any one can, in Ontario under ordinary circumstances, as a private manufacturer make brooms at a saleable profit. A very intelligent blind man recently told me he had made 200 dozen brooms as an experiment. The material cost him within a fraction of the price at which the same goods at the Central Prison could be bought ready made. Some enquiries as to mat-making have been attended with similar results. And so with some other trades. Either the local competition is too great; the necessary appliances are too cumbrous; the art is too difficult to be easily acquired; or the market is too distant to meet the necessities of the case of the blind. It is further interesting to know, that at the only other Institution for the Blind in the Dominion on any scale worth mentioning, the one at Halifax, the willow-working is (with the exception of piano-tuning) exclusively taught, and with a large and undeniable measure of success. All other handicrafts have been renounced in its favor.\* As I have said already, the industrial employment of the blind is a very perplexing problem. My seniors in the profession by twenty years are not able to solve it satisfactorily. A committee of experienced educators of the blind appointed at the late Biennial Convention is now considering the whole question. Their report will be awaited with interest.

#### THE NUMBER OF TEACHERS, INSTRUCTORS AND EMPLOYEES.

The number of persons engaged in connection with the Institution has been the subject of remark. This is very natural. (1) It is the one institution maintained by the Government in which those for whom it is carried on do nothing towards the work connected with it. The Asylums, the Central Prison, the Reformatories, the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb can all call on their inmates for help in domestic or other particulars. Here we can profitably do nothing of the kind. All the work of the farm, the grounds, the domestic departments, has to be done by hired help. (2) Not only do the pupils fail to help, but they need in various ways to be helped. We try to teach them to be helpful, but the raw material as it comes to us is too often very helpless indeed. As regards our

\* It is stated in a recent report that pupils of this Institution are now being trained as bell-hangers, telephone repairers, etc. We have yet to learn the practical results of this experiment.



particular conditions, too, it will be observed that we produce much which might but for our existing facilities be purchased. The number of names on the pay lists might be reduced so far as some of our hands are concerned, but then the result would be seen in milk bills, bread bills, accounts for all sorts of odd jobs and repairs or apparatus now represented by the carpenters' wages, and so forth. I have no hesitation in saying that the Institution would lose financially and in other ways by any change in these respects. Again, as to domestics. If we subdivide them into laundry women, cook and assistant, and eight or nine waitresses, housemaids, etc., and remember what all the washing, cooking, attendance on those who cannot wait on themselves or one another, and cleaning such an establishment entail, the wonder is, not at the number employed, but at the possibility of accomplishing it all with the present number with efficiency, regularity and punctuality. A matron charged with supervising the whole domestic economy, a boys' nurse with the oversight of seventy to eighty youths from six years of age upwards, in all that relates to their clothing, cleanliness and health, a girls' nurse with some sixty girls to watch over in the same respects, will hardly be deemed supernumeraries or sinecurists.

#### THE TEACHING STAFF.

But is the staff of teachers and instructors larger than it ought to be? Let it be remembered that in every branch of instruction the teaching has to be individual in its character. If any one will take the trouble to try and teach one blind child anything and then ask himself how long it would take him to struggle with, say six, ten or twelve all wanting to learn the same thing at the same moment, he will see exactly where the difficulty lies. Taking first our girls' industrial work in which, with very rare exceptions all our female pupils take part; we have only one lady over the work room (sewing by machine and hand, fitting up work, etc.) and one over the knitting (machine and hand) and fancy work in all its branches. These two have an assistant between them, a former pupil who gives her help in either room as the pressure of work demands it. We have one instructor for the willow-work, and one who attends twice in the week for piano-tuning. The kindergarten class of course has its own trained directress. There remain the two principal departments of instruction, the literary classes and music. As already mentioned there are four teachers to each of these branches.

#### THE MUSIC STAFF.

The senior music teacher has five pupils on the pipe organ, seven on the pianoforte, seven in a daily vocal class for advanced voices; a junior vocal class meeting once in the week from 3 to 4 p.m. and a senior vocal class twice a week at the same hour. This in addition to instruction in sacred vocal music to the pupils congregationally, as well as to his fair share of general oversight, of reading to the male pupils, and all the calls which form a necessary part of the life of an officer in an institution for the blind.

The senior lady music teacher has fifteen piano pupils, mostly the more advanced, and takes a class daily in counterpoint and harmony. The other resident lady teacher has 24 pupils on the piano or reed organ and also a daily class in harmony. Both ladies take their share in duties out of class hours. The fourth music teacher is non-resident and attends five mornings and two afternoons in the week. She has thirteen pupils, all boys.

All music taught it must be recollected has to be dictated. The process of instruction is slow, constant repetition is necessary. How can anyone say then, that in point of numbers, our music staff is excessive? And who would wish to limit its capabilities when it is borne in mind that music is joy to the life even if it is not, as in many cases it is, a means of permanent maintenance to the blind.

#### THE LITERARY STAFF.

I come last to the literary teachers. Their classes are usually attended by 80 to 90 pupils. No educator of the blind will admit that, under our system more than a dozen can be properly taught in one class. Such appliances as the pointer and the blackboard, by which pupils can be taught by the roomful in public schools at a time are not possible with us. Even if the class is addressed collectively the several pupils must have their

memory tested and stimulated individually. The public school teacher's idea is the instruction of the mass; the teacher of the blind has to deal not with the mass but the unit. Now in any public school with 80 to 90 pupils from the highest to the lowest grade taught on the collective system would anyone say that less than two teachers would be required? Then if two be needed to teach the numbers mentioned of seeing children possessing all the educating power and resources of the eye, on the collective system, can four be too many to accomplish the work on the individual system with pupils in darkness? Must not every rational person agree with our experienced examiners when they express the opinion that the number of the literary staff could not "in any way be reduced without serious injury to the classes and the Institution."

#### PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Physical culture is an indispensable branch of the training of the blind. Their lack of natural robust recreation has to be supplied by the gymnasium scientifically conducted. We have an officer whose special duty it is to direct the pupils' gymnastic and calisthenic exercises. He also acts as supervisor of the male pupils out of class hours, and in other ways performs many useful duties.

#### A COMPARISON.

A comparison of our staff with that of other institutions for the blind will show that the figures on the whole are in our favor. So far as the reports of the leading institutions in the States assist me, I find that while we have a teaching staff, all told, of fifteen (15), the Perkins' Institute, Boston, with provision for about the same number of pupils, has thirty-three (33); Pennsylvania (about 180 pupils) twenty-seven (27); New York City (200 pupils) twenty-three (23); while New York State with about the same number of pupils has exactly the same number of teachers as ourselves. These are institutions with which the comparison may be made with most fairness. Of course a few pupils, more or less makes little or no difference. Our full number is 140 and we have usually approximated pretty nearly to that figure.\*

#### COST OF MAINTENANCE.

The cost of maintaining an institution for the blind is, for reasons already given and others always large in proportion to tangible results. If looked at from the mere economist's point of view it is a great outlay for small and often indefinite returns. But then, in the same sense, the expenditure on asylums, reformatories and other provisions for the less fortunate or helpless may be accounted wasteful. Nay, is not a good deal of money thrown away on the incapable or unworthy in the ordinary expenditure on our public schools for the sighted? The fact is, that the economical is only one side and the least important one to be looked at in this connection. Christianity, represented by wise and beneficent statesmanship, revolts from such mean conceptions of duty. It does not educate the blind only to provide future consumers of dutiable goods or contributors to municipal taxes. The legislature which lately to a man cheered and welcomed a humane measure to provide for the protection of homeless or neglected children, is not likely to ask whether it will pay to educate the blind. The sole question will, I believe, be what should its cost to give every blind child in this province such an education as will place him or her on the nearest equality with the seeing? The reasons why this is an expensive process, some of which have been already noticed and commented on may be summarized as follows:

- (1) The inability of the blind to contribute to their own maintenance while under instruction.
- (2) The large amount of domestic and other help consequently required.
- (3) The demand of necessity for individual as contrasted with collective teaching.
- (4) The number of branches of instruction covering both ordinary education and industrial training.

\* I read in a recent publication: "The Pennsylvania Institution for the Blind began its sixty-third year with one hundred and sixty-seven pupils and thirty teachers!"



The causes of a large expenditure under the first, second and third heads have been already discussed. As respects instruction in its several lines I find that by a comparison with such leading institutions in the States as I have already referred to, the cost of instruction averages about ninety-eight dollars (\$98) per head while ours is from \$55 to \$60 per head. In attempting a comparison with American institutions of the total cost of maintenance exact figures are hardly obtainable as the charges vary in character and the distinction between payments on revenue, and those on capital account are not always on all fours with ours. But, by my best efforts, I am able to say that, in this respect the comparison is most favorable to Ontario. We have, it must be remembered, a larger sum to pay for fuel than most of the institutions in the States; we provide clothing for several indigent pupils, always chargeable there to the municipalities, and our arrangements for guides to travelling pupils are unknown on the other side. Yet I find that while in 1893 and 1894 the average cost per pupil in Ontario was respectively \$260.85 and \$267.66 in Boston by the last report before me it was, on the same basis, \$316; New York City, \$315; New York State, \$294; Pennsylvania, \$270; Michigan, \$284; Texas, \$287 and Maryland, \$280; Illinois gives the low average of \$232, but I am inclined to believe that the school population there includes a class of over-age persons by which the average attendance is largely increased, and the average cost proportionately lessened. Wisconsin averages \$240. Taking the whole of the institutions named the average cost per pupil is \$278. In our own case our fixed expenditure is quite equal to a pupil population of 150 to 160. With that number the average would be reduced as low as any in the above list. I have now, I think, answered all the objections with which I proposed at the outset to deal. I trust I have made it clear that our educational standard is sufficiently high; that the industries taught are the best that, in view of all the circumstances have yet presented themselves; that our staff is not larger than efficiency requires; and that the expenses are not greater than those ordinarily needed to maintain such an institution.

#### PUPIL POPULATION.

The enrolment of pupils in the year ending September 30th, 1894, numbered 150, of these 85 were males and 65 females, as against 90 males and 64 females, a total of 154 entered in the previous year.

The pupils in attendance at the close of the session in June last numbered 133, of whom 74 were males and 59 females. Of these, 59 males and 51 females, a total of 110, had returned on the 30th September, 1894. This leaves twenty-three to be accounted for as follows:

#### Graduates and retired pupils:

	M.	F.	Total.
Willow shop (with outfits) .....	3	0	3
Piano-tuning, with pipe organ and pianoforte, and literary classes .....	1	0	1
Piano-tuning and literary classes .....	1	0	1
Literary classes and industrial work .....	0	1	1
Work room and knitting .....	0	1	1
Music classes (advanced pupils, not full graduates) ..	1	1	2
Piano-tuning (to enter factory before graduating) ..	1	0	1
Willow shop pupils (over age) with partial outfits ..	2	0	2
Excluded on account of physical or mental incapacity ..	1	2	3
Excluded on account of improved vision .....	0	1	1
Left to follow callings .....	2	0	2
Detained by ill health .....	1	1	2
do for surgical treatment .....	1	0	1
do temporarily for domestic reasons .....	0	1	1
Retired, cause not assigned .....	1	0	1
	15	8	23

Our returns to 30th September, 1894, show 126 pupils on the register (68 males and 58 females), four less than at the same date last year. Sixteen, not on last year's register, have been admitted, thirteen for the first time and three who had been on the roll at some former period.

The new pupils' ages are as follows :

	M.	F.	Total.
Seven years .....	1	0	1
Nine " .....	3	1	4
Eleven " .....	0	1	1
Twelve " .....	1	1	2
Fourteen years .....	2	0	2
Twenty " .....	1	1	2
Thirty-eight " .....	0	1	1
	8	5	13
Three former pupils .....	1	2	3
Pupils of last session .....	59	51	110
	68	58	126

The arrival of one new pupil while this report has been in process of compilation, and advices as regards the absentees and others, indicate that the number with which the Institution closed in June will be shortly reached. While on this subject I may remark on the tendency rather to a limitation than increase in the number of those eligible for admission or retained when admitted. Four causes at least are evidently operating in this direction.

- (1) The cessation to a large extent of promiscuous immigration.
- (2) Improvements in ophthalmic surgery and antiseptic methods.
- (3) Exclusion of those incapable of receiving appreciable practical benefit.
- (4) More cautious treatment of undesirable applicants.

Not a few of our pupils in the past have been importations who, either from impaired vision, or a tendency to blindness, or from exposure under new conditions to unaccustomed avocations, have drifted into the Institution. This, however, is now apparently of infrequent occurrence. The great advance in ophthalmic surgery is having a wide influence, not perhaps so much in curing blindness as, by prompt and skilful treatment, preventing it from becoming permanent, or by giving to the eye sufficient vision to meet the demands of many of the avocations of life, so that recourse to our methods is unnecessary. Then again, in a preventive sense, antiseptic science is doing a great work. Legislation has, in some cases, come boldly to the aid of the profession in this regard. As president of the late Convention of American Educators of the Blind, I took the opportunity of referring to the questions of causation and prevention and may be permitted to insert the following extract from my opening remarks :

"In Great Britain an intelligent attention to the causes of blindness has already borne fruit. In a letter to the *London Times*, from the pen of Mr. Buckle, superintendent of the York School for the Blind, are some very valuable statistics bearing on this point. In 1871, Mr. Buckle remarks, there was in England one blind person in every 1,051 ; in 1881, one in every 1,137 ; in 1891, one in every 1,235. If the ratio of 1871 had been maintained, the total blind in 1891 would have numbered 27,569, whereas the census returns showed only 23,467, or a reduction of 4,102 in 20 years. The fact that the decrease of blindness in children under five years of age has been 31 per cent. is not more gratifying than it is suggestive. The further statement, that in persons over 65 years of age the decrease is 27 per cent., bears proud testimony to the advance in the science of ophthalmic surgery. Considering the various forms of eye disease to be met with among the very mixed populations of our institutions, too much care cannot be taken to avoid the risks of contagion from *purulent conjunctivitis* and other like causes.



Neglect of due precautions cannot fail to lead to irreparable mischief. On the other hand, with the ever increasing experience and improved methods and appliances of the skilled oculist ; with a more intelligent readiness to resort to his advice in place of that of the unskilled operator or the pretentious quack ; with precautions against contagion in connection with the family or institution or school or any place of public resort ; and with the more radically preventive measures previously hinted at systematically enforced, cases of actual blindness should become few indeed as compared with their present number."

The necessity for excluding those who, by reason of physical or mental infirmity, are ineligible, while questions of degree arise demanding careful and thoughtful treatment, is too obvious to need comment. Such cases are fit subjects for an asylum ; they are out of place in a school. And I feel sure that a very cautious attitude towards all over-age applicants is the policy which will meet your approval. Our new pupils, with perhaps one exception, are rather above than below the average standard of intelligence.

#### GRADUATES.

Of the three young men who graduated from the willow shop, I have specific information that two are doing well. Of the success of the third, should his health not fail him, I have no doubt. I am not apprised up to date regarding the prospects of others.

#### THE STAFF.

One change in the staff has occurred owing to the retirement of Mr. George McIntosh, literary teacher, and the consequent appointment of Mr. T. Walter McLean to fill the vacancy. Of the latter gentleman's recommendations, and of the merits of the staff generally, I have said sufficient for the occasion elsewhere.

#### THE LITERARY AND MUSIC CLASSES.

The reports of the respective examiners will fully describe the progress of these classes. I have already indicated some possible opportunities for slight improvements and these will be carried out whenever found to be desirable. It is very pleasant to know that in all such matters the end can be attained without friction, and that, on the contrary, all co-operate with me for a common end with harmony and cordiality.

#### THE PIANO-TUNING CLASS.

This class contains twenty pupils at the present time, of whom fourteen were under instruction last session, while six are new candidates. I have alluded to the necessity for putting this very important department on a more liberal footing, both as respects instruction and equipment.

#### THE WILLOW SHOP.

The many that have graduated during the past few sessions, or who have retired with partial outfits, but equal to their opportunities or abilities, and the causes affecting admissions to the Institution generally, have reduced the number of pupils in this branch of instruction at the present time to twenty. Candidates for transference from other classes, or new applicants, will probably increase the class to nearly its ordinary strength as the session advances. The instructor's report is as follows :

Mr. A. H. DYMOND, Principal :

SIR,—I have the honor to submit my report upon the operations of the workshop during the year ending September 30th, 1894, and to refer to some of the details connected with the teaching of twenty-two blind youths the "fine art" of earning their own bread and butter. It would be wearisome work to explain the process by which a blind youth, who perhaps has never been allowed to handle a knife, whittle a stick, or do anything but talk and listen for the dinner bell, is sometimes converted into an

industrious self-sustaining workman. It would be a grand thing if we could make skilled workmen of all such and find them positions, but we cannot do this.

The following statement of sales and work made and on hand will show to some extent the practical nature of the instruction given in the workshop during the session. Let it be remembered that this work is made by blind apprentices, many of them only in the shop a few hours each day, and a few of them of the class described above, also that very much of the work made by these blind pupils during their first year's efforts has no commercial value and that their instruction means a great waste of materials, and then a fair estimate of the practical nature and value of the Institution may be made.

Sales made by trade instructor .....	\$462 75
Stock on hand .....	75 00

A supply of willow and chair cane was given to nine pupils who had made considerable progress during the session sufficient to enable them to make a few articles of willow-ware without the aid of the instructor. The following statement will give further evidence of the practical nature of the instruction given to those pupils during the session :

J. S. earned .....	\$14 00
J. B. " .....	40 00
J. T. " .....	15 00
W. M. " .....	12 00
H. G. " .....	20 00
J. B. " .....	22 00
A. L. " .....	5 00

Two others have not reported.

H. G. is a pupil who learned the mat-making in an English institution, came to this country and started mat-making, but found that mats, the product of prison labor, could be bought in this country at little more than it cost him for the raw materials. He is now learning willow-work, and from his first effort as shown above, feels satisfied that he will be able to follow this work after he leaves this Institution with profit.

The two last above-mentioned pupils have not returned to the Institution, but one of them was reported to have been working steadily at his trade during the vacation.

At the close of the session three of our pupils were found to be competent workmen, and, on your recommendation being approved, were supplied with outfits consisting of tools, models, willow, etc. Reports from these graduates show them to be working at willow-work and earning their own living.

A partial outfit was given to a fourth pupil whose health would not permit of a steady application to work, and who had received under this circumstance all the instruction he could benefit by. This pupil, when health permits, will be able to earn sufficient to pay the cost of food and clothing.

The exhibit made by the industrial departments of this Institution at the Toronto exhibition attracted much attention. Not a little surprise and a great deal of favorable comment were expressed by thousands of visitors at the great variety of useful articles our pupils are taught to make.

During the vacation I came in contact with a number of former pupils, suggestions were solicited from them, and the question was asked, "Can you suggest anything above what we are doing in the way of industrial instruction for the blind that would be of permanent value?" To this they all but invariably replied in the negative.

The present session has commenced with twenty pupils in the workshop, they all seem cheerful and teachable; the old lessons will be enforced that work is ennobling and idleness demoralizing, that the earning of one's bread and butter is a "fine art," and the first occupation of man.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

THOMAS TRUSS,

Trades Instructor.

BRANTFORD, October 1st., 1891.

## THE WORK-ROOM AND KNITTING AND FANCY WORK CLASSES.

These classes have well maintained their character for good and tasteful work during the past year. The respective classes are now fairly well proportioned and of manageable size. Care is also taken to secure for the pupils a due share of instruction in the first-named room, where the severely useful is perhaps a little less attractive than the very beautiful and ornamental products of knitting and fancy work.

## THE KINDERGARTEN.

The literary examiners include the kindergarten in their reports. Its usefulness cannot be overestimated. The class this year numbers fourteen members.

## THE LIBRARY.

The following are the additions to the library since my last report was issued: Kingsley's "Water Babies;" Lubbock's "Beauties of Nature;" "Russelas;" "Peasant and Prince;" Biographical Sketches; Abbot's "Julius Cæsar;" "Story of the Saracens," and stories of American Progress, all in line type. Stainer's Organ Method, Theory of Sound, and a large assortment of music in N. Y. Point.

## HEALTH—DISCIPLINE.

I am happy to state that during the last session we were free from epidemic disease altogether, except for a couple of cases of whooping cough. Other claims on our physician's skill occurred from time to time. To these Dr. Marquis will make sufficient allusion. An accident to the cook, an aged woman, from fracture of the hip joint, and the sudden death of a young domestic will also be referred to in the physician's report. One male and female pupil who were attacked respectively with dysentery and typhoid fever were placed in our excellent city hospital and made good recoveries. A second male pupil, an adult, in whom symptoms of pulmonary consumption had, previous to his return developed themselves, was also sent to the same Institution where he remains, awaiting, I fear, the not distant end. A few mild cases of chicken-pox have also appeared, and some children are still under care for that malady. The discipline of the Institution was well preserved during the past session. One youth, who persisted in breaking the rules by using tobacco, was sent home. He has been re-admitted after promise of amendment, on probation.

## THE GYMNASIUM.

Intimately connected with the health of the pupils are the gymnastic exercises, in which all in turn systematically take part. Our instructor in this department, Mr. Padden, has made the work the subject of special study and observation and the results are highly satisfactory.

## OCULIST'S EXAMINATION.

The visit of Dr. Osborne, our examining oculist, took place in the spring of the year. One hundred and thirty pupils were examined. His report will no doubt be read with much interest.

## WORLD'S FAIR AND TORONTO EXHIBITION.

Those who had an opportunity of observing our exhibit at the World's Fair at Chicago were unanimous in their complimentary references to its excellence. I believe a "diploma" is forthcoming as a permanent record of the estimation in which our display was held. Many of the goods sent to Chicago being returned in good condition, I



arranged, with your approval, to send them, with some others, to the Toronto exhibition for this year. The exhibit was in charge of Mr. Truss, our Trades Instructor, who refers in his report to the great interest it excited. He was assisted by one of our recent graduates, Samuel Prittie, who gave illustrations to the visitors of our methods of instruction. This exhibit and the pretty wide circulation of an illustrated pamphlet, descriptive of the work of the Institution, have elicited many enquiries as to our conditions of admission, and I expect quite a number of applications will, in time, result.

#### THE GROUNDS, FARM, ETC.

No considerable work has been attempted in connection with the grounds of the Institution this year, unless it be the planting of the locust hedge recommended in my last report, as a substitute for the old boundary fence. Nature is, with a little assistance and small outlay on our part doing much every year for the beautiful site and its surroundings. An almost uninterrupted drought of eight weeks' duration has blighted our hopes of a full crop of potatoes and field roots, but we still hope for quite a considerable yield. Our apple crop,—unfortunately mostly summer and early fall varieties,—has been unusually abundant. The absence of grasshoppers and also of destructive insects this year has been very marked, the more so after our last year's experience of these pests.

#### IMPROVEMENTS.

The erection of a barn with cow stable now nearly completed, will prove, I am sure, not only a great accommodation but an economical addition to our farm buildings.

The sewage system provided at a very considerably outlay some two years since, has fully justified our expectations. Nothing could be more perfect. The spring, from which we have always hitherto obtained a more than abundant supply of the purest water having of late shown signs of a falling off, connection (for use in case of need only) has been established between the city mains and our tanks so that we are ready for any emergency. The reflooring and furnishing with desks of the last of the class-rooms, and the substitution of a further number of the fine pupils' bedsteads made at the Central Prison for as many of the old ones may also be referred to.

An electric motor, to drive the bellows of the pipe organ, has been furnished by the Brantford Electric Street Car company, whose lines approach very closely to our buildings. The power is supplied from the company's wire. This is a great improvement on the old system of hand pumping. The pipe organ was also taken down during the vacation and thoroughly cleaned, a proceeding very necessary after thirteen years' use under somewhat unfavorable conditions.

I will not encumber this already lengthy report with any allusion to prospective needs or improvements, except to remark that the reasons for the oft-times suggested extension of the east wing are as cogent as ever.

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

We have received as usual only kindness and proofs of good will from our many Brantford friends, always particularly remembering the clergy of the city in this connection. To all I desire once more to tender my hearty acknowledgments.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. DYMOND,

Principal.

BRANTFORD, October 1st., 1894.



## LITERARY EXAMINERS' REPORT.

TO DR. CHAMBERLAIN,

*Inspector of Charities for Ontario.*

SIR,—The undersigned, at the instance of the Principal, instructed by yourself, commenced the examination of the literary classes in the Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, at Brantford, on the 30th of May ultimo, and continued it for three days. Although the examination was held about a week earlier than in the previous year the season was much more advanced—the foliage of the trees in the grounds and around the buildings was fully out and the flowering plants in full bloom. The Institution and its surroundings never looked better, and the same statement may be truthfully made of the interior. The class rooms and corridors were clean and in perfect order, and everything seemed to move along without apparent effort and without friction.

It has been our privilege and duty during the past thirteen years to examine the literary classes here and to note the general work and management of the Institution. It has often been a cause of surprise to us that children deprived of the most important of the senses could, in a brief interval of time, acquire knowledge so extensive, so varied and so accurate. Except in the single department of mathematics (for experimental science is out of the question here) the pupils of the higher classes are the peers of those in the higher forms of the public and the lower forms of the high schools. In subjects depending chiefly on the memory they are probably better. A few years ago one or two pupils took up Latin, French and German, and at least one matriculated with credit at Trinity University. But the experiment was not continued, possibly because it was out of the line of legitimate work and consumed time that might be otherwise more profitably employed. In our opinion the curriculum, as it now stands, is sufficiently extensive.

Of the efficiency of the teaching staff in the literary subjects little need be said—they are all experienced and thoroughly capable instructors, all holding provincial certificates, none lower than the second class grade, and all successful public or public and high school teachers. Of the thoroughness of their work the results of the examinations for years back afford the best evidence. Nor could their number, in our opinion, in any way be reduced without serious injury to the classes and the Institution, always provided the number of pupils is not reduced.

As the object of literary training in this Institution is, we presume, to furnish the pupils with a means of intellectual pleasure and to enable them hereafter to extend their reading rather than to fit them to earn a livelihood—in short to educate them—it follows that, as the end of the course draws near, they should devote themselves to music, to tuning, to basket-making and the various employments coming under the supervision of the efficient trade-instructor, and the young ladies in charge of the girl's industrial department. Thus they are enabled to make a start in life with a chance of ultimate success which otherwise they would never have had.

Hence the value of the Institution, hence the invaluable boon it confers upon a class of our people otherwise helpless, and hence, too, the strongest argument for its liberal support by the Province of Ontario. Only those who have seen the inmates at work and at play have observed their growing intelligence, and the tone of general kindness that prevails, can duly appreciate the utility and the importance of such an establishment.

Of the character of the work done in the literary department the following synopsis of examination results may serve to show:

### (1) *Mr. Wickens' Classes.*

(a) *Arithmetic.*—Class B; 21 members. Compound numbers, fractions, easy questions in percentage. Nearly all the class do "fair" work. About a quarter of them may be classed as "very good." The problems submitted were, as far as possible, of a practical character and were generally solved correctly and with facility.

(b) *Reading*.—Class A ; 14 members. This class is in two sections. The first section reading Whittier's "Snow Bound," which they do with much taste, good expression and correct emphasis. The second section read Appleton's "Point Print" Reader and do so with facility. The marks obtained show the standing of the class in this subject.

(c) *Natural History and Physiology*.—Class A of ten. This is an intelligent class and possesses a very satisfactory knowledge of the subject, showing a fair acquaintance with the bones in the human frame, the muscles and their functions, the digestive and circulatory organs, the structure and functions, and of the mammalia, the classification and habits. The course of digestion and of the circulation was, in each case, correctly traced and the changes effected in the food and blood satisfactorily accounted for.

(d) *Writing*.—Class A ; 14 members. The writing is marked six per cent. higher than that of last year. The examination consisted of a letter to the Queen congratulating her on attaining her seventy-fifth birthday, a receipted bill of goods and some general writing. The letters were easily read and were in very good form. The rest of the work was also well done—quite equal to the best of former years. The great object in writing, especially for the blind, is legibility, and in testing them this is kept principally in mind. For this class in addition to penmanship its application to the affairs of life is kept in view and hence considerable value is placed on neatness, arrangement and composition. We are pleased to find that constant attention is paid to these matters.

(e) *Geography*.—Class A ; 15 pupils. Ten have been in this class only one session. The average age seems less than formerly. The examination was confined to the continent, dependencies and islands of Asia, and besides the ordinary map questions which covered the whole of the physical geography of the continent, a very thorough examination was given the class of the different races, their peculiarities, the countries inhabited by them, the different religions, their leading tenets and the countries where they flourish. The class was tested as to their knowledge of the products of Asia, so as to show principally the relation of Canada and Asia commercially. The answering was excellent. The individual examination of each pupil on seven different topics connected with the subject was certainly a severe test, but all did well. There is plenty of evidence of careful, intelligent work in this class. One instance may be mentioned. The pupils have acquired a most correct pronunciation of Asiatic names, a work of no small difficulty. The map in all its parts is perfectly familiar to them and their ability to locate places correctly and quickly, remarkable. The class did so well that the examiner complimented them at the close.

(f) *Grammar*.—Class B ; 11 pupils. This class has made very fair improvement since last examination, as shown by a comparison of the marks. The examination was, probably, a little more difficult than usual, but the majority did very fair work. The parsing is fair, the correction of errors good, and their general knowledge of the inflections and the construction of sentences very good. They analyse ordinary sentences very well. The character of the teaching is always reflected by a class. This is especially the case in a class of blind pupils where the help from books and private study is exceedingly limited and where nearly all the knowledge acquired is imparted directly by the teacher. With one or two exceptions, dependent on mental peculiarities or defects, the class seems to have done a good year's work. The latest nomenclature is used, so it is seen the teacher keeps abreast of the times.

## (2) *Miss Gillin's Classes.*

(a) *English Grammar*.—Class A ; 10 pupils. This is an important and an intelligent class. The course is analysis of compound and complex sentences, parsing, first five chapters of Earle's Philology and Latin roots. They were thoroughly tested in analysis of extracts, both in prose and verse, and in parsing, and acquitted themselves well. They evinced a competent knowledge of the birth, growth and history of the English tongue and reflected credit on their faithful, painstaking and accomplished teacher.



(b) *Geography*.—Class B ; 18 pupils. This class was examined in the definitions, the sectional map of the United States in detail, also those of South America and the West Indies, and the productions, forms of government, etc., of those countries. The answering was, on the whole, very creditable ; most of them could readily find the various states of the Union, give their physical features, principal towns, rivers, mountains, productions, etc. The class had just three weak members, the rest were average or above.

(c) *Writing*.—Class D ; 20 pupils. This class, on the whole, writes very well. Some write only letters and short words which they form satisfactorily, others write simple sentences and still others write from dictation. If legibility be a test of excellence there are ten excellent writers in the class.

(d) *English History*.—25 in the class. Limit from Norman conquest to beginning of "Wars of the Roses." The examination was full and searching. No important event or constitutional change was omitted. The answering was generally accurate and prompt. Much interest was manifested by the class. One pupil obtained the maximum and seven came very near it.

(e) *English Literature*.—21 in the class. This has always been an interesting class and an interesting subject admirably taught. The history was reviewed from the beginning as much in detail as time would permit, special attention being paid to the important epochs. Scott's narrative poems, as "The Lay of the Last Minstrel," "The Lady of the Lake" and "Marmion," were partially analysed, the principal scenes, events and characters described and the most striking passages quoted. The Shakespearian play for the year was "Hamlet." The plot of the drama was given, the most remarkable scenes illustrated by quotations and the principal characters described. The eagerness to answer of some, the fear of missing of others, the awakened interest of all, as if search lights were moving through the chambers of the mind, were novel and noteworthy. Four never missed a question in an examination lasting nearly half a day.

(f) *Canadian History*.—25 pupils in the class, containing every variety of talent. Eight pupils answered over 98 per cent. of the questions, nine others over 70 per cent. A few were quite low, a result to be expected in such a school. The great wonder is that, considering the very great difficulties that both teacher and pupil have to surmount, such general excellence is attained. The subject of examination was the history of Canada from 1759 to the present time. The questions were so framed that they covered the whole period, but gave particular prominence to the chief events. The pupils have a very good knowledge of the growth of the country, the changes in the form of the constitution, the causes that led to the great events and their results. They have also a fair knowledge of the chief men of Canadian history. The work has been gone over most carefully and with an evident desire to make the pupils have an intelligent idea of their country's history. It might be found advantageous to introduce a few more sketches of noted Canadians, especially those of more modern times.

(g) *Arithmetic*.—Class C. The teacher (Miss Gillin) manifests the same interest in the success of her pupils that has always characterized her teaching, whether as teacher of the highest female grade in the Central school of this city, or afterwards as instructor in a collegiate institute or ladies' college. Indeed, this class, as will be seen by comparing the accompanying list of marks with that of previous years, is decidedly better than the average class "C" in arithmetic. The class consists of twenty, nine boys and eleven girls. The grading is better than formerly and the pupils being more uniform in their attainments and ability have produced a better average result. The examination consisted of fifteen questions, from the application of the different tables of weights and measures, to the solution of practical problems, bills of account, and the application of the ordinary rules. The average of the class was 72 per cent., as high a percentage as any class of corresponding age would make in our public schools, with the difference in the part of the seeing pupils that they have the advantage of seeing the problem, and the further advantage that the work being before them, they can correct any errors they may have made. There has always been a desire to make these examinations elevate, if possible, the ideas of the pupils regarding their work, and no attempt to simplify matters that the students might look upon the examination as a mere matter of routine.

(3) *Miss Walsh's Classes.*

(a) *Physiology*.—Girls only. This class was examined upon the nervous system, digestion, circulation, respiration and the skin. The questions were based principally upon the public school physiology. In connection with the nervous system the class was examined on the senses of touch, taste, hearing, etc., and in connection with digestion and circulation upon the effects of alcohol. The examination was, as can be seen, a rather extensive one, but the pupils were quite equal to it, and although some of them had only spent a short time each week in the subject, all did remarkably well. There is a remarkable uniformity in this class, not exactly in attainments but in working power. The subject is evidently one in which they take much delight. The use of objects and models has very much increased the interest in the subject, and has made it much more intelligent to them. They were found to have very correct views of the laws of health and the means which should be taken to preserve it.

(b) *Reading*.—Class B. There are four subdivisions in this class, each using a different reader. There are five pupils in the "Star" reader, seven in the Fifth reader, three in the Third, and one in the First reader. The class was examined individually, each reading a different section, selected at the moment by the examiner. They were then examined individually; also in spelling, and finally in the meanings of single words and phrases. The reading is excellent. They have been taught to enter fully into the spirit of the selections and then to express it with elegance and force. Great care is taken to secure purity of tone and correctness of pronunciation. There is no rote work. This was proved by putting the finger of the pupil on isolated words. In every case the word was distinguished promptly and accurately. The spelling is very good, and their knowledge of the meaning of words very correct.

(c) *Arithmetic*.—Class A. The highest class in this subject is taught by Miss Walsh, who, in addition to a very high professional standing, holds a first-class Normal certificate, is full of the true teacher's spirit, and evidently spares no pains to produce the best results in her pupils. There is evidently no resting on past achievements, for the class, when age and time spent at the subject is considered, is quite up to the excellent standard of former years. Arithmetic is a subject that some persons, who are proficient in other subjects, do poorly in—yet the average of a class of thirteen was 78 per cent. in a set of fourteen questions, comprising examples in analysis, percentage, commission, taxation, interest, mensuration, partnership, and the application of proportion and some other rules. The problems were solved quickly and in a concise manner, showing a thorough understanding of the matter. That there has been no rote teaching was abundantly evident from the work done and the way in which they did it. The desire of the class to excel was very manifest, and the interest in the examination most intense to the very close.

(d) *Grammar*.—Class C; 13 pupils. Limits, parts of speech, inflections, indicative mood, tenses, analysing and parsing simple sentences. This class has generally correct notions touching this important branch of knowledge, was able to distinguish readily the parts of speech, knew the inflections well, was fairly well up in the verb as far as taught, could analyze simple sentences and parse correctly. One of them obtained 100 per cent. or full marks, three 90 per cent., and five over 70 per cent, making an average of 75 per cent.

(e) *Geography*.—Class D; 15 pupils. Limit, Ontario in detail. The examination was on a dissected map of the province. The pupils, mostly young, showed a pretty thorough acquaintance with the subject, were able to pick out the counties, point out the county towns, find the lakes and important rivers and islands, trace the railways and name the principal cities and towns through which they passed, as well as the counties they traversed. All this they do with much readiness and with a good deal of eagerness. One pupil obtained 93 per cent., eight 84 per cent., making an average altogether of 80 per cent., a pretty fair showing for a class of youngsters deprived of the blessings of sight.

(f) *Writing*.—Class C; 21 pupils. The work done here was exceedingly satisfactory.



(4) *Mr. McIntosh's Classes.*

(a) *Bible Geography*.—A class of twenty-three pupils of nearly all grades. Eight in class as matter of convenience, and not up to the rest. The following was the course pursued in the examination: Pupils were required to trace on the map the four journeys of Paul, describing as they came to them the principal cities, for what each was noted, and the incidents in Paul's life connected with them. The examination showed careful and thorough teaching. The pupils showed great pride in their work, and the class promises to be a most useful one. The instructor has managed to weave into this subject many facts of ancient history, which serve to excite the interest of the pupils.

(b) *Geography*.—Class C; 18 pupils. Their session's work had been the Dominion of Canada in detail. Two answered all the questions, six answered over 75 per cent, and the rest did fairly well. The examination covered the Dominion and the several provinces, the location of the cities, towns, rivers, railways, canals, etc. Then followed a description of the products, exports, imports, manufactures, etc. The result was very satisfactory.

(c) *Grammar*.—Class D; 14 pupils. The class was pretty thoroughly examined—was able to define accurately the terms used, to analyze simple sentences and parse easy words. Those who were in the class last year did well.

(d) *Arithmetic*.—Class D; 16 seniors and 11 juniors. The work is mostly elementary and the answering was generally satisfactory. The teaching appears to have been well done.

(e) *Reading*.—Class C; 18 pupils. A good class doing good work. Different books used. Pupils as a whole read fluently, with correct pausing, and emphasis, and good expression.

(f) *Writing*.—Class B; 16 pupils. Write quotations. Write with despatch and good form. The average was 85 per cent.

(g) *Object Class*.—17 pupils. Different kinds of grain, coal, salt, glass were submitted to the class. The identification was followed by a full description, involving production and uses. They had been fairly well taught.

(5) *Kindergarten—Mrs. Murray, Director.*

There are 12 children in the Kindergarten proper. By the help of the director they were examined in the fifth gift and made several inventions from it. They were also examined in weaving, modelling in clay, sewing and perforating, all of which they do remarkably well. Two motion songs were sung, the motions being natural and well executed, showing careful training. The children also chanted the Lord's prayer, and recited the 23rd Psalm in unison. The examiners were shown the work that had been sent to the Columbian Exposition at Chicago, and was so much admired there. Mrs. Murray is doing excellent work, and is ably sustaining the reputation of the Kindergarten. The pupils here were also examined in easy numbers, in easy questions in mental arithmetic, in counting and in miscellaneous knowledge, and did very well. Also in reading, in which they did very fairly.

(6) *Gymnastics and Calisthenics—Mr. Padden, the Instructor.*

We first witnessed the exercises of twenty girls, arranged according to height in three divisions, who gave an exhibition of marching, bar-bell exercises, and exercises with long poles. The marching was particularly good, and has done very much to improve the manner of walking. The other exercises were also well done and were entered into with great spirit. The second exercise was by sixteen small pupils, chiefly from the Kindergarten. These used wooden dumb-bells and gave about six different exercises, all well done. The third set was composed of ten young men and boys, who gave a good exhibition of parallel bar exercises, vaulting, etc. Mr. Padden is a successful trainer in this line.

During the examination we made several excursions through the fine grounds, including the extensive park in the rear, and were much struck with the number and variety of the trees and their great improvement in recent years. With the expression of our obligations to the principal and his staff for acts of kindness and courtesy we bring our report for 1894 to a close.

Respectfully submitted,

BRANTFORD, 11th July, 1894.

M. J. KELLY,  
WILLIAM WILKINSON.

#### KINDERGARTEN DEPARTMENT.

Toronto, November 23rd, 1894.

To T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D.

DEAR SIR,—I was very much pleased with Kindergarten department in the Brantford Blind Institute. The room is a good one, and, as far as I could see, fully equipped with the necessary material.

The Kindergartner is one of the best women who could possibly be selected for the purpose. I also found the work in excellent condition. The children worked intelligently and with wonderful accuracy.

I am glad to report the Kindergarten as doing thorough work.

Yours truly,

MARY E. MACINTYRE,  
Inspector of Kindergartens.

#### MUSICAL DEPARTMENT.

To T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D.,  
*Inspector of Asylums, etc.,*  
Toronto.

HAMILTON, June 4th, 1894.

SIR,—I have again the honor of reporting to you the results of an inspection of the music classes in the Ontario Institution for the Blind at Brantford.

Since my last report several of the most advanced pupils have left the Institution to seek their fortune in the world, and as all are finding it more or less successfully through the musical education received in these classes, it forms a practical comment on their value.

But while their loss cannot but be felt in the exhibition of results obtained, the vacant places are being well supplied by younger pupils, and in my experience there has, I think, been no session which has shown such a generally satisfactory advance as the one now closed.

The organ class, which consists of the most advanced students, numbers seven, of whom three are boys, and four girls, the latter holding their own well in the competition; and as this class appears to offer the most available means of ultimate support, it is satisfactory to be able to record its progress.

There is an inevitable difficulty in finding sufficient opportunity for practice on one instrument, but as the only available remedy at present would appear to be making the class smaller it would be worse than the disease.

This class is under the sole management of Mr. Jaques.

The piano classes comprise about fifty pupils in all stages of advancement. Some of these promise in the near future to take a high position as executants, and as I have already remarked, the general progress has been more satisfactory than within my knowledge ever before.

The singing classes consist of the Kindergarten, with junior and senior general classes. The first named is not large, but appears to be filling its place as a preparatory school, and both its ensemble and solo singing were very pleasant and creditable.

The junior and senior classes sang several part songs and choruses, to which the same commendation may be given. The attack was sharp and clear, the tune steady, and the tone well sustained in pitch and quality.

In connection with these classes some solos were also very well sung by both male and female voices.

The chapel music still retains its old pre-eminence as a model of congregational singing. It is principally in unison, and both musical and thoroughly hearty and enjoyable.

The harmony papers submitted were generally correct and creditable, two being perfect and receiving the highest rating.

The violin class does not appear to make much headway, all the pupils being at present elementary. The most advanced pupil of last year was among those who have left the Institution.

I have again to express my sense of the courtesy and consideration of the principal, and my appreciation of the readiness and fairness with which every suggestion made by me was accepted by all concerned.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

Your obedient servant,

R. S. AMBROSE.

## REPORT OF PHYSICIAN.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D.,

*Inspector of Public Institutions.*

In forwarding to you my annual report of the Institution for the Education of the Blind, Brantford, for the year ending September 30th, 1894, I am pleased to say that the health of the inmates during the past year has, on the whole, been good.

During the month of December a mild attack of influenza affected from thirty to forty of the pupils, but none were sufficiently ill to require much treatment.

On the third of last February a servant, the cook of the Institution, between sixty and seventy years of age, fell upon the hardwood floor and fractured the neck of her right femur. Not having facilities in the Institution for the proper management of such cases, she was sent to the John H. Stratford hospital, where the fracture was put up; union took place in the usual time and the result was most satisfactory.

On the tenth of February two of the older male pupils developed well-marked symptoms of whooping-cough within a few days of each other; they were isolated in the hospital ward and cared for by our own nurses for six weeks; both did well.

On the sixth of April one of the housemaids complained of severe, intermittent pain over the region of the heart; I ordered some local applications and rest, but a second attack came on next day which showed her trouble to be *angina pectoris*. Active measures were at once employed to prevent a recurrence of the paroxysms, but without avail, for at six o'clock next morning, while suffering intensely, she sprang from her bed and died in a few moments.

About the tenth of September, three cases of well-marked chicken-pox, occurred on the boys' side, and nine on the girls'; as the disease was mild, and the affected ones had mingled with the other pupils throughout the Institution, we did not deem it necessary to



put them in the hospital ward, but kept them for a few days in a separate dormitory. However, the disease is spreading, and now there are eight male and nine female pupils suffering from the disease or who have passed through it; most of them scarcely knowing that there was anything wrong with them.

We have now in the wards of the John H. Stratford hospital two pupils from the Institution; one female, sixteen years of age, convalescing from typhoid fever, which developed soon after her return here from holidays. The disease evidently was contracted at her own home, around which typhoid fever was then prevalent.

The other is a more unfortunate case. A male pupil, twenty-seven years of age, from the city of Toronto, left the Institution in June for his home in splendid health. He contracted a cold after accidentally falling into the Don river, sometime in the early part of July, and has since been gradually failing in health; he is now in the last stage of acute tuberculosis of the right lung and bowels, and has, to all appearance, but a short time to live.

In closing this report I cannot refrain from mentioning the uniform kindness and attention received by patients sent from this Institution to the John H. Stratford hospital. No hospital that I have visited excels in the attention given to patients in its general wards.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

D. MARQUIS.

## SPECIAL REPORT OF OCULIST UPON THE CONDITION OF THE EYES OF PUPILS.

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN, Esq., M.D.,

*Inspector of Public Charities.*

SIR,—I have the honor to report that on March 12th and 13th I examined the eyes of the pupils in the Institution for the Blind, 130 in number, two pupils being absent. In all cases requiring ophthalmoscopic examination, atropine was used to facilitate matters.

The following is the classification :

	Males.	Females.
Cataract—congenital and lamellar .....	11	13
Ophthalmia neonatorum .....	13	10
Atrophy of optic nerve .....	10	4
Pigmentary retinitis .....	6	5
Sympathetic ophthalmia .....	6	4
Granular ophthalmia .....	6	3
Injury .....	5	1
Attributed to scarlet fever .....	2	3
Corneal opacity .....	1	3
Myopia with choroiditis .....	3	1
Microphthalmus .....	1	2
Detachment of retina .....	3	..
Irido-choroiditis .....	1	1
Intra uterine keratitis .....	..	2
Astigmatism with amblyopia .....	..	2
Syphilis (hereditary) .....	..	1
Attributed to measles .....	..	1
“ “ diphtheria .....	1	..
Xerosis .....	1	..
Undetermined .....	3	1
	73	57



Cataract caused 24 cases—11 males and 13 females. Twenty-two of these eyes have been operated upon; 16 by needling, 4 by extraction and two which were lost after an unsuccessful operation. Two cases were advised to get glasses, and 9 urged to have an operation. In all suitable cases the pupils suffering from cataract should be strongly advised to undergo an operation as early as possible. Owing to the short time at my disposal I was unable to adjust glasses to those requiring them. There is no characteristic marking of the incisor teeth in any of these cases.

Ophthalmia neonatorum claims 23 victims—13 males and 10 females. Of these 46 eyes, 21 are shrunken; in 19 there is opacity of the cornea with anterior synechia or staphyloma, showing that there has been perforation of the cornea; opacity of cornea in 2, opacity of cornea and lens and flaccid ball 2, opacity of cornea (central) with anterior polar cataract 1, removed 1. I would draw special attention to the prevalence of this form of blindness, inasmuch as most countries have introduced legislation for its prevention.

Atrophy of the optic nerve is the cause of 14 cases—10 males and 4 females. Of these, 6 are reported as born blind, two of whom are brothers; 6 others became blind under ten years of age. The parents are reported as "cousins" in two cases. The term "cousin" is elastic and it is difficult to ascertain whether first cousins are meant or a more distant relationship.

Of the 11 cases of pigmentary retinitis, four belong to one family and two to another, so the 11 cases represent 7 families. In four of these families the parents were "cousins."

Sympathetic ophthalmia caused 10 cases—6 males and 4 females. In 8 of these there is a history of perforating wound. One is reported as having received a blow and one was burned. The period which elapsed between the time of the injury and the commencement of sympathetic trouble varied from one week up; in one case the sound eye has gradually failed for 10 years.

The present condition of the 20 eyes is:

Injured eyes—Removed .....	5
Opacity of cornea and staphyloma .....	3
Shrunken .....	2
Sympathizing eyes—Adhesions between iris and lens, flaccid ball...	6
Removed.....	2
Shrunken .....	1
Myopic astigmatism.....	1

The eye with myopic astigmatism belongs to the case in which the left eye was burned and subsequently removed; it is not properly classed as sympathetic. The 9 cases of granular ophthalmia are reported as showing the disease at the following ages: two within the first year, one at 5 years, one at 6, one each at 8, 10, 12, 13 and 16 years. Of these 18 eyes the cornea is more or less opaque in 14, in addition to which eutropion occurs eight times, while 3 show distinct pannus; 3 eyes are shrunken and 1 removed.

I must again thank Principal Dymond and Dr. Marquis for their kind assistance.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

A. B. OSBORNE, M.D.

# ONTARIO INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND.

STATISTICS FOR YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER, 1894.

## I.—Attendance.

	Male.	Female.	Total.
Attendance for portion of year ending September 30, 1872 .....	20	14	34
“ for year ending 30th September, 1873 .....	44	24	68
“ “ “ 1874 .....	66	46	112
“ “ “ 1875 .....	89	50	139
“ “ “ 1876 .....	84	64	148
“ “ “ 1877 .....	76	72	148
“ “ “ 1878 .....	91	84	175
“ “ “ 1879 .....	100	100	200
“ “ “ 1880 .....	105	93	198
“ “ “ 1881 .....	103	98	201
“ “ “ 1882 .....	94	73	167
“ “ “ 1883 .....	88	72	160
“ “ “ 1884 .....	71	69	140
“ “ “ 1885 .....	86	74	160
“ “ “ 1886 .....	93	71	164
“ “ “ 1887 .....	93	62	155
“ “ “ 1888 .....	94	62	156
“ “ “ 1889 .....	99	68	167
“ “ “ 1890 .....	95	69	164
“ “ “ 1891 .....	91	67	158
“ “ “ 1892 .....	85	70	155
“ “ “ 1893 .....	90	64	154
“ “ “ 1894 .....	84	66	150

## II.—Age of pupils.

	No.		No.
Seven years . . . . .	2	Eighteen years . . . . .	13
Eight “ . . . . .	2	Nineteen “ . . . . .	5
Nine “ . . . . .	9	Twenty “ . . . . .	6
Ten “ . . . . .	6	Twenty-one “ . . . . .	9
Eleven “ . . . . .	7	Twenty-two “ . . . . .	3
Twelve “ . . . . .	10	Twenty-three years . . . . .	6
Thirteen “ . . . . .	10	Twenty-four “ . . . . .	2
Fourteen “ . . . . .	7	Twenty-five “ . . . . .	4
Fifteen “ . . . . .	11	Over twenty-five years . . . . .	20
Sixteen “ . . . . .	7		
Seventeen years . . . . .	11	Total . . . . .	150

## III.—Nationality of parents.

	No.		No.
American . . . . .	6	German . . . . .	2
Canadian . . . . .	58	Norwegian . . . . .	1
Danish . . . . .	1	Scotch . . . . .	25
English . . . . .	32	Wendish . . . . .	1
Irish . . . . .	15		
French . . . . .	9	Total . . . . .	150

## IV.—Denomination of parents.

	No.		No.
Baptist.....	10	Lutheran.....	1
Congregational.....	1	Methodist.....	45
Children of Peace.....	1	Presbyterian.....	30
Disciples.....	1	Roman Catholic.....	18
Episcopalian.....	40	Salvationist.....	2
Friends.....	1	Total.....	150

## V.—Occupation of parents.

	No.		No.
Agents.....	4	Marble-worker.....	1
Banker.....	1	Merchants.....	10
Blacksmiths.....	5	Physician.....	1
Bricklayer.....	1	Painters.....	4
Butcher.....	1	Printers.....	1
Carpenters.....	3	Stonemasons.....	2
Carriage-builder.....	1	Shoemakers.....	2
Clerks.....	1	Tailors.....	3
Cabinetmakers.....	3	Tanner.....	1
Locomotive fireman.....	1	Teamster.....	1
Farmers.....	50	Tinsmith.....	1
Gardeners.....	4	Tradesman.....	1
Hotel-keepers.....	4	Unknown.....	8
Inland Revenue officers.....	2	Total.....	150
Laborers.....	32		
Mechanic.....	1		



VI.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received during the official year ending 30th September, 1894.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma .....	1	.....	1	County of Middlesex .....	1	3	4
City of Belleville .....	.....	1	1	District of Muskoka .....	.....	.....	.....
County of Brant .....	2	2	4	“ Nipissing .....	.....	1	1
City of Brantford .....	3	.....	3	County of Norfolk .....	1	1	2
County of Bruce .....	2	3	5	“ Northumberland .....	.....	1	1
“ Carleton .....	.....	.....	.....	“ Ontario .....	.....	3	3
“ Dufferin .....	1	.....	1	City of Ottawa .....	6	.....	6
“ Dundas .....	1	2	3	County of Oxford .....	1	.....	1
“ Durham .....	1	.....	1	“ Peel .....	.....	1	1
“ Elgin .....	2	3	5	“ Perth .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Essex .....	3	6	9	“ Peterborough .....	1	1	2
“ Frontenac .....	.....	.....	.....	“ Prince Edward .....	2	.....	2
“ Glengarry .....	2	.....	2	“ Prescott .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Grenville .....	.....	1	1	“ Renfrew .....	1	3	4
“ Grey .....	2	2	4	“ Russell .....	1	.....	1
City of Guelph .....	1	.....	1	City of St. Catharines .....	.....	.....	.....
County of Haldimand .....	1	2	3	“ St. Thomas .....	1	2	3
“ Haliburton .....	1	.....	1	“ Stratford .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Halton .....	.....	.....	.....	County of Simcoe .....	3	3	6
City of Hamilton .....	2	4	6	“ Stormont .....	.....	1	1
County of Hastings .....	.....	1	1	City of Toronto .....	19	7	26
“ Huron .....	2	2	4	County of Victoria .....	1	1	2
City of Kingston .....	2	.....	2	“ Waterloo .....	.....	.....	.....
County of Kent .....	1	.....	1	“ Welland .....	1	1	2
“ Lambton .....	6	2	8	“ Wellington .....	1	1	2
“ Leeds .....	3	.....	3	“ Wentworth .....	1	1	2
“ Lanark .....	2	.....	2	“ York .....	2	4	6
“ Lennox .....	.....	.....	.....	Northwest Territory .....	.....	.....	.....
“ Lincoln .....	.....	.....	.....				
City of London .....	.....	.....	.....	Total .....	84	66	150

VII.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received from the opening of the Institute till 30th September, 1894.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma .....	1	1	2	District of Muskoka .....	3	.....	3
City of Belleville .....	3	1	4	County of Norfolk.....	7	7	14
County of Brant .....	7	5	12	“ Northumberland ..	2	8	10
City of Brantford .....	12	7	19	“ Ontario.....	6	7	13
County of Bruce .....	6	11	17	City of Ottawa .....	13	1	14
“ Carleton.....	2	1	3	County of Oxford .....	4	3	7
“ Dufferin.....	1	1	2	“ Peel.....	1	1	2
“ Dundas.....	3	3	6	“ Perth .....	2	8	10
“ Durham .....	2	3	5	“ Peterborough .....	10	3	13
“ Elgin.....	4	4	8	“ Prince Edward ....	5	2	7
“ Essex .....	7	16	23	“ Prescott .....	1	.....	1
“ Frontenac .....	5	2	7	“ Renfrew.....	7	5	12
“ Glengarry .....	7	.....	7	“ Russell .....	2	1	3
“ Grenville.....	2	2	4	City of St. Catharines.....	2	.....	2
“ Grey .....	7	10	17	“ St. Thomas.....	3	2	5
City of Guelph .....	2	2	4	“ Stratford .....	2	.....	2
County of Haldimand .....	4	5	9	County of Simcoe ...	7	10	17
“ Halton .....	6	1	7	“ Stormont .....	4	.....	4
City of Hamilton.....	10	11	21	City of Toronto .....	39	21	60
County of Hastings .....	5	4	9	County of Victoria .....	6	2	8
“ Huron.....	8	9	17	“ Waterloo .....	5	3	8
City of Kingston .....	5	4	9	“ Welland.....	5	3	8
County of Kent .....	7	4	11	“ Wellington .....	10	7	17
“ Lambton .....	12	3	15	“ Wentworth.....	7	8	15
“ Leeds .....	11	1	12	“ York .....	16	13	29
“ Lanark.....	2	2	4	Province of Quebec.....	2	.....	2
“ Lennox.....	3	1	4	Northwest Territory.....	.....	1	1
“ Lincoln .....	3	3	6	United States .....	1	.....	1*
City of London .....	8	8	16				
District of Nipissing.....	1	1	2	Total .....	336	251	587
County of Middlesex .....	8	9	17				

\* On payment.

VIII.—Cities and counties from which pupils were received who were in residence on  
30th September, 1894.

County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.	County or city.	Male.	Female.	Total.
District of Algoma .....	1	.....	1	County of Middlesex .....	1	2	3
City of Belleville .....	1	1	2	District of Muskoka .....			
County of Brant.....	2	2	4	“ Nipissing.....		1	1
City of Brantford .....	3	.....	3	County of Norfolk.....	1	1	2
County of Bruce .....		3	3	“ Northumberland ..		1	1
“ Carleton.....				“ Ontario .....		2	2
“ Dufferin.....	1	.....	1	City of Ottawa.....	6	.....	6
“ Dundas .....		2	2	County of Oxford .....	1	.....	1
“ Durham .....	1	.....	1	“ Peel.....		1	1
“ Elgin.....	1	1	2	“ Perth .....			
“ Essex .....	2	7	9	“ Peterborough .....	1	1	2
“ Frontenac .....				“ Prince Edward .....			
“ Glengarry .....				“ Prescott .....			
“ Grenville .....		1	1	“ Renfrew.....	1	3	4
“ Grey .....	2	2	4	“ Russell .....	1	.....	1
City of Guelph .....	1	..	1	City of St. Catharines .....			
County of Haldimand .....	1	2	3	“ St. Thomas.....	1	2	3
“ Haliburton .....	1	.....	1	“ Stratford .....			
“ Halton .....				County of Simcoe .....	3	1	4
City of Hamilton.....	2	4	6	“ Stormont .....		1	1
County of Hastings .....				City of Toronto .....	16	9	25
“ Huron .....	1	.....	1	County of Victoria .....	1	1	2
City of Kingston .....	2	.....	2	“ Waterloo .....			
County of Kent .....	1	1	2	“ Welland.....	1	1	2
“ Lambton .....	3	2	5	“ Wellington .....		1	1
“ Leeds .....	3	.....	3	“ Wentworth.....	1	1	2
“ Lanark.....	2	.....	2	“ York.....	2	2	4
“ Lennox.....							
“ Lincoln.....				Total .....	68	58	126
City of London .....							

## MAINTENANCE EXPENDITURE.

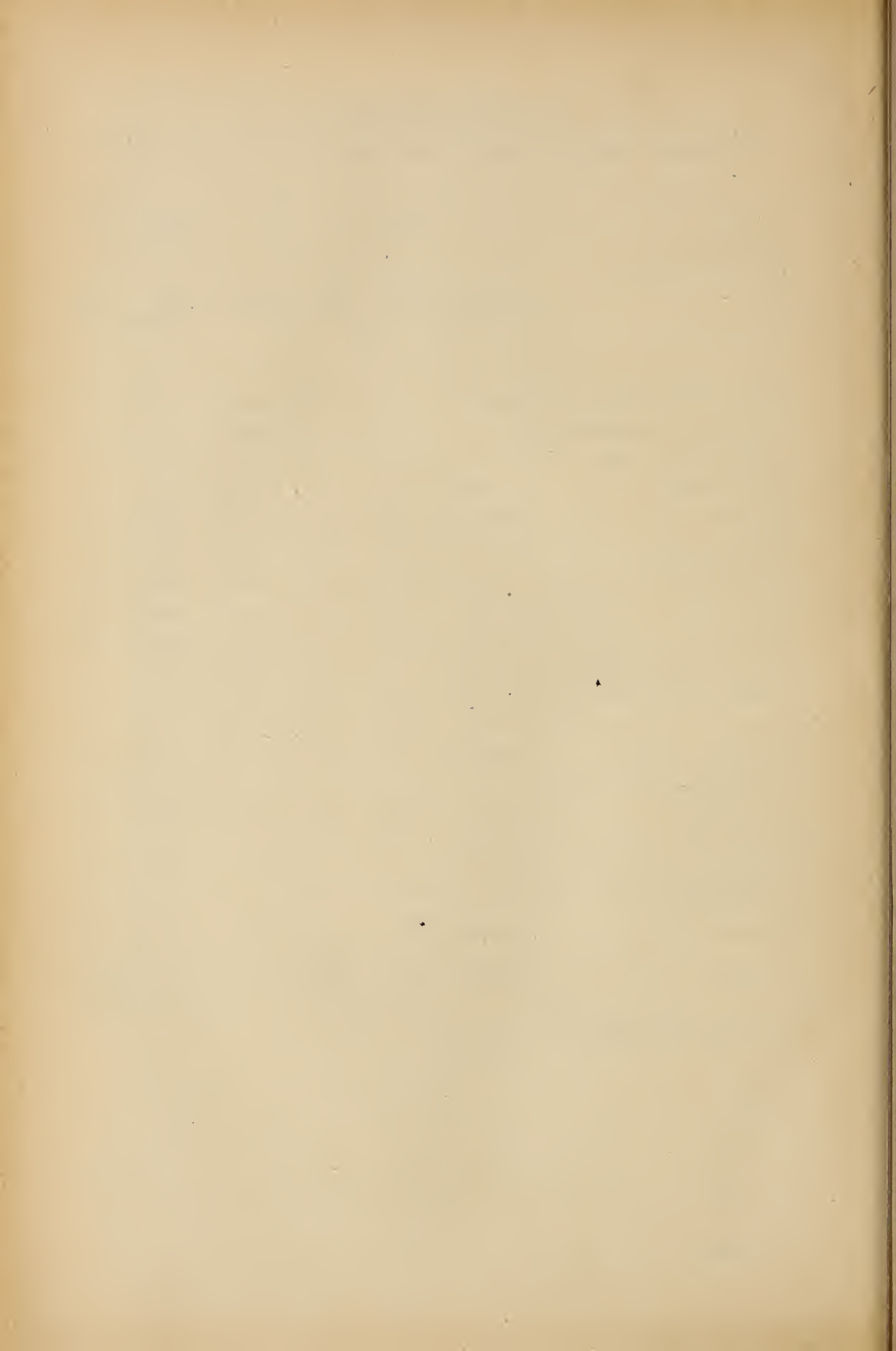
For the year ending 30th September, 1894, compared with preceding year.

Item.	Service.	Year ending 30th September, 1893.			Year ending 30th September, 1894.		
		Total expenditure, 1893.	Weekly cost per pupil.	Yearly cost per pupil.	Total expenditure, 1894.	Weekly cost per pupil.	Yearly cost per pupil.
		\$ c.	\$ c. m.	c.	\$ c.	\$ c. m.	\$ c.
1	Medicines and medical comforts ...	236 21	3 4	1 76	197 48	2 8	1 49
2	Butchers' meat, fish and fowls ....	3,032 20	43 5	22 63	2,910 16	43 9	22 04
3	four, bread and biscuits.....	750 00	10 7	5 60	618 69	9	4 68
4	Butter and lard.....	1,147 27	16 4	8 54	1,313 39	19 1	9 95
5	Groceries .....	1,822 66	26 5	13 60	1,832 75	26 8	13 96
6	Fruit and vegetables .....	389 48	5 6	2 90	365 00	5 3	2 78
7	Bedding, clothing and shoes.....	842 54	12	6 28	763 52	11 1	5 78
8	Fuel, coal and wood. ....	3,385 15	48 6	25 26	2,766 13	40 2	20 95
9	Light, gas and oil.....	844 61	12 1	6 30	742 73	10 8	5 62
10	Laundry soap and cleaning .....	279 85	4	2 08	325 00	4 7	2 46
11	Furniture and furnishings.....	327 44	4 6	2 34	426 72	6 2	3 23
12	Farm, garden feed and fodder ....	841 55	12 1	6 28	1,055 84	15 3	7 99
13	Repairs and alterations .....	401 26	5 7	2 99	750 99	10 9	5 68
14	Advertising, printing, stationery and postage.....	650 14	9 3	4 85	858 20	12 5	6 50
15	Books, apparatus and appliances..	578 83	8 2	4 26	1,000 57	14 5	7 58
16	Miscellaneous, unenumerated.....	1,625 64	29 3	15 27	1,364 07	19 4	10 30
17	Sittings at church and rent of water hydrants .....	420 00			420 00	6 1	3 18
18	Salaries and wages .....	17,390 72	2 49 4	129 70	17,532 84	2 55 4	132 82
	Totals .....	34,954 55	5 01 6	260 85	35,344 69	5 14 9	267 76

Average number of pupils in 1893, 134.

" " 1894, 132.



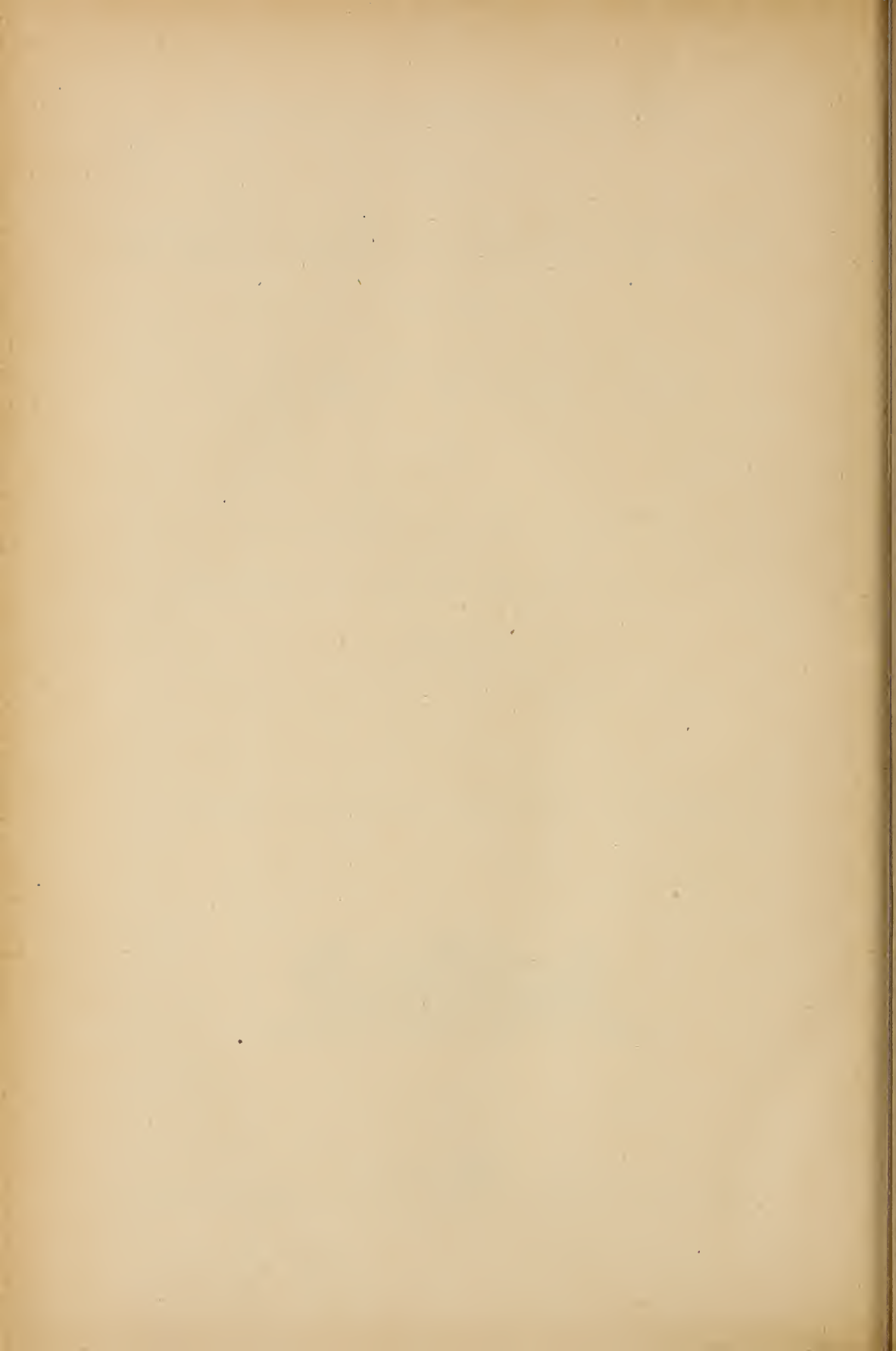


TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES  
UPON THE  
HOSPITALS  
OF THE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.  
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER,  
1894.

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.*



TORONTO:  
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &c., 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.  
1895.



OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1894.

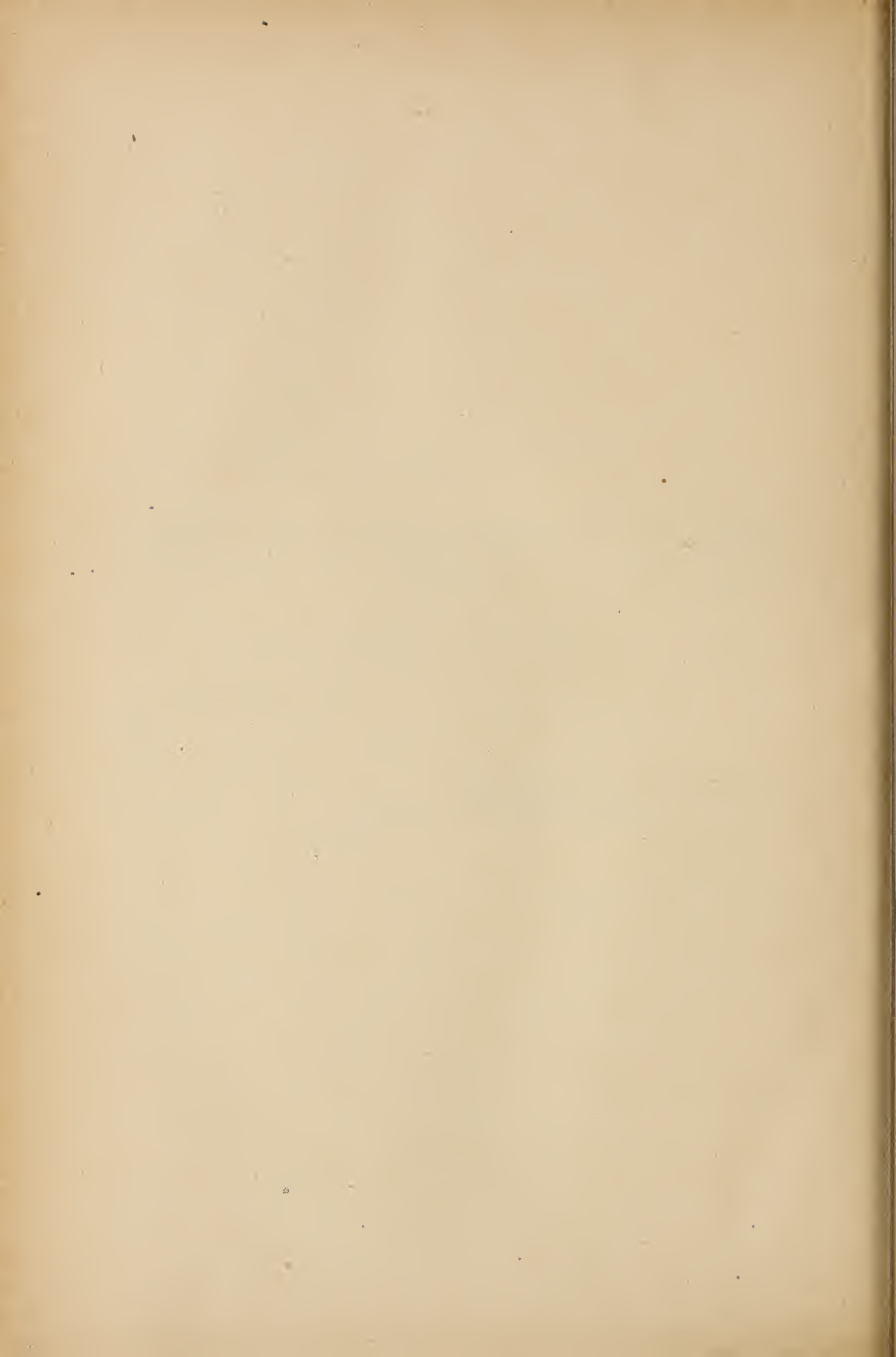
SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the Hospitals, for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Inspector.*

TO THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,  
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,  
Toronto.





# HOSPITALS

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,  
TORONTO, December, 1894.

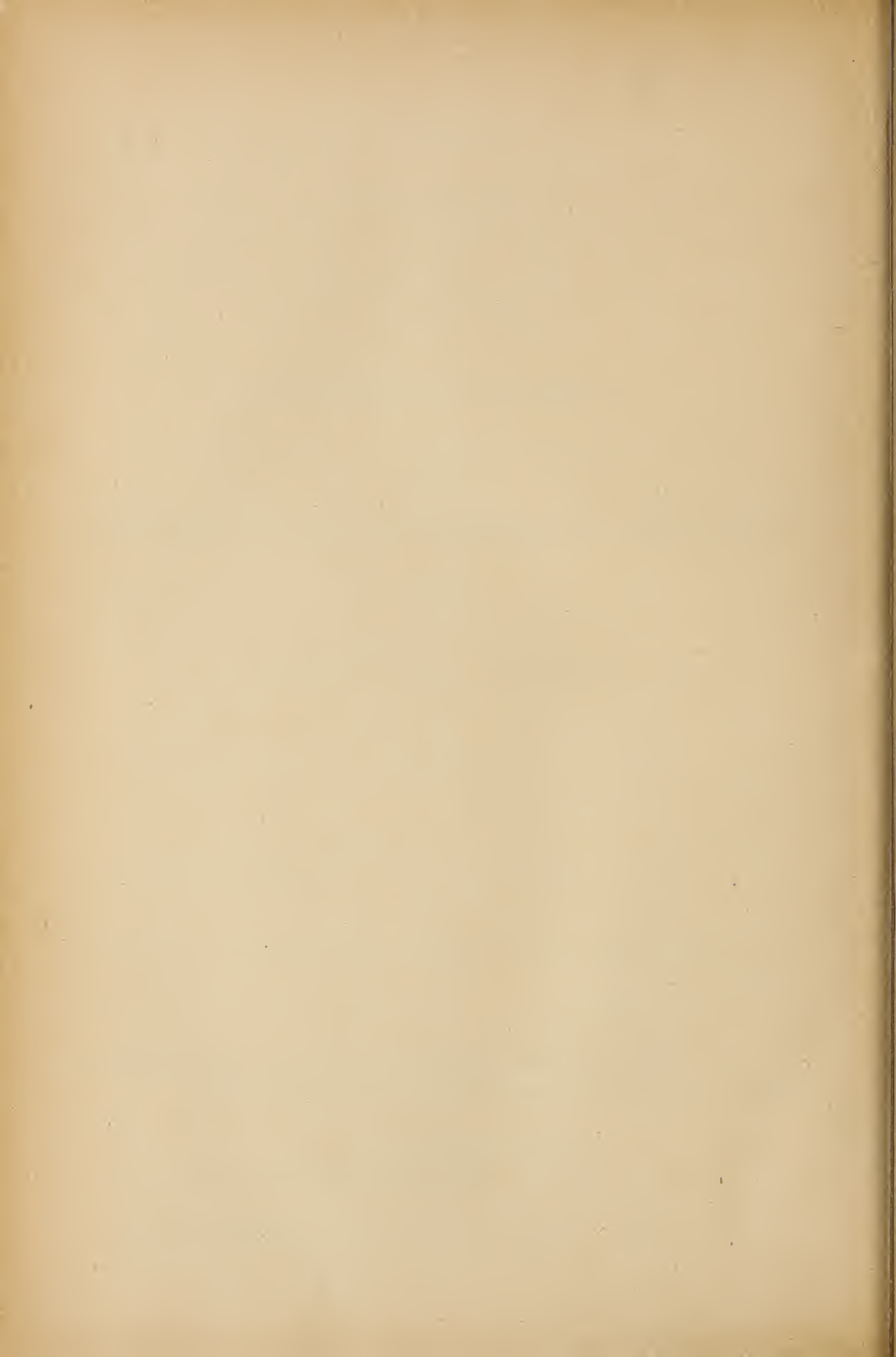
*To the Honorable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the Hospitals of Ontario, being for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Inspector.*



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## HOSPITALS.

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Two more hospitals have been added to the list during the past year, namely, the Hospital for Sick Children, Ottawa, and the General Protestant Hospital, Chatham, as institutions entitled to provincial aid, under the Statute; and another has applied to be placed on the list the coming year, namely, the General Hospital, Sudbury.

In 1889 there were 18 hospitals receiving aid from the provincial funds while now there are 34, and there are others in process of construction which, when completed, will no doubt apply for like aid, under the Charity Aid Act.

I beg to repeat therefore what I said in my report for the year 1892, namely, that on account of the liberality of the Government in contributing towards the maintenance of these institutions there is a growing tendency to multiply their number. It is a matter worthy of consideration, in view of this yearly increase in institutions and the large sum that is now being given annually from the funds of the Province towards their support, whether the Government should not assume greater powers than it has hitherto exercised as to the necessity for increased hospital accommodation in any locality before new enterprises of the kind are undertaken, by requiring as a condition of their afterwards becoming entitled to aid, that in every case the department be satisfied as to such necessity, and the suitability of location, plans, etc., before entering upon the work of construction.

The amount that the Legislature granted in 1889, was \$68,566.46 while the grant for this year is \$118,217.40 being an average this year of not less than 36.77 per cent. of the whole cost of maintenance.

Government aid has been given to the hospitals with the object of assisting them in caring for the sick and afflicted of the population of the whole Province, and not for the advantage of any particular locality or institution. In thus aiding these institutions the Government also had in view the encouragement and stimulation of the public to contribute liberally (both privately and municipally) towards the maintenance and the action of the Government has to a great extent had the desired effect. Our hospitals are now so constructed and perfected in their accommodation that they are being patronized by the wealthier classes in cases of sickness, as paying patients. That the revenues of the hospitals have increased greatly from this source as well as from bequests, donations, etc., is not to be denied, and they are now in a much better financial condition than in former years.

It is therefore a question whether under these circumstances and in view of the rapid yearly increase of the appropriation for hospitals, those inmates who are private patients and those who contribute over \$3 per week for their care and treatment should not be eliminated from the per capita allowance.

I believe that with proper economy the amount received from paying patients and donations, together with the Government grant of 30 cents limited to all non-paying patients and those who pay less than \$3 per week should be sufficient to meet the ordinary maintenance expenses of any hospital.

I am of the opinion that all municipalities in the older sections of the Province should contribute something towards the support of hospitals by way of a yearly grant which would enable them to participate in the benefits of hospital treatment for their indigent sick, and where no such yearly grant is given the municipality should pay to the nearest hospital \$2 per week for each sick person coming from such municipality for treatment, for a period not exceeding eight weeks. In such cases the certificate of a duly qualified medical practitioner, showing that the patient is a proper case for treatment, sent to the head officer of the municipality, should be sufficient authority for the removal of the patient to the hospital.

Table No. I shows the number of deaths during the year as compared with 1893. The decrease in the death rate from year to year, excluding periods of severe epidemics, is due to improved methods of sanitary treatment, condition of building, drainage ventilation, nursing, etc.

Table No. VII shows the amounts the Legislature will be asked to vote as a grant to each hospital for the past year, as well as the total of such grants.

Table No. VIII shows the cost of maintenance of each hospital and daily cost per patient.

Table No. IX shows the comparative cost per patient daily for the last eleven years.

In table No. X will be seen the proportion in each case paid by the Government. This ranges from 57.67 per cent. down to 4.40 per cent.

It will be seen by the statements following that the number of patients treated in the various hospitals has greatly increased during the past few years, the rate of increase being far greater than the growth of population. This is owing to the advantages which the hospitals now afford over past years.

In the minutes of my inspections of the hospitals will be found details of the condition of buildings, number of patients, etc.

The following comparative statement shows the numbers treated in all the hospitals in each of the past sixteen years, with the increase or decrease in each successive year as the case may be :

			Increase.		Decrease.
1878	.....	4,372	.....	295	..... ..
1879	.....	4,612	.....	240	..... ..
1880	.....	5,302	.....	690	..... ..
1881	.....	5,257	.....	....	..... 45
1882	.....	6,032	.....	775	..... ..
1883	.....	6,238	.....	206	..... ..
1884	.....	6,369	.....	131	..... ..
1885	.....	6,617	.....	248	..... ..
1886	.....	7,035	.....	418	..... ..
1887	.....	7,522	.....	487	..... ..
1888	.....	8,292	.....	770	..... ..
1889	.....	8,561	.....	269	..... ..
1890	.....	9,187	.....	626	..... ..
1891	.....	10,523	.....	1,336	..... ..
1892	.....	11,404	.....	881	..... ..
1893	.....	12,392	.....	988	..... ..
1894	.....	14,363	.....	1,971	..... ..



TABLE I.—Showing general movements of Patients in each Hospital separately.

Hospitals.	Location.	Number remain- ing under treat- ment on 1st Oct., 1893.	Number admit- ed during the 30th Sept. 1894.	Number of births in Hospitals during the year.	Total number under treat- ment during the year end- ing 30th Sept., 1894.	Number dis- charged during the year.	Number who died during the year.	Number remain- ing under treat- ment on 30th Sept., 1894.
General Hospital (including the Burnside Lying-in-Branch and the Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary Branch)	Toronto	236	2,302	128	2,666	2,241	183	242
Homeopathic Hospital	"	34	481	55	570	487	28	55
Hospital for Sick Children	"	91	437		528	431	19	73
St. Michael's Hospital	"	51	711	3	765	665	50	50
City Hospital	Hamilton	53	763	28	844	691	81	72
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	19	252		271	227	16	28
General Hospital	Kingston	73	748	40	861	754	37	70
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	40	587		627	564	24	39
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	42	510		552	450	40	62
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	44	776		820	674	91	52
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"	37	173	159	374	342	4	23
General Hospital	London	61	574	19	654	550	52	52
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	12	327		339	291	16	32
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	32	260	7	299	265	12	32
Galt Hospital	Galt	11	175	3	189	161	15	13
General Hospital	Guelph	33	426	7	466	419	26	21
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	25	309		334	304	7	23
General Hospital	Pembroke	15	290		275	246	13	16
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Mattawa	16	384		400	351	12	37
St. Joseph's Hospital	Brantford	22	295	7	324	272	18	31
Belleville Hospital	Port Arthur	11	112		123	104	12	7
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital	Belleville	13	224	3	240	217	10	13
General Hospital	Brockville	11	127		138	119	7	12
General and Marine Hospital	"	23	195	2	220	186	16	18
Nichol's Hospital	Collingwood	6	50	1	57	51	1	5
St. Joseph's Hospital	Peterborough	22	282		304	257	20	27
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	16	128		144	119	11	14
St. Joseph's Hospital	Windsor	21	141		162	122	13	27
General Hospital	Chatham	5	130		135	114	8	13
Amasa Wood Hospital	Stratford	13	164	6	183	149	6	28
General and Marine Hospital	St. Thomas	8	138	1	147	129	8	10
Sick Children's Hospital	Owen Sound	7	59	2	68	57	6	5
General Hospital	Ottawa	6	67	1	74	65	3	6
General Hospital	Chatham	1	207	2	210	183	16	11
Total, 1894		1,110	12,779	474	14,363	12,247	884	1,232
Total, 1893		1,197	10,891	503	12,392	10,554	731	1,197



TABLE II.—Showing Sex, Religious Denominations and Nationalities of Patients under treatment in the various Hospitals.

Hospitals.	Sex.		Religious denominations.					Nationalities.				
	Male.	Female.	Protestants of all de- nomina- tions.	Roman Catholics.	Unknown.	Canadian.	English.	Irish.	Scotch.	United States.	Other countries.	
General Hospital.	1,500	1,136	2,295	384	37	1,368	665	316	147	52	78	
Homeopathic Hospital.	238	332	481	89	.....	289	170	44	38	18	11	
Hospital for Sick Children.	284	244	460	62	6	505	11	6	2	3	3	
St. Michael's Hospital.	390	375	201	561	3	379	85	218	16	39	16	
City Hospital.	490	354	690	145	9	426	209	92	60	33	24	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	124	147	126	145	.....	147	65	43	7	1	8	
General Hospital.	388	473	770	88	3	649	103	53	31	17	8	
Hotel Dieu Hospital.	255	372	115	512	.....	492	20	68	10	28	9	
General Protestant Hospital.	299	253	471	42	39	342	107	48	24	8	23	
Roman Catholic Hospital.	390	430	13	801	6	646	23	113	3	9	26	
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital.	90	284	131	243	.....	127	93	101	41	8	4	
General Hospital.	336	318	568	71	15	377	141	61	36	19	20	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	143	196	185	154	.....	240	24	51	12	10	2	
General and Marine Hospital.	181	118	221	74	4	174	57	35	7	19	7	
Galt Hospital.	104	85	181	8	.....	136	20	6	13	9	5	
General Hospital.	237	229	429	35	2	329	51	30	26	18	12	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	140	194	36	298	.....	195	18	103	7	1	10	
General Hospital.	138	137	27	248	.....	205	17	39	4	2	8	
General Hospital.	328	72	76	318	6	227	14	99	8	2	50	
J. H. Stratford Hospital.	177	147	276	41	7	204	66	21	17	6	10	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	91	32	73	40	10	38	21	27	5	6	26	
Belleville Hospital.	130	110	201	39	.....	157	27	30	12	12	2	
Belleville Hospital.	138	110	66	72	.....	77	19	24	9	7	2	
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital.	162	118	204	16	.....	170	13	6	5	23	3	
General Hospital.	27	30	50	6	1	40	9	4	2	2	.....	
General and Marine Hospital.	154	150	298	6	.....	160	77	28	27	11	1	
Nichol's Hospital.	87	57	14	130	.....	58	1	57	2	3	33	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	65	97	31	129	2	102	12	21	.....	20	7	
Hotel Dieu Hospital.	57	78	40	95	.....	101	6	9	5	11	.....	
St. Joseph's Hospital.	90	93	165	18	.....	131	27	12	10	.....	3	
General Hospital.	147	.....	138	7	2	90	50	8	7	8	4	
Amasa Wood Hospital.	34	34	61	7	.....	46	7	3	5	4	3	
General and Marine Hospital.	27	47	63	10	1	40	21	1	.....	3	9	
Sick Children's Hospital.	98	112	203	2	.....	165	21	7	7	10	.....	
General Hospital.	7,509	6,854	9,364	4,846	153	8,837	2,250	1,784	605	458	429	
Total, 1894.	6,288	6,101	8,095	4,118	149	7,338	2,025	1,689	616	350	594	
Total, 1893.												

TABLE No. III.

Detailed Analysis of the Diseases or Ailments for which Patients received treatment for the year ending 30th September, 1894.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Not stat'd.	Total.	Disease.	Male.	Female.	Not stat'd.	Total.
<i>Alimentary Canal.</i>					<i>Brain and Nervous System.—Con.</i>				
Colic .....	24	10		34	Locomotor Ataxia .....	22	1		23
Cancrum Oris .....		1		1	Lumbago .....	4	2		6
Constipation .....	61	45	1	107	Myelitis .....	6	1		7
Catarrh of Stomach .....	1			1	Neuralgia .....	32	52		84
Dysentery .....	36	31	2	69	Neuritis .....	9	2	3	14
Diarrhœa .....	41	49		90	Neuroma .....	5	3		8
Dyspepsia and Indigestion .....	96	124		220	Neurasthema .....	30	47		77
Enteritis .....	17	21		38	Paralysis, General .....	41	27		68
Faecal Fistula .....		1	1	2	Partial .....		1		1
Fistula-in-ano .....	29	18		47	Paraplegia .....	11	9		20
Fissure-in-ano .....	1	1		2	Paralysis, Bell's .....	1	1	1	3
Gastrodynia .....	4	4		8	Agitans .....	9	3		12
Gastritis .....	53	67	2	122	Functional .....	2	1		3
Gastric Dilatation .....	2			2	Softening of Brain .....	8	1		9
Hæmorrhoids .....	59	57		116	Spina Bifida .....	2			2
Hæmatemesis .....	7	5		12	Sciatica .....	36	20		56
Intestinal Worms .....	8	17		25	Shock .....	4	1		5
Obstruction .....	3			3	Spinal Curvature .....	19	21		40
Œsophagus (diseases of) .....	9	6		15	Tubercular Meningitis .....	10	9	1	20
Pharyngitis .....	14	17		31	Simple Meningitis .....	9	3		12
Ptyalism .....	4	3		7	Tetanus .....				
Perforation of Stomach .....		1		1	Sarcoma of Brain .....	1			1
Peritonitis .....	37	38	2	77					
Prolapse of Rectum .....		1	2	3	Totals .....	550	428	34	1,012
Quinsy .....	35	15		50					
Stomatitis .....	16	31	1	48	<i>Bones and Joints.</i>				
Tonsillitis .....	72	71	8	151	Anchylolysis .....	7	10		17
Typhlitis and Appendicitis .....	48	17	2	67	Caries .....	66	34	57	157
Ulceration of Stomach .....	15	30		45	Exostosis .....		3		3
Rectum .....	4	2		6	Necrosis .....	59	25	8	92
Stricture of Rectum .....		3		3	Ostitis .....	12	5	1	18
Tota's .....	696	686	21	1,403	Periostitis .....	14	13	1	28
<i>Brain and Nervous System.</i>					Sarcoma of Femur .....	1			1
Apoplexy .....	8	5		13	Rickets .....	5	1	1	7
Angio-neurotic Œdema .....	1	1		2	Arthritis, all kinds .....	7	7		14
Chorea .....	12	24	13	49	Hæmorrhage into Knee Joint .....	1			1
Convulsions .....			4	4	Floating Cartilage in Knee Joint .....		1		1
Catalepsy .....	1	1		2	Synovitis .....	11	12		23
Cerebellar Tumor .....	2			2	Hydrops Articular .....	2			2
Concussion of Brain .....	21	5	4	30	Totals .....	185	111	68	364
Spine .....	7	2		9					
Compression of Brain .....	7	1		8	<i>Circulation.</i>				
Spine .....	3			3	Angina Pectoris .....	10	8	1	19
Delirium Tremens .....	91	8		99	Aneurisms .....	13	5		18
Epilepsy .....	32	9	3	44	Arterial Sclerosis .....	2			2
Hemiplegia .....	33	25		58	Atheroma of Vessels .....	5	6		11
Hysteria .....	13	81		94	Cyanosis .....	2	3		5
Hydrocephalus .....			2	2	Cardiac Neurosis .....	1			1
Inflammation of Brain .....	12	2		14	Disease of Aortic Valves .....	14	17		21
Insolation .....	3	1		4	Mitral .....	39	17	2	58
Insomnia .....	14	24		38	Tricuspid .....	3			3
Infantile Paralysis .....			2	2	Pulmonary .....				
Insanity .....	23	34		57	Artery .....	4	5		9
Lateral Sclerosis .....	6			6					

TABLE No. III.—*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Disease.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.
<i>Circulation. — Con.</i>					<i>Eye. — Con.</i>				
Echymosis .....	1	.....	.....	1	Ectropion .....	7	5	2	14
Endocarditis .....	9	7	.....	16	Choroiditis .....	2	2	.....	4
Hæmorrhage .....	2	.....	.....	2	Foreign Body in the Eye .....	14	2	.....	16
Heart, Dilation of .....	13	10	.....	23	Dislocation of Lens .....	1	1	.....	2
“ Hypertrophy .....	11	11	.....	22	Glaucoma .....	7	6	.....	13
“ Degeneration .....	8	2	.....	10	Hypermetropia .....	2	.....	.....	2
“ Disease unspecified .....	13	16	.....	29	Iritis .....	36	18	.....	54
Nævus .....	2	5	1	8	Injury .....	14	4	1	19
Pericarditis .....	12	9	1	22	Keratitis .....	30	18	2	50
Phlebitis .....	5	8	.....	13	Iridectomy .....	.....	1	.....	1
Phlegmasia Dolens .....	.....	13	.....	13	Leucoma .....	3	4	.....	7
Varicose Veins .....	48	37	.....	85	Myopia .....	1	.....	1	2
Varicocele .....	20	.....	.....	20	Ophthalmia .....	14	20	.....	34
Endarteritis .....	1	.....	.....	1	“ Catarrhal .....	19	3	4	26
Totals .....	238	169	5	412	“ Furulent .....	14	5	10	29
<i>Dislocations.</i>					“ Granular .....	19	13	7	45
Ankle .....	13	1	1	15	“ Gonorrhœal .....	8	5	6	19
Bones of the Hand .....	16	.....	.....	16	Orbital Cancer .....	1	1	.....	2
“ Foot .....	13	2	.....	15	Pterygium .....	3	3	.....	6
Clavical .....	5	6	.....	11	Lachrymal Fistula .....	.....	2	.....	2
Elbow .....	12	2	.....	14	Retinitis .....	5	1	.....	6
Femur .....	10	4	.....	14	Conjunctivitis .....	2	1	.....	3
Humerus .....	7	11	.....	18	Sclerotitis .....	2	2	.....	4
Knee .....	17	1	.....	18	Ptoxis .....	.....	.....	1	1
Lower Maxilla .....	3	.....	.....	3	Staphyloma .....	3	.....	.....	3
Patella .....	4	2	.....	6	Strabismus .....	12	19	5	36
Wrist .....	6	7	.....	13	Symblepharon .....	.....	1	.....	1
Not specified .....	2	.....	.....	2	Trichiasis Ciliarum .....	.....	2	.....	2
Totals .....	108	36	1	145	Ulcer of Cornea .....	21	16	.....	37
<i>Ear.</i>					Mucocele .....	.....	.....	1	1
Foreign Body .....	1	.....	.....	1	Nebula .....	.....	1	.....	1
Cophosis .....	2	1	.....	3	Optic Neuritis .....	2	.....	.....	2
Otorrhœa .....	4	4	.....	8	Dacryocystitis .....	1	.....	2	3
Otitis Media .....	20	10	10	40	Totals .....	334	223	44	601
Inspissated Cerumen .....	2	.....	.....	2	<i>Fractures.</i>				
Injury of Tympanum .....	1	.....	.....	1	Bones of the Head and				
Polypus .....	3	.....	.....	3	Face .....	30	2	1	33
Mastoid Disease .....	2	1	.....	3	Bones of the Hand .....	28	4	.....	32
Totals .....	35	16	10	61	“ Foot .....	28	4	.....	32
<i>Eye.</i>					“ Pelvis .....	7	.....	.....	7
Amarosis .....	4	3	.....	7	Clavical .....	26	7	2	35
Atrophy of Optic Nerve .....	1	.....	.....	1	Femur .....	49	20	5	74
Amblyopia .....	1	1	.....	2	Fibula (including Pott's				
Chalazion .....	.....	1	.....	1	Fracture) .....	27	18	1	46
Blepharospasmus .....	.....	3	.....	3	Humerus .....	24	7	3	34
Blepharitis .....	8	3	.....	11	Patella .....	8	3	.....	11
Cataract .....	69	44	2	115	Ribs .....	44	10	.....	54
Defective Vision .....	.....	1	.....	1	Radius .....	25	5	2	32
Entropion .....	4	4	.....	8	Scapula .....	7	3	.....	10
Enucleation .....	7	1	.....	8	Sternum .....	3	1	.....	4
					Tibia .....	50	7	1	58
					Ulna .....	16	6	.....	22
					Ulna and Pelvis .....	1	.....	.....	1
					Vertebra .....	7	3	.....	10
					Ununited Fracture .....	1	1	.....	2
					Unspecified Fracture .....	.....	1	.....	1
					Tibia and Fibula .....	15	.....	.....	15
					Totals .....	396	102	15	513



TABLE No. III.—Continued.

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Disease.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.
<i>Liver.</i>					<i>Respiratory Organs.— Con.</i>				
Abscess of Liver.....	7	6		13	Hydrothorax.....	14	5		19
Acute Atrophy of Liver.....	4	2		6	Hæmoptysis.....	3			3
Cirrhosis.....	13	4		17	Pneumonia.....	124	96	10	230
Fatty Liver.....	9	5		14	“ Pleuro.....	31	10		41
Gall Stones.....	9	10		19	“ Typho.....	8	4		12
Hepatitis.....	22	7		29	“ Broncho.....	22	15	15	52
Hydatids of Liver.....	1			1	Pleurisy.....	74	47	4	125
Jaundice.....	18	21		39	Phthisis.....	153	121	14	289
Waxy Liver.....	5	4		9	Pleurodynia.....	13	8		21
Congestion.....	1			1	Tuberculosis.....	42	33		75
Malignant Disease.....	1	4		5					
Biliary Fistula.....		1		1	Totals.....	756	554	79	1,389
Totals.....	90	64		154					
<i>Nose, Face and Throat.</i>					<i>Spleen.</i>				
Abscess of Frontal Sinus.....		1		1	Splenitis.....	1	6		7
Catarrh.....	31	28	2	61	Waxy Spleen.....	6	2		8
Deviation of Septum.....					Rupture of Spleen.....	1			1
Epulis.....	1	3		4	Infarct of Spleen.....		1		1
Foreign Body in Trachea.....	1			1	Totals.....	8	9		17
Epistaxis.....	17	7		24					
Hypertrophy of Turbi- nates.....	1			1	<i>Skin and its Appendages.</i>				
Lipoma.....	1	1		2	Acne.....	8	4		12
Laryngitis.....	6	5		11	Boils.....	19	14		33
Ozena.....	2			2	Burns and Scalds.....	36	29	11	76
Rhinitis.....	2	1		3	Chilblains.....	6	2		8
Polypus.....	5	9	2	16	Carbuncle.....	15	8		23
Cleft Palate.....		1	5	6	Corns and Bunions.....	7	5		12
Paralysis of Vocal Cord.....	1			1	Dermatitis.....	1			1
Retro Pharyngeal Abs- cess.....	1			1	Elephantiasis.....	1	2		3
Post Nasal Adenoids.....	3			3	Eczema.....	53	44	23	120
Hare Lip.....	4	1	9	14	Erythema.....	8	9		17
Totals.....	76	57	18	151	“ Gangrenosa.....	1	1		2
<i>Poisons.</i>					Frost Bites.....	28	1		29
Gases.....	1			1	Favus.....		1	1	2
Irritant.....	1	5		6	Herpes.....	3	4		7
Lead Poisoning.....	2			2	Impetigo.....	2	1	10	13
Narcotic.....	6	2		8	Intertrigo.....	2	4		6
Narcoto-Irritant.....					Lupus.....	4	6		10
Corrosives.....	1			1	Lichen.....	2	2		4
Toxæmia.....		1		1	Onychia.....	2			2
Totals.....	11	8		19	Pemphigus.....	1		1	2
<i>Respiratory Organs.</i>					Pruritus.....	3	4		7
Asthma.....	36	23	1	60	Pediculi.....	6	2		8
Bronchitis, Acute.....	123	111	20	254	Pityriasis.....	4	1		5
“ Chronic.....	60	44	5	109	Psoriasis.....	3	4	2	9
Croup.....	15	13	6	34	Roseola.....	5	2		7
Emphysema of Lung.....	19	13		32	Rupia.....	1			1
Empyema.....	19	10	4	33	Ringworm.....	17	4		21
					Scabies.....	14	10		24
					Sycosis.....	5		1	6
					Sebaceous Cyst.....	1	2		3
					Urticaria.....	4	4		8
					Whitlow.....	13	4		17
					Ingrowing Toe Nail.....	5	2		7
					Totals.....	230	176	49	505



TABLE No. III.—*Continued.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Disease.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.
<i>Genito-Urinary Organs.</i>					<i>Women.—Con.</i>				
Bright's Disease, Acute...	26	33	.....	59	Metrorrhagia .....		1	.....	1
“ Chronic .....	52	25	.....	77	Ovarian Disease .....		162	.....	162
“ Unspeci- .....					Pyosalpinx .....		11	.....	11
fied .....	1	.....		1	Parturition .....		377	.....	377
Balanitis .....	4	3	.....	7	Retained Placenta .....		1	.....	1
Bubo .....	14	7	.....	21	Premature Labor .....		17	.....	17
Carcinoma of Bladder .....		1	.....	1	Rectocele .....		4	.....	4
Cystitis .....	78	49	.....	127	Uterus, Anteversion of .....		19	.....	19
Chancroids .....	1	1	.....	2	“ Retroversion of .....		51	.....	51
Condyloma .....	6	2	.....	8	“ Ante flexion of .....		10	.....	10
Caruncle of Urethra .....		1	.....	1	“ Retroflexion of .....		17	.....	17
Diabetes Mellitus .....	17	2	.....	19	“ Curettement of .....		30	.....	30
“ Insipidus .....	2	1	.....	3	“ Inversion of .....		15	.....	15
Enlarged Prostrate .....	31	.....		31	“ Subinvolution .....		5	.....	5
Epididymitis .....	18	.....		18	“ Prolapsus of .....		24	.....	24
Floating Kidney .....	4	7	.....	11	Vaginitis .....		5	.....	5
Gonorrhœa .....	52	34	1	87	Womb, Polypus of .....		22	.....	22
Gleet .....	1	.....		1	“ Fibroid of .....		40	.....	40
Hydrocele .....	10	1	1	12	“ Cancer of .....		46	.....	46
Hydronephrosis .....	1	1	.....	2	Salpingitis .....		13	.....	13
Hæmatocele .....	1	4	.....	5	Stenosis of Cervix .....		23	.....	23
Hæmaturia .....	1	.....		1	Laceration of Cervix .....		86	.....	86
Incontinence of Urine .....	9	14	3	26	Erosion of Cervix .....		2	.....	3
Orchitis .....	16	.....		16	Vomiting of Pregnancy .....		1	.....	1
Pyelitis .....	5	7	.....	12					
Prostatitis .....	6	.....		6	Totals .....		1,319	.....	1,319
Phymosis .....	11	.....	10	21					
Paraphymosis .....	7	.....		7	<i>Zymotic and General.</i>				
Rupture of Urethra .....	3	.....		3	Anæmia .....	31	184	.....	215
Retention of Urine .....	26	10	.....	36	Anasarca .....	7	3	.....	10
Rupture of Bladder .....	1	.....		1	Chicken Pox .....	2	.....		2
Suppurative Nephritis .....	14	5	3	22	Cholera, Asiatic .....	5	.....		5
Stricture .....	63	.....		63	“ Morbus .....	4	9	.....	13
Spermatorrhœa .....	4	2	.....	6	“ Infantum .....	6	12	.....	18
Tumor of Bladder .....	2	.....		2	Chlorosis .....		55	.....	55
Urinary Calculus .....	45	3	.....	48	Diphtheria .....	183	228	5	416
“ Fistula .....	2	.....		2	Dropsy .....	38	30	.....	68
Urethritis, Simple .....	1	1	.....	2	Erysipelas .....	57	38	1	96
Uræmia .....		2	.....	2	Fever, Intermittent .....	46	35	.....	81
Testicular Calculus .....	1	.....		1	“ Remittent .....	8	13	.....	21
Trichiasis .....	2	.....		2	“ Scarlet .....	56	69	2	127
Totals .....	538	216	18	772	“ Pernicious .....	5	1	.....	6
					“ Typho-Malarial .....	27	20	.....	47
<i>Women.</i>					“ Typhoid .....	412	294	23	729
Imperforate Hymen .....		1	.....	1	“ Ephemeral .....	1	2	.....	3
Amenorrhœa .....		24	.....	24	“ Cerebro-Spinal .....	4	.....		4
Menopause .....		1	.....	1	“ Puerperal .....		10	.....	10
Abortion .....		28	.....	28	“ Continued .....	9	7	.....	16
Cyst of Labia .....		4	.....	4	Gout .....	7	4	.....	11
Dysmenorrhœa .....		34	.....	34	Influenza .....	118	203	.....	351
Dermoid Cyst .....		1	.....	1	Leucocythæmia .....	6	3	1	10
Erosion of Os Uteri .....		56	.....	56	Measles .....	22	29	.....	51
Eclampsia .....		3	.....	3	Mumps .....	10	5	.....	15
Fistula, Recto-Vaginal .....		8	.....	8	Pyæmia Scepticæmia .....	13	18	.....	31
“ Vesico-Vaginal .....		5	.....	5	Purpura .....		1	.....	1
Lacerated or Ruptured .....					Rheumatism, Acute .....	148	102	5	255
Perineum .....		21	.....	21	“ Chronic .....	77	52	.....	129
Metritis and Endometri- .....					“ Muscular .....	4	3	.....	7
tis .....		112	.....	112	“ Gonorrhœal .....	28	4	.....	32
Leucorrhœa .....		10	.....	10	“ Unspecified .....	28	5	.....	33
Menorrhagia .....		28	.....	28	Smallpox .....	3	.....		3
					Scrofula .....	7	10	.....	17

TABLE No. III.—*Concluded.*

Disease.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.	Disease.	Male.	Female.	Not stated.	Total.
<i>Zymotic and General.—</i> <i>Con.</i>					<i>Miscellaneous, not other-</i> <i>wise classed.— Con.</i>				
Syphilis, Primary.....	16	12	.....	28	Cellulitis .....	11	21	.....	32
“ Secondary.....	28	27	.....	55	Coxalgia .....	15	12	.....	27
“ Tertiary.....	21	14	.....	35	Debility .....	117	121	13	251
“ Hereditary .....	5	6	.....	11	Goitre .....	5	16	.....	21
“ Unspecified .....	28	26	.....	54	Gangrene .....	16	9	2	27
Vaccination .....	230	199	.....	429	Gunshot Wounds .....	24	.....	.....	24
Whooping Cough .....	7	4	.....	11	Hernia .....	58	35	17	110
Tuberculosis, not else-					Cystocele.....	1	.....	.....	1
where classed.....	18	6	.....	24	Injuries not otherwise				
Strumous Glands .....	3	2	10	15	classed .....	213	64	15	292
Totals.....	1,758	1,744	48	3,550	Sprains .....	41	26	1	68
<i>Miscellaneous, not other-</i> <i>wise classed.</i>					Tumors, Fibriod .....	3	43	.....	46
Abscess, General .....	111	72	20	203	“ Fatty .....	14	14	.....	28
“ Psoas .....	6	11	.....	17	“ Cartilaginous ..	2	8	2	12
“ of Breast .....	1	21	.....	22	“ Cystic .....	5	30	2	37
“ Pelvic .....		5	.....	5	“ Other .....	49	29	1	79
Alcoholism .....	186	30	.....	216	Tetanus .....	3	.....	.....	3
Amputations .....	91	22	.....	113	Talipes.....	12	7	28	47
Cancer, Epilethial .....	50	36	4	90	Ulcers .....	135	117	9	261
Encephaloid .....	11	.....	.....	11	Periadenitis .....	1	.....	.....	1
“ Schirrus .....	18	45	.....	63	Foreign Body in Foot...	1	.....	.....	1
“ Melanotic .....	3	2	.....	5	“ Wrist.....	1	.....	.....	1
Contusions .....	84	21	.....	105	Deformity of Toes .....		2	.....	2
Cancers, unclassified....	41	44	.....	85	Lymphangitis .....	2	.....	.....	2
Syncope.....	1	.....	.....	1	Diseases not otherwise				
Mastitis .....		4	.....	4	classed .....	5	7	75	87
Masturbation.....	1	.....	.....	1	Torticollis .....	3	.....	.....	3
Marasmus .....	4	.....	.....	4	Pelvic Cellulitis .....		4	.....	4
Genu Valgum .....			3	3	Morphia Habit .....		5	.....	5
Microcephalus .....			2	2	Adenoids.....			3	3
					Ranula .....			1	1
					Ganglia .....			1	1
					Totals.....	1,345	883	199	2,427
					Grand Totals ...	7,404	6,801	609	14,814

TABLE IV.—Shewing the collective stay in days of the adult and infant patients; also, the average length of time each patient was under treatment.

Names of Hospitals.		Location.		Number of patients, including infants born.	Collective stay of infants under one year of age.	Collective stay of adult patients.	Total collective stay of adults and infants.	Average stay of each patient, including the infants.
General Hospital.....		Toronto .....		2,666	2,080	81,341	83,421	31
Homoeopathic Hospital.....		" .....		570	1,353	15,029	16,882	28
Hospital for Sick Children.....		" .....		528	.....	28,152	28,152	53
St. Michael's Hospital.....		" .....		765	.....	20,616	20,616	27
City Hospital .....		Hamilton .....		844	768	24,613	25,411	30
St. Joseph's Hospital .....		" .....		271	.....	7,658	7,658	28
General Hospital .....		Kingston.....		861	630	20,415	21,045	24
Hotel Dieu Hospital.....		" .....		627	.....	18,978	18,978	30
General Protestant Hospital .....		Ottawa.....		552	.....	21,871	21,871	39
Roman Catholic Hospital .....		" .....		820	.....	21,245	21,245	26
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital .....		" .....		374	204	11,805	12,099	32
General Hospital .....		London .....		654	355	19,481	19,885	30
St. Joseph's Hospital.....		" .....		339	.....	9,031	9,031	26
General and Marine Hospital .....		St. Catharines .....		299	268	9,828	10,096	34
Galt Hospital .....		Galt .....		189	81	4,611	4,692	24
General Hospital .....		Guelph.....		466	153	11,522	11,675	25
St. Joseph's Hospital .....		" .....		384	.....	11,229	11,229	33
General Hospital .....		Pembroke .....		275	.....	7,014	7,014	25
General Hospital .....		Mattawa.....		400	.....	7,530	7,530	19
J. H. Stratford Hospital.....		Brantford .....		324	120	7,991	8,111	25
St. Joseph's Hospital .....		Port Arthur .....		123	.....	3,216	3,216	26
Belleville Hospital .....		Belleville.....		240	111	6,218	6,329	26
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital .....		Brockville .....		138	.....	5,334	5,334	38
General Hospital .....		" .....		220	.....	6,951	7,014	32
General and Marine Hospital .....		Collingwood .....		57	63	2,785	2,846	49
Nichol's Hospital .....		Peterborough.....		304	61	10,033	10,048	33
St. Joseph's Hospital .....		" .....		144	15	2,885	2,908	20
Hotel Dieu Hospital .....		Windor .....		162	23	6,163	6,163	38
St. Joseph's Hospital .....		Chatham.....		135	.....	3,876	3,879	28
General Hospital .....		Stratford .....		183	3	6,985	7,164	39
Amasa Wood Hospital .....		St. Thomas.....		147	169	2,788	2,817	19
General and Marine Hospital .....		Owen Sound .....		68	29	1,899	1,916	28
Sick Children's Hospital .....		Ottawa.....		74	17	2,257	2,267	30
General Hospital .....		Chatham.....		210	64	5,312	5,376	25
Total, 1894.....		.....		14,363	6,667	426,722	433,389	30
Total, 1893 .....		.....		12,392	7,365	382,335	389,700	31



TABLE V.—Shewing the deductions which have to be made from the collective stay of the patients for the protracted residence of incurable and lying-in cases. For persons coming within these classes only seven cents per day are allowed.

Names of Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay, exclusive of infants under one year of age.	Deduct for incurables and lying-in cases, for which only Refuge rate is to be allowed.	Number of days' stay for which Hospital allowance is to be made.
General Hospital .....	Toronto .....	81,341	2,689	78,652
Homeopathic Hospital .....	" .....	15,029	797	14,232
Hospital for Sick Children .....	" .....	28,152	2,249	25,903
St. Michael's Hospital .....	" .....	20,616	982	19,634
City Hospital .....	Hamilton .....	20,618	2,207	22,436
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	7,658	492	7,166
General Hospital .....	Kingston .....	20,415	3,665	16,750
Hotel Dieu Hospital .....	" .....	18,978	386	18,592
General Protestant Hospital .....	Ottawa .....	21,871	5,656	16,215
Roman Catholic Hospital .....	" .....	21,245	3,840	17,405
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital .....	" .....	11,805	5,546	6,259
General Hospital .....	London .....	19,481	2,453	17,028
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	9,031	847	8,184
General and Marine Hospital .....	St. Catharines .....	9,828	347	9,481
Galt Hospital .....	Galt .....	4,611	80	4,531
General Hospital .....	Guelph .....	11,522	566	10,956
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	11,229	131	11,098
General Hospital .....	Pembroke .....	7,044	77	6,967
General Hospital .....	Matawa .....	7,580	94	7,486
General Hospital .....	Brantford .....	7,991	704	7,287
J. H. Stratford Hospital .....	Port Arthur .....	3,216	147	3,069
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	Belleville .....	6,218	192	6,026
Belleville Hospital .....	" .....	5,384	19	5,315
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital .....	Brockville .....	6,951	1,216	5,735
General Hospital .....	Collingwood .....	2,785	976	1,809
General and Marine Hospital .....	Peterborough .....	10,033	652	9,381
Nichol's Hospital .....	" .....	2,885	...	2,885
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	Windsor .....	6,163	1,651	4,512
Hotel Dieu Hospital .....	Chatham .....	3,876	392	3,484
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	Stratford .....	6,985	650	6,335
General Hospital .....	St. Thomas .....	2,788	54	2,734
Amasa Wood Hospital .....	Owen Sound .....	1,899	85	1,814
General and Marine Hospital .....	" .....	2,257	...	2,257
Sick Children's Hospital .....	Ottawa .....	5,312	216	5,066
General Hospital .....	Chatham .....	...	...	...
Total, 1894 .....	.....	426,722	40,088	386,634
Total, 1893 .....	.....	382,385	30,292	352,043



TABLE VI.—Relative to Income of Hospitals.

Names of Hospitals.	Location.	Amounts received from municipalities as a grant for maintenance.		Amount received from patients for board.		Amount received as income from property or investments belonging to hospitals.		Subscriptions and donations of private individuals and incidental receipts.		Total receipts from all sources other than the Government grant.		One-fourth of such receipts.		Amount of the 10 cents per day additional grant.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
General Hospital	Toronto	17,667	25	15,992	86	18,350	38	5,138	27	57,148	76	14,287	19	7,865	20
Homeopathic Hospital	"	3,797	00	5,496	79	455	00	4,134	03	13,882	87	3,470	72	1,423	20
Hospital for Sick Children	"	5,094	80	1,340	83	69	00	20,292	22	26,796	85	6,699	21	2,590	30
St. Michael's Hospital	"	3,464	80	3,752	92			3,108	49	10,326	21	2,581	55	1,963	40
City Hospital	Hamilton	26,739	68							25,799	68	6,449	92	2,243	60
St. Joseph's Hospital	"			1,990	50	040	00	8,575	85	11,206	35	2,801	59	716	60
General Hospital	Kingston	1,745	00	3,689	08	220	60	17,495	84	23,150	52	5,787	63	1,675	00
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	1,62	50	2,151	81	322	50	6,032	84	8,669	65	2,167	41	1,859	20
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	1,680	10	2,116	79	575	25	5,309	15	9,681	29	2,420	32	1,621	50
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	1,450	00	2,187	87	300	00	2,769	60	6,707	47	1,676	86	1,740	50
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"			1,026	00	12	05	5,517	77	6,555	82	1,638	95	625	90
General Hospital	London	9,170	41	3,518	68	454	78			13,143	87	3,285	97	1,702	80
St. Joseph's Hospital	"			3,038	42			619	40	3,657	82	914	45	818	40
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	1,687	10	1,562	80	40	78	664	06	3,954	74	988	68	948	10
Galt Hospital	Galt	2,000	00	1,712	70			698	73	4,411	43	1,102	86	453	10
General Hospital	Guelph	1,500	00	3,937	50			5,288	05	10,725	55	2,681	39	1,095	60
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	300	00	634	02	300	00	500	93	2,424	95	606	23	1,109	80
General Hospital	Pembroke	250	00	1,442	40			1,352	81	3,045	21	761	30	696	70
General Hospital	General	50	00	1,493	61			1,581	70	3,125	31	781	32	743	60
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Stratford	1,500	00	938	75			1,488	62	3,927	37	981	84	728	70
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	800	00	214	00			300	00	1,314	00	328	50	306	90
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	517	00	1,572	60			2,615	77	4,705	37	1,176	36	602	60
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital	Brockville	100	00	996	52			982	48	2,079	00	519	75	531	50
General Hospital	"	400	00	2,307	28	325	35	1,558	68	4,591	31	1,147	83	573	50
Nichol's Hospital	Collingwood	280	00	678	20			434	81	1,393	01	343	25	180	90
St. Joseph's Hospital	Peterborough	1,800	00	1,883	05	4,058	00	2,016	33	9,257	38	2,314	34	988	10
The Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	406	91	1,830	19			1,095	33	1,535	83	383	96	288	50
General Hospital	Chatham	122	87	1,167	17			2,721	84	4,958	94	1,239	73	451	20
General Hospital	Stratford	1,300	00	2,388	14			489	50	1,779	54	394	88	348	40
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	2,000	00	1,095	20			1,722	46	5,410	60	1,352	65	633	50
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	91	66	655	81			51	00	3,146	20	786	55	273	40
Sick Children's Hospital	Ottawa			1,134	40			988	78	1,736	25	1,736	25	181	40
General Hospital	Chatham	288	50	1,856	00			1,966	00	3,100	40	775	10	225	70
								935	73	3,080	23	770	06	506	60
Total, 1894		86,025	58	75,743	39	26,123	69	108,587	12	296,429	78	74,057	41	38,663	40
Total, 1893		76,056	94	70,316	32	32,668	58	91,304	39	270,356	23	67,311	93	35,204	30

TABLE VII.—Shewing the basis upon which statutory aid is granted.

Names of Hospitals.	Location.	Collective days' stay upon which allowance at Hospital rates is based.		Collective days' stay upon which allowance at 20 cents per day.		Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of amount received from all sources other than Government.		Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day.		Allowance of 7 cents per day, being Refuge rate for imported cases for Hospital treatment.		Total Government allowance to each Hospital for the year 1894.
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$
General Hospital .....	Toronto .....	78,652		15,730	40	2,689		7,865	20	138	23	23,783 83
Homeopathic Hospital .....	" .....	14,232		2,846	40	797		1,423	20	55	79	4,325 39
Hospital for Sick Children .....	" .....	25,903		5,180	60	2,249		2,590	30	157	43	7,928 33
St. Michael's Hospital .....	" .....	19,634		2,926	80	982		1,963	40	68	74	5,968 94
City Hospital .....	Hamilton .....	22,436		4,487	20	2,207		2,243	60	154	49	6,885 29
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	7,166		1,483	20	492		716	60	34	44	2,184 24
General Hospital .....	Kingston .....	16,592		3,350	00	3,665		1,759	20	256	55	5,281 55
Hôtel Dieu Hospital .....	" .....	18,750		3,718	40	3,886		1,859	20	27	02	5,604 62
General Protestant Hospital .....	Ottawa .....	16,215		3,243	00	5,656		1,621	50	395	92	5,260 42
Roman Catholic Hospital .....	" .....	17,405		3,840		5,546		625	90	268	80	5,426 66
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital .....	" .....	6,259		1,251	80	2,453		1,702	80	388	22	2,265 92
General Hospital .....	London .....	17,028		3,405	60	2,453	86	1,676		171	71	5,280 11
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	8,184		1,636	80	847		518	40	59	29	2,514 49
General and Marine Hospital .....	St. Catharines .....	9,347		1,896	20	347		948	10	24	29	2,868 59
Galt Hospital .....	Galt .....	4,531		906	20	80		453	10	5	60	1,364 90
General Hospital .....	Guelph .....	10,956		2,191	20	566		1,095	60	39	62	3,326 42
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	11,098		2,219	60	181	23	606		9	17	2,885 00
General Hospital .....	Pembroke .....	6,367		1,393	40	77		696	70	5	39	2,095 49
General Hospital .....	Mattawa .....	7,436		1,487	20	94		743	60	6	58	2,237 38
J. H. Stratford Hospital .....	Stratford .....	7,287		1,457	40	704		728	70	49	28	2,235 38
Port Arthur .....	Port Arthur .....	3,069		613	80	147		306	90	10	29	930 99
Belleville Hospital .....	Belleville .....	6,026		1,205	20	192		602	60	13	44	1,821 24
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital .....	Brockville .....	5,315		1,063	00	19		519	75	1	33	1,584 03
General Hospital .....	" .....	5,735		1,147	00	1,216		573	50	85	12	1,805 62
General and Marine Hospital .....	Collingwood .....	1,809		361	80	976		180	90	68	32	611 02
Nichols Hospital .....	Peterborough .....	2,885		1,876	20	652		938	10	45	64	2,889 94
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	2,885		577	00			288	50			865 50
The Hotel Dieu Hospital .....	Windor .....	4,512		902	40	1,651		451	20	115	57	1,469 17
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	Chatham .....	3,484		696	80	392		348	40	27	44	1,072 64
General Hospital .....	Stratford .....	6,335		1,267	00	650		633	50	45	50	1,946 00
Amasa Wood Hospital .....	St. Thomas .....	2,734		546	80	54		273	40	3	78	823 98
General and Marine Hospital .....	Owen Sound .....	1,814		362	80	85		181	40	5	95	550 15
Sick Children's Hospital .....	Ottawa .....	2,257		451	40			235	70			677 10
General Hospital .....	Chatham .....	5,056		1,013	20	246		506	60	17	22	1,537 02
Total, 1894 .....		386,634		77,326	80	40,188		35,281	60	2,806	16	118,217 40
Total, 1893 .....		352,043		70,408	60	30,292		32,995	00	2,120	44	107,349 21



TABLE VIII.—Shewing the cost of maintaining the Hospitals; also, the average daily cost per patient, etc.

Hospitals.	Location.	Total days' stay (excluding in- fants under one year of age).	Cost of dietaries.	Salaries, fuel, light, medi- cine, bedding, and all other expenditure on maintenance account.	Total expendi- tures for main- tenance.	Average cost of each patient per day.
General Hospital .....	Toronto .....	81,341	25,762 93	43,802 94	69,555 87	85.50
Homoeopathic Hospital .....	" .....	15,029	2,945 20	9,930 42	12,875 62	85.67
Hospital for Sick Children .....	" .....	28,152	5,792 82	15,670 41	21,463 23	76.24
St. Michael's Hospital .....	" .....	20,616	5,206 73	8,509 56	13,716 29	66.53
City Hospital .....	Hamilton .....	24,643	7,407 47	15,004 44	22,411 91	90.94
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	7,658	1,940 57	2,791 42	4,731 99	61.79
General Hospital .....	Kingston .....	20,415	4,669 13	12,835 02	17,504 15	85.74
Hotel Dieu Hospital .....	" .....	18,978	5,472 10	6,595 70	12,067 80	63.58
General Protestant Hospital .....	Ottawa .....	21,871	3,406 43	10,832 76	14,239 19	65.10
Roman Catholic Hospital .....	" .....	21,245	5,072 85	7,392 43	12,395 28	58.31
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital .....	" .....	11,805	3,022 85	4,114 99	7,137 84	60.46
General Hospital .....	London .....	19,481	5,257 81	12,603 16	17,860 97	91*68
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	9,031	1,788 00	2,583 67	4,371 67	48.40
General and Marine Hospital .....	St. Catharines .....	9,828	2,136 72	3,651 52	5,788 24	58.89
Galt Hospital .....	Galt .....	4,611	1,089 99	3,318 61	4,408 60	95.61
General Hospital .....	Guelph .....	11,522	2,551 58	7,234 21	9,785 79	84.93
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	11,229	2,167 40	2,630 10	4,797 50	42.72
General Hospital .....	Pembroke .....	7,014	1,864 79	2,761 43	4,626 22	65.67
General Hospital .....	Matlawa .....	7,530	2,032 87	2,075 32	4,128 19	54.82
J. H. Stratford Hospital .....	Stratford .....	7,991	1,832 23	4,367 95	6,200 18	77.58
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	Port Arthur .....	3,216	1,239 06	1,569 55	2,808 61	87.33
Belleville Hospital .....	Belleville .....	6,218	1,428 30	4,687 89	6,066 19	97.54
St. Vincent de Paul Hospital .....	Brockville .....	5,334	1,279 91	1,511 62	2,791 53	52.83
General Hospital .....	" .....	6,951	2,030 03	3,727 31	5,757 34	82.82
General and Marine Hospital .....	Collingwood .....	2,785	484 83	1,213 12	1,697 95	60.96
Nichol's Hospital .....	Peterborough .....	10,033	1,893 01	5,732 15	7,625 16	76.00
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	" .....	2,885	629 56	1,778 44	2,408 00	83.46
The Hotel Dieu Hospital .....	Windsor .....	6,163	1,257 21	1,895 76	3,152 97	51.15
St. Joseph's Hospital .....	Chatham .....	3,876	1,298 59	1,456 45	2,754 04	71.05
General Hospital .....	Stratford .....	6,985	1,449 09	3,840 08	5,289 17	75.72
Amasa Wood Hospital .....	St. Thomas .....	2,783	840 48	2,132 72	2,963 20	\$1.06 28
General and Marine Hospital .....	Owen Sound .....	1,899	555 26	1,216 25	1,771 51	93.28
Sick Children's Hospital .....	Ottawa .....	2,257	840 31	2,679 80	3,520 11	\$1.55 96
General Hospital .....	Chatham .....	5,312	911 63	1,889 50	2,801 13	52.73
Total, 1894 .....	.....	426,722	107,597 74	213,905 70	321,473 44	75.33½
Total, 1893 .....	.....	352,043	99,732 02	197,928 20	297,660 22	84.55





TABLE X.—Showing proportion of maintenance of Hospitals paid by Government.

Name of Hospitals.	Location.	Revenue on maintenance account exclusive of government grant.	Government grant in aid of maintenance.	Total revenue for maintenance.	Total expenditure for maintenance.	Percentage of government grant to total expenditure for maintenance.
		\$	\$	\$	\$	cents
General Hospital	Toronto	57,148 76	23,784 04	80,932 80	69,555 87	34.19
Homeopathic Hospital	"	13,882 87	4,044 93	17,927 80	12,875 62	31.41
Hospital for Sick Children	"	26,796 85	11,827 70	38,624 55	21,463 23	55.10
St. Michael's Hospital	Hamilton	10,326 21	6,209 17	16,535 38	13,716 29	45.27
City Hospital	"	25,799 68	5,494 72	31,294 40	22,411 91	24.51
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	11,206 35	2,052 80	13,259 15	4,731 99	43.37
General Hospital	Kingston	23,150 52	5,487 49	28,638 01	17,504 15	31.34
Hotel Dieu Hospital	"	8,669 65	5,054 70	13,724 35	12,067 80	41.88
General Protestant Hospital	Ottawa	9,681 29	4,514 60	14,195 89	14,239 19	31.70
Roman Catholic Hospital	"	6,707 47	5,285 62	11,993 09	12,395 28	42.63
House of Mercy Lying-in Hospital	"	6,556 82	2,314 75	8,870 57	7,137 84	32.42
General Hospital	London	13,143 87	5,138 60	18,282 47	17,860 97	28.76
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	3,657 82	720 80	4,378 62	4,371 67	16.47
General and Marine Hospital	St. Catharines	3,954 74	2,349 51	6,304 25	5,788 24	40.58
Galt Hospital	Galt	4,411 43	1,226 40	5,637 83	4,408 60	27.81
General Hospital	Guelph	10,725 55	3,025 45	13,751 00	9,785 79	30.91
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	2,424 95	1,980 61	4,405 56	4,797 50	41.27
General Hospital	Pembroke	3,045 21	1,622 60	4,667 81	4,626 22	35.06
General Hospital	Mattawa	3,125 31	1,462 70	4,588 01	4,128 19	35.41
J. H. Stratford Hospital	Stratford	3,927 37	1,984 52	5,911 89	6,200 18	32.00
St. Joseph's Hospital	Port Arthur	1,314 00	1,134 89	2,448 89	2,808 61	40.38
Belleville Hospital	Belleville	4,705 37	1,535 53	6,241 00	6,066 19	25.30
St. Vincent De Paul Hospital	Brookville	2,079 00	806 76	2,885 76	2,791 53	28.87
General Hospital	"	4,591 31	1,537 55	6,128 86	5,757 34	26.69
General and Marine Hospital	Collingwood	1,393 01	392 62	1,785 63	1,697 95	23.10
Nichol's Hospital	Peterborough	9,257 38	851 00	10,108 38	7,625 16	11.16
St. Joseph's Hospital	"	1,535 83	882 12	2,417 95	2,408 00	36.62
The Hotel Dieu Hospital	Windsor	4,958 94	1,818 26	6,777 20	3,152 97	57.67
St. Joseph's Hospital	Chatham	1,779 54	1,193 04	2,972 58	2,754 04	43.31
General Hospital	Stratford	5,410 60	1,223 40	6,634 00	5,289 17	23.12
Amasa Wood Hospital	St. Thomas	3,146 20	329 93	3,476 13	2,963 20	11.10
General and Marine Hospital	Owen Sound	1,736 25	78 00	1,814 25	1,771 51	4.40
Sick Children's Hospital	Ottawa	3,100 40	.....	3,100 40	3,520 11	.....
General Hospital	Chatham	3,080 23	.....	3,080 23	2,801 13	.....
Total 1894		296,429 78	107,364 81	403,594 69	321,473 44	33.39
Total 1893		270,356 23	101,939 37	373,295 60	297,660 22	36.73

## SEPARATE REPORTS AND INSPECTIONS.

### GENERAL HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

#### *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment in all departments of the Hospital,	
1st October, 1893	236
Admitted	2,302
Births in the Hospital	128
Total number under treatment	2,666
Discharges, including infants	2,241
Died	183
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	242
	2,666

Of the 2,666 patients treated during the year, 168 males and 92 females were inmates of the Andrew Mercer Eye and Ear Infirmary, and 288 in the Burnside Lying-in branch. The latter number includes 72 male and 216 female children born in the Institution.

#### *Places Received From*

From the City of Toronto (including 128 infants born)	1,958
From the County of York	94
From other counties in the Province	593
From United States	15
From other countries, including immigrants	2,666

#### *Sex.*

Male	1,530
Female	1,136
	2,666

#### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	1,368
English	665
Irish	316
Scotch	147
United States	92
Other countries	78
	2,666

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Toronto General Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever - - - - -	130
Typhus - - - - -	....
Puerperal - - - - -	....
Cerebro Spinal Fever - - - - -	....
Diphtheria - - - - -	5
Smallpox - - - - -	....

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant - - - - -	2,295
Roman Catholic - - - - -	334
Other religions, or not known - - - - -	37
	— 2,666

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario - - -	\$23,784 04
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance - - -	16,356 80
From the County of York, in payment of patients' maintenance - - -	470 40
From other municipalities of the Province - - -	840 05
From paying patients themselves - - -	15,992 86
Income from property belonging to Hospital Trust - - -	18,350 38
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals - - -	1,195 27
From all other sources not above enumerated - - -	3,943 00
Total - - - - -	\$80,932 80

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$9,947 13
Butter - - - - -	2,531 22
Eggs - - - - -	1,104 39
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	2,279 50
Milk - - - - -	3,777 62
Tea and coffee - - - - -	1,226 20
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	2,280 94
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - -	2,605 93
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	4,066 12
Medical and surgical appliances, bandages, etc - - -	2,754 69
Surgical instruments, ordinary - - - - -	464 98
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	652 83
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing - - -	2,770 18
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - -	706 40
Fuel - - - - -	6,147 79
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	1,884 08
Water supply - - - - -	439 00
Hay and straw - - - - -	66 34



Clothing for employees and patients, including boots and shoes	- - - - -	8 00
Nurses' uniforms, badges, etc	- - - - -	577 90
Ice supply	- - - - -	505 91
Salaries and wages	- - - - -	17,421 85
Insurance	- - - - -	842 33
Coffins and funerals	- - - - -	.....
Advertising and printing	- - - - -	80 25
Contingencies	- - - - -	102 79
Repairs, ordinary	- - - - -	4,035 87
Telephone and elevator service	- - - - -	275 63
Legal costs	- - - - -	.....
Total	- - - - -	\$69,555 87

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 78,652 days at 20 cents	\$15,730 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	- 7,865 20
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 2,689 days at 7 cents	- 188 23
Total	- \$23,783 83

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Toronto, on the 14th July, and found therein a total population of 227 patients, distributed as follows :

One hundred and eleven males and 52 females in the general wards; 19 males and 4 females in the eye and ear department; 16 adult females and 6 infants in the lying-in branch; and 19 women in the pavilion.

These have been admitted to the Hospital since the 1st of October, and 36 deaths have occurred.

Since the first of the year 10,202 outdoor patients have been treated.

Several improvements have been made in the different departments since my last visit.

The eye and ear department has been repaired and repainted. Private rooms have been refitted and hardwood floors placed in them. The plumbing has been renewed with modern fittings.

New wire mattresses have been provided for the beds of the whole Hospital. Separate laboratories have been arranged for the more convenient and correct examinations of contagious diseases. New batteries have been placed in the electrical department.

The boilers for heating the building are now under the inspection of the Boiler Insurance Company.

A new sterilizer has been put in for disinfecting dressings, etc.

Every part of the Institution was found to be in a clean and orderly condition, and the grounds have been much improved.

The trustees visiting book, showed that continued interest was being taken in the Hospital management by the Board, under the chairmanship of Mr. Walter S. Lee. The records were all written up to date



I made a second inspection of the General Hospital, Toronto, on the 16th November.

On that day there were 228 (127 males and 101 females) persons in residence, as compared with 237 at this time last year.

They were distributed as follows :

In the Burnside lying-in Hospital	-	-	-	-	-	14
" eye and ear infirmary	-	-	-	-	-	22
" pavilion	-	-	-	-	-	14
" general wards	-	-	-	-	-	178
						<hr/> 228

The public wards, officers' departments and nurses' quarters were all in good order.

I examined carefully the food supplies and found them to be of the best quality.

Various improvements have been made in the Institution since the date of my last visit, such as enlarging windows, laying hardwood floors in many of the rooms, and renewing the plumbing in bath-rooms and water-closets. The roof of the main building is being altered to afford accommodation for 26 more patients; this ward will be for consumptive cases and will be well adapted for that purpose.

Two chemical laboratories have been fitted up for analyzing sputa and urine.

The dining-room, dispensary, wash-rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc, were in a well kept condition.

The grounds have been considerably improved as well as the outbuildings.

The number of outdoor patients treated during the year was larger than usual.

The Hospital is well provided with nurses and medical attendants, and the management, under Dr. Charles O'Reilly and his assistants, is satisfactory in every respect.

## HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

### *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment in the Hospital 1st October, 1893	34
Admitted	481
Births in the Hospital	55
Total number under treatment	570
Discharges, including infants	487
Died	28
Under treatment 30th September, 1894	55
	570

### *Places Received From.*

From City of Toronto	475
From the County of York	15
From other counties of the Province	75
From United States	5
From other counties, including immigrants	....
	570

### *Sex.*

Male	238
Female	332
	570

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	289
English	170
Irish	44
Scotch	38
United States	18
Other countries	11
	570

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	481
Roman Catholic	89
Other religions, or not known	...
	570

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto, during the year :

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid Fever	29
Typhus	....
Puerperal	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	....
Smallpox	....

*Revenue.*

From the Government of Ontario	\$ 4,044 93
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance	3,797 00
From paying patients themselves	5,496 79
Income from endowments or other property of the Hospital	455 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	1,330 03
From all other sources not above enumerated	2,804 05
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$17,927 80</b>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	950 53
Butter	347 86
Eggs	.....
Flour, bread and meal	317 22
Milk	224 84
Tea and coffee	56 10
Potatoes and other vegetables	257 57
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	565 07
Drugs and medicines	226 21
Medical and surgical appliances	238 33
Surgical instruments	80 93
Beer, wine and spirits	107 02
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing	1,691 09
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	77 74
Fuel	1,341 48
Light—gas, oil and candles	840 94
Water supply	116 20
Hay and straw	2 50
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	.....
Ice	41 08
Salaries and wages	4,035 38
Taxes and insurance	664 84
Contingencies	498 60
Repairs, ordinary	194 09
Advertising, stationery, etc.	.....
Coffins and funerals	.....
Rent	.....

**Total** **\$12,875 62**

NOTE.—Extraordinary repairs and interests 5,332 60

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 14,232 days, at 20 cents	\$ 2,846 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	1,423 20
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 797 days, at 7 cents	55 79
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$ 4,325 39</b>

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I inspected the Homœopathic Hospital, Toronto, on the 9th March, and found 68 patients under treatment, namely, 15 men, 46 women and 7 infants.

Received since the first of the year, 316 ; died, 12.

The private rooms and public wards were clean and in good order. The kitchen, laundry, dining-room, pantries, dispensary, operating-room, sitting-room, bath-rooms, and water-closets were all in a well kept condition.

A new elevator has been put in for moving patients from one flat to another.

The maternity department, in adjoining building, is well managed.

There is a good staff of medical attendants and nurses.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 17th November. There were 57 patients in residence, 12 males and 45 females. Four of the latter were in the maternity department.

The number of patients under treatment during the year was 533, and the deaths, 28. A large, airy ward has been fitted up on the first flat as a medical ward, which is very convenient and suitable for the treatment of patients.

All the private rooms and public wards were in a clean and well kept condition. The dining-room, kitchen, etc., were also in good order. The books were well kept.

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## HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

Under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	437
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	528
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	431
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	78
							528

### *Places Received From.*

From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	459
From the County of York	-	-	-	-	-	23
From other counties of the Province	-	-	-	-	-	45
From United States	-	-	-	-	-	1
From other countries, including immigrants	-	-	-	-	-	....
						528

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	284
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	244
							528

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	505
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							528

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	460
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
							528

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	23
Typhus fever - - - - -	....
Puerperal fever - - - - -	....
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	....
Diphtheria - - - - -	5
Smallpox - - - - -	....

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario - - -	\$11,827 70
From the Dominion Government - - -	.....
From the County of York - - -	.....
From other municipalities - - -	94 80
From the City of Toronto - - -	5,000 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	1,340 83
From property belonging to the Hospital - -	69 00
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals - - -	20,122 22
From all other sources not enumerated - - -	170 00
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$38,624 55</b>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$1,388 94
Butter - - - - -	607 12
Eggs - - - - -	270 31
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	668 20
Milk - - - - -	1,260 67
Tea and coffee - - - - -	270 21
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	253 77
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - -	1,073 60
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	699 07
Medical and surgical appliances - - - - -	1,256 74
Surgical instruments - - - - -	91 11
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	74 19
Bedding, napery and general house-furnishings -	1,256 76
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	707 75
Fuel - - - - -	2,663 33
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	488 30
Water supply - - - - -	284 44
Hay and straw - - - - -	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes -	710 29
Ice - - - - -	104 80
Salaries and wages - - - - -	5,015 33
Insurance and taxes - - - - -	755 04
Contingencies - - - - -	585 49

Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	\$606 04
Advertising, stationery, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	371 73
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$21,463 23

NOTE.—Extraordinary repairs and interest - 8,473 13

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 25,903 days, at 20 cents	}	\$5,180 60
per day		
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	-	2,590 30
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 2,249 days, at 7 cents per day	-	157 43
Total	-	\$7,928 33

I beg to state that I made an official inspection of the Hospital for Sick Children, Toronto, on the 5th March.

There were in the Hospital on that day 82 children; 40 males and 42 females.

The admissions since the 1st October were 261, and deaths 9.

I found every part of the building beautifully clean and well kept. It is not surpassed in the Province for its conveniences and sanitary provisions. It is well supplied with nurses, and there is a good medical staff in attendance. There is no change to report since my last visit. The books are well kept.

I inspected this Hospital on the 16th November.

The register showed that there were 96 children under treatment, viz.: 52 males and 44 females. There had been received during the year 437, and the deaths during the same period numbered 22.

I found no change in the building or grounds since my last inspection. All the public wards and private rooms were in their usual excellent condition of cleanliness and order. Two or three rooms have been fitted up for use as suspect rooms in cases where there is any fear of contagious disease. There is a good medical and nursing staff.

I visited the Convalescent Home on the Island, on the 15th July. This Home was provided by Mr. John Ross Robertson, of *The Evening Telegram*, to afford the little patients in the Hospital for sick children some relief from the heat and confinement of the city institution, and give them plenty of fresh air.

All the wards were clean and tidy. The bath rooms, water-closets, wash-rooms, etc., were all also in a well kept condition.

There is a resident medical officer and a good supply of nurses.

## ST. MICHAEL'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment in the Hospital 1st August, 1893	51
Admitted - - - - -	711
Births in the Hospital - - - - -	3
Total number under treatment - - - - -	765
Discharges, including infants - - - - -	665
Died - - - - -	50
Under treatment 30th September, 1894 - - - - -	50
	765

*Places Received From.*

From the City of Toronto - - - - -	660
From the County of York - - - - -	29
From other counties of the Province - - - - -	66
From United States - - - - -	8
From other countries, including immigrants - - - - -	2
	765

*Sex.*

Male - - - - -	390
Female - - - - -	375
	765

*Nationalities.*

Canadian - - - - -	391
English - - - - -	85
Irish - - - - -	218
Scotch - - - - -	16
United States - - - - -	39
Other countries - - - - -	16
	765

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant - - - - -	201
Roman Catholic - - - - -	561
Other religions, or not known - - - - -	3
	765



The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	53
Typhus - - - - -	..
Puerperal - - - - -	..
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	..
Smallpox - - - - -	..

*Revenue.*

From the Government of Ontario - - - - -	\$6,209 17
From the City of Toronto, in payment of patients' maintenance - - - - -	3,464 80
From paying patients themselves - - - - -	3,752 92
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals - - - - -	654 16
From all other sources not above enumerated - - - - -	2,454 33
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$16,535 38</b>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$1,344 21
Butter - - - - -	1,185 02
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	463 10
Milk - - - - -	1,178 46
Tea and coffee - - - - -	138 04
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	283 61
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - - - - -	614 29
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	982 14
Medical and surgical appliances - - - - -	263 92
Surgical instruments - - - - -	45 93
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	202 02
Bedding, napery and general house furnishing - - - - -	657 07
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	225 73
Fuel - - - - -	740 84
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	309 87
Water supply - - - - -	135 78
Hay and straw - - - - -	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes - - - - -	36 72
Ice - - - - -	104 30
Salaries and wages - - - - -	1,269 24
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	91 00
Contingencies - - - - -	824 23
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	1,554 30
Telephone service - - - - -	47 00
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	.....
Interest - - - - -	1,019 47
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$13,716 29</b>

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*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowances for Hospital cases, 19,634 days at 20 cents	\$3,926 80
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents - -	1,963 40
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 982 days at 7 cents - - - -	68 74
Total - - - - -	<u>\$5,958 94</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Michael's Hospital, Toronto, on the 4th of April, when there were 50 patients, viz.: 22 men, 25 women and 3 children. During the year the admissions have been 356, and the deaths 29.

I found all the departments, public wards, private rooms, etc., in a cleanly and orderly condition. The drainage and ventilation are also satisfactory.

The Hospital is well supplied with nurses, and there is a large medical staff.

This Hospital was again inspected by me on the 17th November. The patients on that date numbered 52—26 men, 21 women and 5 children.

Seven hundred and eleven patients were treated during the year, and 50 died.

A new wing, three stories high, has been built on the south side of the main building. This will afford accommodation for about 60 more patients.

The Hospital was in good order. There is a competent staff of nurses and medical attendants. The books were properly entered up.

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## CITY HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	53
Admitted	-	-	763
Births in the Hospital	-	-	28
Total number under treatment	-	-	844
Discharged	-	-	691
Died	-	-	81
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	72
			844

*Places Received From.*

From the City of Hamilton, including births in Hospitals	-	799
From the County of Wentworth	-	13
From other counties in the Province	-	24
From United States	-	3
From other countries	-	5
		844

*Sex.*

Male	-	490
Female	-	354
		844

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	426
English	-	209
Irish	-	92
Scotch	-	60
United States	-	33
Other countries	-	24
		844

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	690
Roman Catholic	-	145
Other religions	-	9
		844

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the City Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	33
Typhus fever - - - - -	..
Puerperal fever - - - - -	1
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	68
Smallpox - - - - -	2

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$ 5,494 72
From the City of Hamilton - - - - -	23,257 71
From the County of Wentworth - - - - -	2,541 97
From paying patients themselves - - - - -	.....
Total - - - - -	<u>\$31,294 40</u>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$ 2,508 32
Butter - - - - -	935 02
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	595 74
Milk - - - - -	858 17
Tea and coffee - - - - -	270 26
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	614 22
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated - - - - -	1,625 74
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	1,346 58
Surgical instruments and appliances - - - - -	205 46
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	173 10
Bedding, etc. - - - - -	1,203 89
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances - - - - -	274 95
Fuel - - - - -	2,054 51
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	818 33
Water supply - - - - -	300 00
Hay and straw - - - - -	23 76
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes - - - - -	56 80
Ice - - - - -	234 90
Salaries and wages - - - - -	6,377 95
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	700 00
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	.....
Contingencies - - - - -	872 44
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	361 77
Total - - - - -	<u>\$22,411 91</u>

NOTE.—Extraordinary repairs, Fever Hospital, etc. 3,387 77



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*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 22,436 days at 20 cents	\$4,487 20
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents - -	2,243 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 2,207 days at 7 cents - - - -	154 49
Total - - - - -	<hr/> \$6,885 29

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the City Hospital, Hamilton, on the 2nd March. There were 44 males, 37 females, and 9 children under treatment on that day.

Since the 1st October the admissions were 317, and the deaths 27.

All the public wards and private rooms were clean and in good condition. The dispensary, operating-room, dining-room, bath-rooms and water-closets were also in good order.

There is a separate brick building on the premises used as a lying-in-hospital, in which there were a number of cases at the time of my visit. There is also a frame building in the vicinity for the isolation of infectious cases. There is a good staff of medical men and nurses.

The books are well kept.

I understand that there is some dissatisfaction or difficulty between the medical staff and the board of management, which I hope will soon be amicably settled.

There are a number of cases in the Hospital who should be cared for in a home for old people, or a home for incurables.

I inspected this Hospital again on the 24th October, and found therein 72 patients; 39 males, 26 females and 7 children.

The number under treatment during the year was 845, and the deaths 81. There were 36 lying-in cases during the year.

A new building for contagious diseases has been erected convenient to the Hospital. It is a brick structure, and will accommodate 16 patients. Diphtheria, scarlet fever and measles are treated here. It is well equipped with appliances for sanitary purposes. The old frame building is no longer used. Seventy-five cases of contagious diseases have been treated during the year.

The irregularities as to the medical staff have not yet been remedied. There has been some improvement in the nursing staff.

All the departments were clean and in good order, and the books properly kept.

There are still a number of patients in the Hospital who should properly be cared for in a home for old people. And there are other cases who have been allowed a longer stay than is necessary, at least the books would seem to indicate this.

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## ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	19
Admitted	-	-	252
Total number under treatment	-	-	— 271
Discharged	-	-	227
Died	-	-	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	28
			— 271

*Places Admitted From.*

From the City of Hamilton	-	-	-	249
From the County of Wentworth	-	-	-	14
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	8
From the United States	-	-	-	....
From other countries	-	-	-	....
				— 271

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	124
Female	-	-	-	-	-	147
						— 271

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	147
English	-	-	-	-	-	65
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	43
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	7
United States	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	8
						— 271

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	126
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	145
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	....
						— 271

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, during the year:

	No. of cases treated
Typhoid fever - - - - -	20
Typhus fever - - - - -	....
Puerperal fever - - - - -	....
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	....
Diphtheria - - - - -	....
Smallpox - - - - -	....

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$2,052 80
From the City of Hamilton - - - - -	.....
From other municipalities in the Province - - - - -	.....
From paying patients themselves - - - - -	1,990 50
Subscriptions, donations and bequests in cash - - - - -	8,549 75
Income from endowments, etc., or other property belonging to the Hospital - - - - -	640 00
Received from other sources - - - - -	26 10
Total - - - - -	<u>\$13,259 15</u>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$714 80
Butter - - - - -	174 45
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	209 58
Milk - - - - -	102 51
Tea and coffee - - - - -	109 56
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	125 44
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated - - - - -	504 23
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	222 12
Surgical appliances - - - - -	69 04
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	106 51
Bedding, etc. - - - - -	266 47
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	25 49
Fuel - - - - -	365 87
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	146 27
Water supply - - - - -	64 20
Hay and straw - - - - -	39 49
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes - - - - -	83 52
Ice - - - - -	11 65
Salaries and wages - - - - -	493 81
Taxes, insurance and interest - - - - -	598 25
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	.....
Contingencies - - - - -	240 07
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	58 66
Total - - - - -	<u>\$4,731 99</u>
NOTE.—Extraordinary repairs and additions - - - - -	8,976 30

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*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 7,166 days at 20 cents	-	\$1,433	20
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	-		716 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 492 days at 7 cents	-		34 44
Total	-	\$2,184	24

The St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, was inspected by me on the 3rd March. There were 23 patients in residence—10 men, 12 women, and 1 child. Since the 1st October the admissions numbered 114, and the deaths 7.

All the different departments were clean and in good order.

There was no change to note in the building or premises since my last visit.

More than half of the patients received at this Hospital during the year were of Protestant denominations.

There is a good staff of medical men and nurses. The books are well kept.

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Hamilton, on the 26th October. On the books of the Hospital were the names of 23 persons (10 men and 13 women) who were under treatment.

The public wards and private rooms were clean and in good order.

A large wing is being added to the Institution, to afford increased accommodation for patients. A new elevator has been placed in the building lately, and other improvements made.

There is a good staff of medical men and nurses. The books were found to be properly kept.

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## GENERAL HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

### *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment 1st October, 1893	-	-	73
Admitted	-	-	748
Births in Hospital	-	-	40
Total number under treatment	-	-	861
Discharged	-	-	754
Died	-	-	37
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	70
			861

### *Places Received From.*

From the City of Kingston (including births)	-	-	527
From the County of Frontenac	-	-	155
From other counties of the Province	-	-	161
From the United States	-	-	12
From other countries	-	-	6
			861

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	388
Female	-	-	473
			861

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	770
Roman Catholic	-	-	88
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	3
			861

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	649
English	-	-	103
Irish	-	-	53
Scotch	-	-	31
United States	-	-	17
Other countries	-	-	8
			861

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Kingston, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	26
Typhus fever - - - - -	..
Puerperal fever - - - - -	1
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	6
Smallpox - - - - -	1

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario - - -	\$ 5,487 49
From the Dominion Government - - -	500 00
From the County of Frontenac - - -	300 00
From the City of Kingston - - -	750 00
From other municipalities of the Province - - -	195 00
From patients themselves for treatment - - -	3,689 08
Income from endowment and other property of Hospital - - -	220 60
Subscriptions, donations and bequests - - -	15,733 62
From all other sources not enumerated - - -	1,762 22
Total - - - - -	<u>\$28,638 01</u>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$ 1,032 36
Butter - - - - -	634 49
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	409 74
Milk - - - - -	658 61
Tea and coffee - - - - -	230 14
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	224 53
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - -	1,479 26
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	638 64
Surgical instruments and appliances - - -	520 69
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	130 42
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - -	2,093 51
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - -	245 66
Fuel - - - - -	1,633 25
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	446 79
Water supply - - - - -	155 50
Straw - - - - -	.....
Clothing for patients - - - - -	67 00
Ice - - - - -	30 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	3,883 06
Insurance - - - - -	191 00
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	6 50
Contingencies - - - - -	984 63
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	1,808 37
Total - - - - -	<u>\$17,504 15</u>

NOTE.—Extraordinary repairs, chiefly new buildings \$14,145 91

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*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowances for Hospital cases, 16,750 days, at 20 cents	
per day - - - - -	\$ 3,350 00
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day -	1,675 00
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment,	
3,665 days, at 7 cents - - - - -	256 55
	<hr/>
Total - - - - -	\$ 5,281 55

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Kingston, on the 22nd February. There were under treatment as patients, on that day, 33 males and 38 females.

Since the 1st October the admissions were 234, and the deaths 13.

The public wards, private rooms, dining-room, dispensary and operating-room, reception-room, bath-rooms, and water-closets were all clean and in good order. The laundry and morgue are outside the Hospital building and convenient to it.

A new maternity hospital has been erected on the premises, and is nearly completed.

There is a good staff of medical men and nurses. The books are well kept.

I made a second inspection of this Hospital for the current year, on the 26th December, when there were 64 patients in residence, 25 men, 29 women and 10 children.

The building was in good order throughout. The new maternity hospital is completed and in every way fitted for maternity work.

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## HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	40
Admitted	-	-	587
Total number under treatment	-	-	627
Discharged	-	-	564
Died	-	-	24
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	39
			627

*Places Received From*

From the City of Kingston	-	-	350
From the County of Frontenac	-	-	155
From other counties of the Province	-	-	85
From United States	-	-	28
From other countries	-	-	9
			627

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	255
Female	-	-	372
			627

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	492
English	-	-	20
Irish	-	-	68
Scotch	-	-	10
United States	-	-	28
Other countries	-	-	9
			627

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	115
Roman Catholic	-	-	512
			627



The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	25
Typhus fever - - - - -	....
Puerperal fever - - - - -	....
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	....
Diphtheria - - - - -	3
Smallpox - - - - -	....

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$5,054 70
From the City of Kingston - - - - -	.....
From municipalities - - - - -	162 50
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment	2,151 81
Income from investments - - - - -	322 50
Subscriptions, donations and bequests - - - - -	5,152 75
From other sources not enumerated - - - - -	880 09
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$13,724 35</b>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$1,384 24
Butter - - - - -	629 92
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	763 25
Milk - - - - -	484 36
Tea and coffee - - - - -	300 00
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	229 52
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - - - - -	1,177 76
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	503 05
Medical and surgical appliances } - - - - -	143 01
Surgical instruments }	
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	161 55
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings }	738 09
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances }	
Fuel - - - - -	716 50
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	257 48
Water supply - - - - -	125 26
Hay and straw - - - - -	98 45
Clothing for patients including boots and shoes - - - - -	837 34
Ice - - - - -	14 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	404 52
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	571 00
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	10 50
Contingencies - - - - -	518 00
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	2,000 00
Postage, telegraphing, telephone, express, stationery, etc - - - - -	.....
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$12,067 80</b>

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*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 18,592 days, at 20 cents	
per day - - - - -	3,718 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents - - -	1,859 20
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 386 days, at 7 cents - - - - -	27 02
Total - - - - -	<u>\$5,604 62</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Kingston, on the 22nd February. On that date there were 53 patients—25 men and 28 women. Since the 1st of October 220 have been received, and 6 have died.

The Hospital in all its departments was in a commendable state of cleanliness and order. There is good drainage and ventilation, and the plumbing is in good order.

There is an elevator in the building, and water-closets and bath-rooms on the different flats. The nursing and medical attendance are well provided for.

I again visited this hospital on the 26th December. The patients then in residence numbered 58—27 men, 30 women and 1 child.

All the private and public wards were in good order as well as all other parts of the Institution.

The new wing for the orphanage department and chapel, is nearly completed. The books are properly kept.

## GENERAL PROTESTANT HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

### *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	42
Admitted	-	-	-	510
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	..
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	— 552
Discharged	-	-	-	450
Died	-	-	-	40
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	62
				— 552

### *Places Admitted From.*

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	370
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	26
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	102
Other countries	-	-	-	-	54
					— 552

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	299
Female	-	-	-	-	-	253
						— 552

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	342
English	-	-	-	-	-	107
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	48
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	24
United States	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	23
						— 552

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	471
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	42
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	39
						— 552

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	36
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	49
Smallpox	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$4,514 60
From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	1,245 10
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	200 00
From other municipalities	-	-	-	235 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	2,116 79
Income and endowments	-	-	-	575 25
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	-	-	-	3,224 75
From other sources not enumerated	-	-	-	2,084 40
Total	-	-	-	\$14,195 89

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$839 53
Butter	-	-	-	-	663 18
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	446 72
Milk	-	-	-	-	780 25
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	109 32
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	76 90
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	490 53
Drugs and medicines	}	-	-		1,652 36
Medical and surgical appliances					
Surgical instruments					
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	112 53
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	691 63
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	6 00
Fuel	-	-	-	-	1,110 43
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	236 72
Water supply	-	-	-	-	38 17
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	15 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	....
Ice	-	-	-	-	32 70
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	5,608 80
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	156 10
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	77 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	665 09
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	271 10
Postage, telegraphing, telephone, express, stationery, etc	-	-	-	-	159 13
Total	-	-	-	-	\$14,239 19

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 16,215 days, at 20 cents per day	-	-	-	-	\$3,243 00
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	-	-	-	-	1,621 50
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 5,656 days, at 7 cents	-	-	-	-	395 92
Total	-	-	-	-	\$5,260 42



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INSPECTIONS.

An inspection of the General Protestant Hospital, Ottawa, was made by me on the 7th February. There were 73 patients in residence—42 males and 31 females—and there had been received since the 1st October, 191, and 13 had died.

The whole building has been painted lately, inside and out, much improving its appearance.

It is heated with hot water, supplied with city water, and lighted with gas.

All departments were clean and in good order, from basement to attic. The laundry and washrooms are outside the main building.

More accommodation could be provided by building a wing to the present building. There are good nurses and an efficient medical staff.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Ottawa, on the 10th October. On that day there were 79 patients under treatment. The admissions during the year were 510 and the deaths 45.

The public wards, private rooms, dining-rooms, dispensary, operating-room, etc., were all in an excellent condition of cleanliness and order.

There has been no change in the building or grounds since my last inspection. The books are correctly kept.

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## ROMAN CATHOLIC HOSPITAL, OTTAWA,

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

### *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	776
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	820
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	674
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
								820

### *Places Received From.*

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	696
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
From the United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
From other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
								820

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	390
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	430
								820

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	646
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
								820

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	801
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
								820

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.							
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Typhus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Puerperal	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cerebro spinal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	163
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$5,285 62
From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	1,200 00
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	250 00
From other municipalities	-	-	-	-	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	2,187 87
Income from endowments	-	-	-	-	300 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	-	-	-	-	1,031 69
From all other sources not enumerated	-	-	-	-	1,737 91
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$11,993 09</u>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,706 23
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	744 64
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	661 38
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	827 54
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	266 12
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	338 92
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	528 02
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	783 12
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	341 69
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	303 88
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	655 74
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	113 91
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	1,079 80
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	314 65
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	325 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	112 51
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	58 95
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,788 00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	353 32
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	277 71
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	814 15
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$12,395 28</u>

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 17,405 days at 20 cents	-	-	-	-	\$3,481 00
Supplementary allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of revenue	-	-	-	-	1,676 86
Allowance for improper Hospital cases, 3,840 days at 7 cents	-	-	-	-	268 80
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$5,426 66</u>

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INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, on the 7th February.

There were registered as patients on that day, 25 men and 27 women.

Received since the 1st October, 212 ; died, 17.

The public wards and private rooms were clean and in good order. On the second flat operating rooms have been fitted up for female patients.

There is a good staff of nurses and medical men. The books are well kept.

I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Hospital, Ottawa, on the 9th October on which occasion there were 39 patients under treatment, 18 men, 20 women and 1 child. There were 776 admissions during the year, and 94 deaths.

There is a department for contagious diseases some distance away from the main building, in which 200 were treated during the year.

All the different departments of the Hospital were in the most satisfactory condition. There is a good dispensary, and new instruments for hospital use have lately been supplied.

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## HOUSE OF MERCY LYING-IN HOSPITAL, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

### *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	37
Admitted	-	-	178
Births in Hospital	-	-	159
Total number under treatment	-	-	— 374
Discharged	-	-	342
Died	-	-	4
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	28
			— 374

### *Places Received From.*

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	105
From the County of Carleton	-	-	17
From other counties in the Province	-	-	201
From the United States	-	-	17
From other countries	-	-	34
			— 374

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	90
Female	-	-	284
			— 374

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	127
English	-	-	93
Irish	-	-	101
Scotch	-	-	41
United States	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	8
			— 374

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	131
Roman Catholic	-	-	243
			— 374

### *Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	\$2,314 75
From the County of Carleton	-	-	.....
From paying patients themselves	-	-	1,026 00
Income from investments	-	-	12 05
From subscriptions and donations	-	-	3,441 54
From other sources	-	-	2,076 23
Total	-	-	— \$8,870 57

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$803 32
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	437 45
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	504 30
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	250 37
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	86 81
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	360 05
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	583 55
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	75 69
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	.... ..
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	-	.... ..
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	51 79
Bedding, napery and general house-furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	1,382 01
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	154 30
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	375 85
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	130 50
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	128 68
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	199 79
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	137 02
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	24 25
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	486 96
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	11 84
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	6 45
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	.... ..
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	946 86
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,137 84

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 6,259 days at 20 cents	\$1,251 80
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	625 90
Allowance for improper Hospital cases, 5,546 days at 7 cents	388 22
Total	\$2,265 92

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Mercy Lying-in-Hospital, Ottawa, on the 7th February. There were 30 inmates on that day; 55 had been received since the 1st October. Two infants had died in that period, but no adults.

All the rooms were clean and neat. There was a good staff of nurses and medical men in attendance. The books were properly kept.

I inspected this Hospital on the 8th October. The inmates on that day numbered 36. The admissions during the year were 178, and the deaths 2.

The only change to note in the building or premises since my last inspection is the putting in of electric light and a hot water furnace.

The Institution was in satisfactory order throughout, and the books were entered up.

## HOSPITAL FOR SICK CHILDREN, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

### *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	6
Admitted	-	-	67
Births	-	-	1
Total number under treatment	-	-	74
Discharged	-	-	65
Died	-	-	3
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	6
			74

### *Places Received From.*

From the City of Ottawa	-	-	59
From the County of Renfrew	-	-	4
From other counties in the Province	-	-	2
From the United States	-	-	2
From other countries	-	-	7
			74

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	27
Female	-	-	47
			74

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	40
English	-	-	21
Irish	-	-	1
Scotch	-	-	3
United States	-	-	9
Other countries	-	-	74

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	63
Roman Catholic	-	-	10
Other religions	-	-	1
			74

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hospital for Sick Children, Ottawa, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	5
Typhus " - - - - -	....
Puerperal " - - - - -	....
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	....
Diphtheria - - - - -	....
Smallpox - - - - -	....

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$ .....
From the City of Ottawa - - - - -	.....
From the County of Carleton - - - - -	.....
From other municipalities - - - - -	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,134 40
Income from endowments - - - - -	.....
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals - - - - -	955 93
From other sources not enumerated - - - - -	1,010 07
Total - - - - -	<u>\$3,100 40</u>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$ 277 00
Butter - - - - -	77 80
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	79 06
Milk - - - - -	156 00
Tea and coffee - - - - -	33 58
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	50 41
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - - - - -	166 46
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	40 78
Medical and surgical appliances - - - - -	19 24
Surgical instruments - - - - -	2 45
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	7 85
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	38 44
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	14 60
Fuel - - - - -	208 50
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	99 62
Water supply - - - - -	12 00
Hay and straw - - - - -	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes - - - - -	.....
Ice - - - - -	8 25
Salaries and wages - - - - -	1,716 00
Taxes, insurance and interest - - - - -	340 57
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	.....
Contingencies - - - - -	95 51
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	75 99
Total - - - - -	<u>\$3,520 11</u>



*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 2,257 days at 20 cents	
per day	\$451 40
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	225 70
Total	<u>\$677 10</u>

INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I visited the Hospital for Sick Children, Ottawa, on the 9th October. On that date there were five children in residence. There were also three adult patients receiving treatment as private patients, for which they pay. During the last year fifty children were received for treatment, and there were three deaths and one birth.

There is a good staff of doctors and nurses. The books are correctly kept.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	61
Admitted	574
Births in the Hospital	19
Total number under treatment	<u>654</u>
Discharged	550
Died	52
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	52
	<u>654</u>

*Places Received From.*

From the City of London	475
From the County of Middlesex	98
From other counties in the Province	55
United States and other countries	26
	<u>654</u>

*Sex.*

Male	336
Female	318
	<u>654</u>

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	377
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
								654

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	568
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
								654

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, London, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	20
Typhus fever	....
Puerperal fever	....
Cerebro spinal fever	4
Diphtheria	46
Smallpox	....

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	\$ 5,138 60
From the City of London	7,107 37
From the County of Middlesex, in payment for patients	2,063 04
From paying patients themselves	3,518 68
From income from property or investments	454 78
Total	\$18,282 47

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	\$1,509 00
Butter	629 43
Flour, bread and meal	432 33
Milk	917 89
Tea and coffee	325 41
Potatoes and other vegetables	319 46
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	1,124 29
Drugs and medicines	1,294 01
Surgical instruments	.....
Medical and surgical appliances	291 63
Beer, wine and spirits	153 81
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	1,227 21
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	277 40
Fuel	1,996 23

Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	646	61
Water	-	-	-	150	00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	18	00
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	.....	
Ice	-	-	-	107	08
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	5,348	00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	67	45
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	.....	
Contingencies	-	-	-	550	82
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	474	91
Total	-	-	-	\$17,860	97

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 17,028 days, at 20 cents	\$3,405	60
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	1,702	80
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 2,453 days, at 7 cents	171	71
Total	\$5,280	11

INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Hospital on the 27th January, when there were 56 patients 29 men and 27 women.

The books showed that 241 patients had been received since the 1st October and 19 had died.

The public wards, private rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, wash-rooms, operating-rooms, dispensary, etc., were all clean and in good order.

It is to be regretted that in this Hospital there are a number of incurable cases occupying beds that should be available for patients who might be materially benefitted by the treatment. The incurables should be removed to a home for that purpose.

It would be well, I think, for the Hospital authorities to consider the advisability of erecting a new hospital or remodelling the present one, as the structure is old.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed :

I made the second annual inspection of the General Hospital in London on July 30th. There were then 43 patients in residence, most of them surgery cases. This Hospital has fair appointments and means for carrying on its work. The staff consists of 15 regular nurses besides the physicians in charge. There is about 80 beds in the building. The house surgeon accompanied me over the building, which is conducted on a very good basis. The location affords fine natural facilities for drainage and ventilation. I inspected the office appointments and books and found them on a par with the rest of the building.

## ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	12
Admitted	-	-	327
Total number under treatment	-	-	339
Discharged	-	-	291
Died	-	-	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	32
			339

*Places Admitted From.*

City of London	-	-	235
County of Middlesex	-	-	37
Other counties	-	-	61
United States	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	..
			339

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	143
Female	-	-	196
			339

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	240
English	-	-	24
Irish	-	-	51
Scotch	-	-	12
United States	-	-	10
Other countries	-	-	2
			339

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	185
Roman Catholic	-	-	154
			339

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, London, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	17
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal Fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	12
Smallpox	..



*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$720 80
From the City of London	-	-	-	.....
From the County of Middlesex	-	-	-	.....
From paying patients	-	-	-	3,038 42
Income from property	-	-	-	.....
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	73 34
Other sources	-	-	-	546 06
Total	-	-	-	\$4,378 62

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$427 70
Butter	-	-	-	-	141 05
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	150 00
Milk	-	-	-	-	248 70
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	100 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	141 05
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	579 50
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	237 27
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	.....
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	127 79
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	80 90
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	770 06
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	30 15
Fuel	-	-	-	-	538 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	153 85
Water	-	-	-	-	76 90
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	.....
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	21 80
Ice	-	-	-	-	10 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	294 68
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	.....
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	33 57
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	116 70
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	92 00
Total	-	-	-	-	\$4,371 67

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 8,184 days, at 20 cents	\$1,636 80
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents	818 40
Allowance, improper cases for Hospital treatment, 847 days at 7 cents	59 29
Total	\$2,514 49

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 25th January.

The new building, which is now occupied, is well situated on high ground. It is five stories in height, and presents an imposing appearance. The basement contains the engine room, two hot water heaters, cupboards, a room for committee meetings, laundry, engineer's and servants' rooms, water-closet, clothes chute, ventilating shaft, scullery, kitchen, dining-room, vegetable and grocery rooms, wood and coal rooms.

On the first flat are private rooms, bath-rooms, water-closets, clothes chute and dust chute, main entrance from the south and an exit to the rear, offices, waiting-room, sewing-room, and a covered passage to the old building, which is to be used as an infirmary and for convalescents when required.

The second flat is a duplicate of the first, except that on this flat the chapel is situated. This flat is also connected with the old Hospital building by a covered way.

The third flat is also a duplicate of the first flat, with a gallery overlooking the chapel, for those patients who are not able to be taken down stairs.

There are two large wards, capable of holding sixteen patients each, with a number of smaller wards and private rooms. The system of heating throughout is by hot water, while a number of the rooms are also supplied with fire grates. The rooms are all well furnished.

The operating room is in the attic, and is well lighted with windows and skylight. The plumbing is good in every respect. The closets and bath-rooms are practically separated from the main building, and there is good drainage and ventilation.

The Institution is supplied with city water and gas.

All classes suitable for hospital treatment are admitted. Those able to pay are charged from \$4 to \$15 per week, but those in public wards do not pay anything.

There have been received since the 1st October, 117 patients, and 5 have died. On the day of my visit there were 32 patients under treatment—15 men, 15 women and 2 children. More than one-half of the persons received in this Hospital are of the Protestant religion.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed.

I inspected St. Joseph's Hospital, at your request, on July 30th. The general condition of this Institution is first-class in every respect. The Hospital is new, finished very neatly and supplied with all conveniences for high class work. Throughout the building was apparent all that tends to make sick people well, and to alleviate pain. Many of the pay wards are furnished elegantly and in perfect taste. The new building has sixty beds, and the infectious ward in the old building has seven beds. The total cost, I was told, was between \$35,000 and \$40,000. The daily record, when examined, showed the names of twenty-three inmates being treated on the day of my visit. Since October 1st, 260 patients have been admitted. The books and other records were very satisfactory.

# GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

## *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	32
Admitted	-	-	260
Births in Hospital	-	-	7
Total number under treatment	-	-	299
Discharged	-	-	255
Died	-	-	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	32
			299

## *Places Admitted From.*

From the City of St. Catharines	-	-	129
From the County of Lincoln	-	-	66
From other counties in the Province, and sailors	-	-	90
From the United States	-	-	14
From other countries	-	-	...
			299

## *Sex.*

Male	-	-	181
Female	-	-	118
			299

## *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	174
English	-	-	57
Irish	-	-	35
Scotch	-	-	7
United States	-	-	19
Other countries	-	-	7
			299

## *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	221
Roman Catholic	-	-	74
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	4
			299

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, St. Catharines, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	10
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$2,349 51
From the Dominion Government	-	-	-	287 10
From the City of St. Catharines	-	-	-	600 00
From the County of Lincoln	-	-	-	500 00
From other municipalities, County of Welland	-	-	-	300 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	1,562	80		
From endowments, investments, or other property belonging to the Hospital	-	-	-	40 78
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons	-	-	-	594 06
From all other sources not above enumerated	-	-	-	70 00
Total	-	-	-	\$6,304 25

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$543 01
Butter	-	-	-	-	259 58
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	224 74
Milk	-	-	-	-	367 30
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	104 33
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	194 47
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	443 29
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	486 85
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	172 48
Surgical instruments	-	-	-	-	8 84
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	46 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	133 59
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	66 84
Fuel	-	-	-	-	268 65
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	170 88
Water supply	-	-	-	-	13 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	8 75
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	.....
Ice	-	-	-	-	18 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	1,761 95
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	48 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	176 11
Stationery, advertising, printing, postage, etc	-	-	-	-	.....
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	271 08
Total	-	-	-	-	\$5,788 24

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 9,481 days, at 20 cents	-	\$1,896 20
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	-	948 10
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 347 days at 7 cents	-	24 29
Total	-	\$2,868 59



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INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Hospital on the 9th July. On that day there were 20 patients under treatment—13 males and 7 females. There have been admitted since the 1st October 196.

The private rooms and public wards were clean and in good order ; likewise the bath-rooms, water-closets, operating-room, dispensary, etc. There is a separate frame building on the premises used as a nurse's home.

The Hospital is well managed, and there is a good medical and nursing staff. The books are properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed.

I beg to state that I made an inspection of the Hospital on the 15th September. There were in residence on that day 31 patients—21 adult males, 8 adult females and 2 children. Two hundred and eighty-five patients have been under treatment since the 1st October. I went over the Hospital building and found it in good order throughout.

I also visited the nurse's training school—a very comfortably furnished home. There are ten nurses in training.

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The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Galt Hospital, Galt, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	20
Typhus fever - - - - -	..
Puerperal fever - - - - -	..
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	..
Smallpox - - - - -	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$1,226 40
From the Town of Galt - - - - -	1,000 00
From the County of Waterloo - - - - -	1,000 00
From paying patients themselves - - - - -	1,712 70
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals - - - - -	604 33
From all other sources - - - - -	94 40
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$5,637 83</b>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$ 371 59
Butter - - - - -	86 90
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	125 13
Milk - - - - -	177 96
Tea and coffee - - - - -	38 20
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	79 29
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - - - -	210 92
Drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances, etc - - - - -	438 52
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	34 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	196 54
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	170 83
Fuel - - - - -	610 45
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	126 05
Water - - - - -	50 00
Hay and straw - - - - -	.....
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes - - - - -	.....
Ice - - - - -	25 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	1,318 55
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	10 00
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	.....
Contingencies, advertising, postage, etc. - - - - -	189 36
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	148 86
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$4,408 60</b>

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,531 days at 20 cents	\$ 906 20
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents per day -	453 10
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 80 days at 7 cents - - - - -	5 60
Total - - - - -	<u>\$1,364 90</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

This Hospital was inspected by me on the 7th June, when there were 19 patients under treatment, 11 men, 7 women and 1 child. The patients admitted during the year numbered 121, and 8 deaths were recorded for the same period.

The public wards and private rooms were clean and in good order, also the operating-room, dispensary, etc., were well kept.

The books were properly written up.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this Hospital a copy of his report is annexed:

I inspected the Hospital at Galt on the morning of October 8th, a few minutes after the duties of the day had begun. The number of inmates corresponded with the entries in the books for that morning, and were seven in number. During the past season a laundry and drying closet has been attached to the Institution, also a room designed for a morgue. These will be no doubt found very convenient, especially the former. Everything connected with the building, the drainage, ventilation, water supply and closets, were giving the utmost satisfaction, as were also the matron and nurses in charge. I compared the Hospital register with the daily record in many places, and concluded that regular and systematic attention had been bestowed upon the books.



## GENERAL HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	33
Admitted	-	-	426
Births in the Hospital	-	-	7
Total number under treatment	-	-	466
Discharged	-	-	419
Died	-	-	26
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	21
			466

*Places Received From.*

City of Guelph	-	-	246
County of Wellington	-	-	129
Other counties in the Province	-	-	86
From United States	-	-	5
From other countries, foreigners and aliens	-	-	....
			466

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	237
Female	-	-	229
			466

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	329
English	-	-	51
Irish	-	-	30
Scotch	-	-	26
United States	-	-	18
Other countries	-	-	12
			466

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	429
Roman Catholic	-	-	35
Other religions, or not known	-	-	2
			466

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Guelph, during the year :

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	13
Typhus fever - - - - -	..
Puerperal fever - - - - -	..
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	9
Smallpox - - - - -	..

*Revenue.*

Received from the Province of Ontario - - -	\$3,025 45
From the City of Guelph - - - - -	500 00
From the County of Wellington - - - - -	1,000 00
From paying patients - - - - -	3,937 50
Subscriptions, donations, etc. - - - - -	4,206 00
From sources not enumerated - - - - -	1,082 05
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$13,751 00</b>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$ 874 04
Butter - - - - -	326 44
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	204 68
Milk - - - - -	105 65
Tea and coffee - - - - -	43 30
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	47 05
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - - -	950 42
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	627 59
Surgical instruments and appliances - - - - -	181 57
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	217 24
Bedding, napery and general house-furnishings -	531 18
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc. - - - - -	140 54
Fuel - - - - -	1,069 46
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	281 03
Water supply - - - - -	40 00
Hay and straw - - - - -	.....
Clothing - - - - -	.....
Ice - - - - -	20 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	2,603 22
Taxes and insurance and rent - - - - -	378 96
Contingencies - - - - -	831 31
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	312 11
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$9,785 79</b>

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 10,956 days, at 20 cents	\$2,191 20
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	1,095 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 566 days at 7 cents	39 62
Total	\$3,326 42

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General Hospital, Guelph, on the 22nd January. There were then registered as patients 15 men, 8 women and 1 child—a total of 24.

The records showed that since the 1st October 114 patients had been admitted and 5 had died

There is an outbuilding for infectious cases. The Institution is managed by a hospital board.

The public and private wards, bath-rooms, water-closets, wash-rooms, dispensary, etc., were all clean and in good order. The building is heated with hot water, lighted with gas and supplied with city water. The drainage and ventilation are good.

There is a good staff of medical men and nurses.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:

I inspected the General Hospital at Guelph on July 23rd. On that date there were 20 male patients, 15 females and 3 children in the Institution. This is a large number for a city the size of Guelph, especially when there is another hospital in the place.

The staff consists of 12 nurses, besides the lady superintendent and house surgeon. No improvements or changes of any importance are being carried on this season, nor has anything particular transpired since your last visit. Surgery more than any other feature of medical practice is gradually growing in popularity throughout the several hospitals, and the majority of the patients in the General Hospital at Guelph were of that class.

The ventilation and drainage seems to be very satisfactory, the cesspool being situated about 15 rods or more from the building.

The Hospital books were examined and were found quite complete and entered up to date.

## ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, GUELPH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	25
Admitted	-	-	309
Total number under treatment	-	-	334
Discharged	-	-	304
Died	-	-	7
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	23
			334

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	-	-	125
County of Wellington	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
							334

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	140
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	194
							334

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	195
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
							334

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	298
							334

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	7
Typhus	..
Puerperal	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	2
Smallpox	..



*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$1,980 61
From the City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	100 00
From the County of Wellington	-	-	-	-	800 00
From paying patients	-	-	-	-	634 02
Income from property	-	-	-	-	300 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	367 53
Other sources	-	-	-	-	223 40
Total	-	-	-	-	\$4,405 56

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$639 76
Butter	-	-	-	-	96 21
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	295 32
Milk	-	-	-	-	270 00
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	112 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	99 75
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	654 36
Drugs and medicines and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	227 44
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	135 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	342 54
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	169 00
Fuel	-	-	-	-	340 29
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	27 65
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	5 86
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	54 00
Ice	-	-	-	-	4 40
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	216 00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	29 60
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	601 38
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	476 94
Total	-	-	-	-	\$4,797 50

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 11,098 days at 20 cents	\$2,219 60
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of receipts other than Government	606 23
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 131 days at 7 cents	9 17
Total	\$2,835 00

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, on the 22nd January. There were 28 patients under treatment on that day, viz., 10 men and 18 women. Since the 1st October the admissions were 88, and the deaths 10.

All the different departments were clean and in good order. I found no change in the building or premises since my last visit. There is a good staff of nurses and medical attendants. The books were well kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make a second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed.

On July 23rd I made the second inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Guelph, and found by the books that 19 patients were being treated, 9 males and 10 females. The great difficulty encountered here is the absence of city water. The Hospital is located just outside the corporation, and is of course beyond the reach of the water pipes. Nevertheless the sisters keep the building very neat, clean and comfortable. Their whole attention now, apart from the care of the patients, is devoted to the erection of a new building, which is estimated to cost \$20,000, and when finished will contain 40 beds. The old building will then be occupied by the inmates of the House of Providence adjoining, and will be much more commodious for the purpose than the present old structure. I inspected the daily record, and found it very neat and entered up to date.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, PEMBROKE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	15
Admitted	-	-	-	260
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	275
Discharged	-	-	-	246
Died	-	-	-	13
Under treatment 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	16
				275

*Places Received From.*

From the Town of Pembroke	-	-	-	-	55
From the County of Renfrew	-	-	-	-	145
Other counties	-	-	-	-	67
United States	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	8
				—	275

## Sex.

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	137
									275

### Nationalities.

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	205
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
									275

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	248
								— 275

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Pembroke, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.						
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Typhus “	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Puerperal “	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Cerebro spinal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$1,662	60
From the Counties of Renfrew and Pontiac, etc.	-			250	00
From the city of Quebec	-	-	-		.....
From patients themselves	-	-	-	1,442	40
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	-	-	-	489	00
From all other sources	-	-	-	863	81
Total	-	-	-	\$4,707	81

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$563	82
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	280	25
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	247	00
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	74	20
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	115	95
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	175	23
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	408	34
Drugs, medicines, and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	322	40
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	64	48
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	838	82
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	77	40
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	358	61
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	58	80
Water	-	-	-	-	-	55	80
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	170	40
Clothes for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	19	80
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	18	95
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	636	00
Taxes	-	-	-	-	-	5	63
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	29	00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	70	84
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	34	50
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,626	22

*Government Grant, 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 6,967 days at 20 cents	\$1,393 40
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents - - -	696 70
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 77 days at 7 cents - - - - -	5 39
Total - - - - -	\$2,095 49

## INSPECTIONS.

On the 9th February I inspected the General Hospital, Pembroke, and found 14 patients under treatment—7 men and 7 women. Since the 1st October the admissions were 94 ; deaths, 2. This Hospital has accommodation for 40 patients. It is a new stone building, three and a half storeys high. In the basement are the servants' rooms, sewing-room, dining and sitting-rooms, kitchen, pantry, vegetable cellar, and furnace room.

On the first floor are the main entrance, two public wards, sitting-room, bath-rooms, wash-rooms and water-closets ; also lady superintendent's office and bed-room, clothes press, telephone, surgery and operating room. There are two side entrances on this floor.

Second floor—Sitting-room, sisters' and nurses' rooms, private rooms, public wards, bath-rooms, water-closets, dumb waiter, etc.

Third floor, or attic—On this floor is situated the chapel, tank-room, trunk-rooms, public wards, servants' rooms, etc. Town water is not used. The water-closets are supplied from the tank. It is the intention to obtain water from the town system soon.

In connection with the Hospital there are sheds, stables, laundry, morgue, coal and ice-houses.

There are two acres of ground around the Hospital.

There is a good staff of medical men and nurses. The books are well kept.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 20th December. There were 18 patients on that date. The admissions during the year numbered 275, and the deaths, 13.

There has been no change in the building and grounds since my last inspection. The building is well heated with hot water and lighted with electric light. Water is now supplied from the town system.

The public and private wards, operating-room, dispensary, water-closets and bath-rooms, laundry, kitchen and dining-rooms were all clean and in good order.

The drainage is defective and must be attended to as soon as possible for the safety of the inmates and success of the Institution. The management is good.



## GENERAL HOSPITAL, MATTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	384
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 400
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	351
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
							— 400

*Places Received From.*

From the Town of Mattawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	189
From the District of Nipissing	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
From other counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
United States and other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
							— 400

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	328
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
							— 400

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	227
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
							— 400

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	318
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
							— 400

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Mattawa, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	12
Typhus	....
Puerperal	....
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	13
Smallpox	....

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$1,462 70
From Town of Mattawa	-	-	-	.... ..
From County of Pontiac	-	-	-	50 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	1,493 61
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	-	-	-	315 97
From all other sources	-	-	-	1,265 73
Total	-	-	-	<u>\$4,588 01</u>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$ 875 90
Butter	-	-	-	-	250 40
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	392 00
Milk	-	-	-	-	107 30
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	68 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	142 45
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	216 82
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	175 20
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	102 65
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	78 00
Brooms, brushes, etc.	-	-	-	-	75 20
Fuel	-	-	-	-	333 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	89 20
Water supply	-	-	-	-	23 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	178 50
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	69 07
Ice	-	-	-	-	16 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	708 00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	50 00
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	37 50
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	50 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	90 00
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$4,128 19</u>

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 7,436 days at 20 cents	-	\$1,487 20
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents per day	-	743 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 94 days at 7 cents per day	-	6 58
Total	-	<u>\$2,237 38</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited the General Hospital, Mattawa, on the 24th July.

There were 16 patients—11 men and 5 women. Since the beginning of the official year 288 patients have been admitted, and 11 have died.

All the private rooms and public wards were clean and in good order, likewise the dispensary, operating-room, nurse's rooms, dining-rooms, etc.

There is a small, detached building used for cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever. There is also a morgue or dead-house on the premises.

The Hospital is lighted with coal oil, heated with steam, and supplied with well water.

## THE JOHN H. STRATFORD HOSPITAL, BRANTFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	22
Admitted	-	-	-	295
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	7
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	— 324
Discharged	-	-	-	272
Died	-	-	-	18
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	34
				— 324

*Places Admitted From.*

From the City of Brantford	-	-	-	296
From the County of Brant	-	-	-	21
Other counties	-	-	-	7
United States	-	-	-	....
				— 324

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	177
Female	-	-	-	-	-	147
						— 324

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	204
English	-	-	-	-	-	66
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	21
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	17
United States	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	10
						— 324

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	276
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Other religions or not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
							— 324

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, during the year :

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	39
Typhus	....
Puerperal	1
Cerebro spinal fever	....
Diphtheria	....
Smallpox	....

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	\$1,984 52
From the City of Brantford	1,000 00
From the County of Brant	500 00
From patients for maintenance and treatment	938 75
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	.... ..
From all other sources	\$1,488 62
Total	\$5,911 89

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	\$438 69
Butter	257 64
Flour, bread and meal	179 15
Milk	558 51
Tea and coffee	42 93
Potatoes and other vegetables	69 25
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	286 06
Drugs and medicines	209 08
Medical and surgical appliances	48 68
Surgical instruments	....
Beer, wine and spirits	1 25
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	158 33
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	71 55
Fuel	441 46
Light—gas, oil and candles	164 27
Water supply	....
Hay and straw	....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	....
Ice	57 50
Salaries and wages	2,608 36
Taxes and insurance	130 05
Coffins and funerals	7 00
Contingencies	140 61
Repairs, ordinary	329 81
Total	\$6,200 18



*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 7,287 days at 20 cents	\$1,457 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents per day -	728 70
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 704 days, at 7 cents - - -	49 28
Total - - - - -	<u>\$2,235 38</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the John H. Stratford Hospital, Brantford, on the 4th August, and found 9 patients under treatment—3 men, 5 women, and 1 boy. Since the 1st October the admissions were 230 and the deaths 13.

The building and premises were in good order. All the private rooms and public wards were neat and clean; also the dispensary, operating-room, water-closets, bath-rooms, etc., were in good condition. The books were found to be properly entered up.

## ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PORT ARTHUR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893 - - -	11
Admitted - - - - -	112
Total number under treatment - - -	<u>123</u>
Discharged - - - - -	104
Died - - - - -	12
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894 - - -	7
	<u>123</u>

*Places Admitted From.*

From the Town of Port Arthur and Thunder Bay District -	52
From the County of Algoma - - - - -	42
From other parts of the Province - - - - -	6
From the United States - - - - -	2
From other countries, including emigrants, foreigners and aliens - - - - -	21
	<u>123</u>

*Sex.*

Male - - - - -	91
Female - - - - -	32
	<u>123</u>

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
								----- 123

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Other denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
								----- 123

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid Fever	- - - - - 6
Typhus "	- - - - - ..
Puerperal "	- - - - - ..
Cerebro spinal fever	- - - - - ..
Diphtheria	- - - - - ..
Smallpox	- - - - - ..

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$1,134 89
From the Town of Port Arthur	-	-	-	400 00
From County of Algoma	-	-	-	100 00
From other municipalities in the Province	-	-	-	300 00
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	214 00
From subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	300 00
From other sources	-	-	-	.....
Total	-	-	-	----- \$2,448 89

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$266 66
Butter	-	-	-	-	125 00
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	198 00
Milk	-	-	-	-	200 00
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	75 50
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	123 90
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	250 00
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	250 00
Surgical instruments and appliances	-	-	-	-	75 00
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	105 00
Bedding, etc.	-	-	-	-	45 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	41 00
Fuel	-	-	-	-	203 00

Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	\$36 55
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	55 00
Ice supply	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	115 00
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	98 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	341 00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	45 00
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	135 00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,808 61

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 3,069 days at 20 cents	-	\$613 80
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	-	306 90
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 147 days at 7 cents	-	10 29
Total	-	\$930 99

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Port Arthur, on the 13th August, and found the building and premises in satisfactory order. The public wards, private rooms, and other apartments, were all well kept.

There were five patients on the day of my visit, all men. There had been admitted since the 1st October, 97, and 12 had died. Of the 97 patients, 61 were of Protestant persuasion.

The building is heated by hot water, supplied with tank water, and lighted with coal oil. There is good drainage and ventilation.

## BELLEVILLE HOSPITAL, BELLEVILLE.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

### *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	13
Admitted	-	-	224
Births in Hospital	-	-	3
Total number under treatment	-	-	— 240
Discharged	-	-	217
Died	-	-	10
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	13
			— 240

### *Places Admitted From.*

From the City of Belleville	-	-	169
From the County of Hastings	-	-	57
Other counties	-	-	11
Other countries, United States	-	-	3
			— 240

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	130
Female	-	-	110
			— 240

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	157
English	-	-	27
Irish	-	-	30
Scotch	-	-	12
United States	-	-	12
Other countries	-	-	2
			— 240

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	201
Roman Catholic	-	-	39
Other religions, or not known	-	-	....
			— 240

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Belleville Hospital during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	16
Typus “	..
Puerperal “	..
Cerebro spinal fever	...
Diphtheria	1
Smallpox	..



*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$1,535 53
From the City of Belleville	-	-	-	-	517 00
From the County of Hastings	-	-	-	-	.....
From patients for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	1,572 60
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	-	-	-	-	785 10
From other sources	-	-	-	-	1,830 67
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$6,240 90</u>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 321 37
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	263 06
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	134 21
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	224 88
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	65 35
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	108 28
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	311 15
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	337 99
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	1,019 39
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	49 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	498 44
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	3 66
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	641 00
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	259 50
Water	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	15 25
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	-	46 68
Ice supply	-	-	-	-	-	23 33
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,456 00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	130 25
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	7 00
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	149 95
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$6,066 19</u>

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 6,026 days at 20 cents	\$1,205 20
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	602 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 192 days at 7 cents	13 44
Total	<u>\$1,821 24</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Hospital on the 21st February. The patients then numbered 20, viz., 9 men and 11 women. Since the 1st October the admissions were 70, deaths 2.

The wards and private rooms, dispensary, etc., were clean and in good order. A room has lately been fitted up for an operating-room, with new appliances.

The Hospital is well supplied with nurses, and there is a good staff of medical men in attendance. The books are well kept.

My second inspection of this Hospital for the current year was made on the 19th September. On that day there were 19 patients, 10 men and 9 women. The admissions since the 1st October were 214, and the deaths 7. There were also three births.

All departments were clean and in good order, and the books were properly kept.

## ST. VINCENT DE PAUL HOSPITAL, BROCKVILLE

The operations of this Hospital during the period under report are indicated in the following summary :

Remaining under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	11
Admitted	-	-	127
Number of births in the Hospital	-	-	..
Total number under treatment	-	-	138
Discharged	-	-	119
Died	-	-	7
Under treatment on 30th September, 1894	-	-	12
			138

*Places Admitted From.*

From the Town of Brockville	-	-	54
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	-	-	69
From other counties in the Province	-	-	7
From United States	-	-	8
			138

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	138
Female	-	-	..
			138

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
									— 138

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	66
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								— 138

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the St. Vincent de Paul Hospital, Brockville, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	24
Typhus “	..
Puerperal “	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

The two annexed statements show the revenue and expenditure respectively of the Hospital during the year :

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	806 76
From the Town of Brockville	-	-	-	.....
From Counties of Leeds and Grenville	-	-	-	100 00
From paying patients themselves	-	-	-	996 52
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals in cash	-	-	-	515 48
From all sources not enumerated	-	-	-	467 00
Total	-	-	-	\$2,885 76

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	417 50
Butter	-	-	-	-	128 33
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	132 18
Milk	-	-	-	-	139 50
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	119 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	123 40
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	220 00
Drugs and medicines and medical appliances	-	-	-	-	219 27

Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	\$79 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-				174 00
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances					65 30
Fuel	-	-	-	-	298 50
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	62 15
Water	-	-	-	-	40 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	.....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-				60 00
Ice supply	-	-	-	-	20 50
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	125 50
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	.....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	131 50
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	235 60
Total expenditure for maintenance	-	-			\$2,791 53

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance of 20 cents per day on 5,315 days' treatment of patients	-	-	-	-	\$1,063 00
Supplementary allowance of $\frac{1}{4}$ of Hospital revenue	-				519 75
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 19 days at 7 cents	-	-	-	-	1 33
Total	-	-	-	-	\$1,584 08

INSPECTIONS.

This Hospital was inspected by me on the 23rd February, when there were 12 patients (9 men and 3 women) under treatment.

The records showed that 41 patients had been received since the 1st October, and 2 had died.

No change has taken place in this Institution since my last visit. The building is old, and requires some addition to it in order to do efficient hospital work. All the rooms were clean and well kept. There is a good staff of doctors and nurses.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 5th September. There were 6 patients in residence; 3 males and 3 females. The admissions since the 1st October were 109, and the deaths, 8.

There has been no change in the building and premises since my last visit. All the rooms were clean and in good order. A new wing for the accommodation of patients is very much required, and should be constructed forthwith.



## THE BROCKVILLE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

Number under treatment, on the 30th September, 1893	23
Number admitted - - - - -	195
Number of births - - - - -	2
Total number under treatment - - - - -	220

Discharged - - - - -	186
Died - - - - -	16
Remaining under treatment, on the 30th September, 1894 - - - - -	18
	220

### *Places Admitted From.*

From the Town of Brockville - - - - -	121
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville - - - - -	79
From other counties in the Province - - - - -	12
From the United States - - - - -	8
Other countries - - - - -	..
	220

### *Sex.*

Male - - - - -	102
Female - - - - -	118
	220

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian - - - - -	170
English - - - - -	13
Irish - - - - -	6
Scotch - - - - -	5
United States - - - - -	23
Other countries - - - - -	3
	220

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant - - - - -	204
Roman Catholic - - - - -	16
Other religions, or not known - - - - -	..
	220

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Brockville General Hospital during the year :

	No of cases treated
Typhoid fever - - - - -	8
Typhus " - - - - -	..
Puerperal " - - - - -	..
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	1
Smallpox - - - - -	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$1,537 55
From the Town of Brockville	-	-	-	-	200 00
From the Counties of Leeds and Grenville	-	-	-	-	200 00
From paying patients	-	-	-	-	2,307 28
From property belonging to the Hospital	-	-	-	-	325 35
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private individuals	-	-	-	-	260 50
From other sources, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	1,298 18
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$6,128 86</u>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' Meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 428 53
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	283 81
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	121 20
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	294 35
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	134 73
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	102 93
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	664 48
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	274 70
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	-	202 98
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	92 10
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	199 95
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	-	50 00
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	664 56
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	72 85
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	42 50
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	....
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	-	-	-	-	-	....
Ice supply	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,377 45
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	-	....
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	-	....
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	508 82
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	216 40
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$5,757 34</u>

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for 5,735 days' treatment of patients, at 20 cents per day	-	-	-	-	\$1,147 00
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	-	-	-	-	573 50
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 1,216 at 7 cents per day	-	-	-	-	85 12
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,805 62</u>

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INSPECTIONS.

I visited and inspected the General Hospital, Brockville, on the 2nd January.

There were remaining in Hospital at the close of the year (30th September), 23 patients, and 44 have been received since that date, and 2 have died. On this occasion there were 15 patients in residence; 3 men and 12 women and children.

The dispensary, operating-room, private and public wards, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were all in good order. Also the kitchen, laundry and coal rooms in the basement were in a well kept condition.

Since my last inspection a new fence has been placed around the grounds, making a great improvement. No other change has been made in connection with the building or grounds. The books were well kept, and the Institution has a good staff of medical attendants and nurses.

This Hospital was again inspected by me on the 28th of August, when there were 24 patients under treatment, viz., 6 men, 12 women, and 5 children.

The number admitted during the year up to the present date is 162, and 11 have died.

I saw the different parts of the building, the public wards, private rooms, dispensary, operating-room, laundry, kitchen, furnace-room, cellars, bath-rooms, water-closets etc., and found everything in a satisfactory condition.

Verandahs have been built lately on the south side of the building, with a fire escape connecting with the upper flat.

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## GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, COLLINGWOOD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	6
Admitted	-	-	50
Number of births in the Institution during the year	-	-	1
Total number under treatment	-	-	— 57
Discharged	-	-	51
Died	-	-	1
Under treatment, 30th October, 1894	-	-	5
			— 57

*Places Received From.*

From the Town of Collingwood	-	-	19
From the Counties of Simcoe and Grey	-	-	23
From other counties in the Province	-	-	6
From United States	-	-	2
From other countries	-	-	7
			— 57

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	27
Female	-	-	30
			— 57

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	40
English	-	-	9
Irish	-	-	4
Scotch	-	-	2
United States	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	...
			— 57

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	50
Roman Catholic	-	-	6
Other religions	-	-	1
			— 57



The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, Collingwood, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	....
Typhus " - - - - -	....
Puerperal " - - - - -	....
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	....
Diphtheria - - - - -	....
Smallpox - - - - -	....

*Revenue.*

Received from the Province of Ontario - - - - -	\$ 392 62
From the Town of Collingwood - - - - -	140 00
From the County of Simcoe - - - - -	140 00
From paying patients - - - - -	678 20
Subscriptions, donations, etc, - - - - -	432 06
From sources not enumerated - - - - -	2 75
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$ 1,785 63</b>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$ 103 86
Butter - - - - -	79 23
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	80 22
Milk - - - - -	11 30
Tea and coffee - - - - -	26 11
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	17 87
Groceries and provisions not enumerated - - - - -	166 24
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	115 18
Surgical appliances - - - - -	1 00
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	7 95
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	43 22
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc. - - - - -	17 23
Fuel - - - - -	185 59
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	21 28
Water supply - - - - -	15 00
Hay and straw - - - - -	10 00
Clothing - - - - -	.....
Ice - - - - -	.....
Salaries and wages - - - - -	645 35
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	.....
Contingencies - - - - -	90 30
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	61 02
Interest and rent - - - - -	.....
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$ 1,697 95</b>

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 1,809 days at 20 cents	361 80
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents - - - - -	180 90
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment 976 days at 7 cents - - - - -	68 32
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$ 611 02</b>

## THE NICHOL'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

### *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	22
Admitted	-	-	282
Births in Hospital	-	-	....
Total number under treatment	-	-	— 304
Discharged	-	-	257
Died	-	-	20
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	27
			— 304

### *Places Received From.*

From the Town of Peterborough	-	-	259
From the County of Peterborough	-	-	45
From other counties of the Province	-	-	....
From the United States	-	-	...
From other countries	-	-	....
			— 304

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	154
Female	-	-	150
			— 304

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	298
Roman Catholic	-	-	6
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	....
			— 304

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	160
English	-	-	77
Irish	-	-	28
Scotch	-	-	27
United States	-	-	11
Other countries	-	-	1
			— 304

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Nichol's Hospital, Peterborough, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	22
Typhus fever - - - - -	..
Puerperal fever - - - - -	2
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	20
Smallpox - - - - -	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province - - - - -	\$ 851 00
From the Town of Peterborough - - - - -	1,800 00
From patients themselves, for maintenance and treatment, 1,383 05	
From property belonging to the Hospital, endowments, etc., 4,058 00	
From subscriptions, donations, and bequests from private individuals - - - - -	2,000 00
From other sources - - - - -	16 33
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$10,108 38</b>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$ 485 00
Butter - - - - -	141 60
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	282 32
Milk - - - - -	133 97
Tea and coffee - - - - -	74 65
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	327 12
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - - - -	448 35
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	704 67
Surgical instruments and appliances - - - - -	37 86
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	134 30
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	425 89
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	12 00
Fuel - - - - -	523 96
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	318 01
Water supply - - - - -	131 60
Clothing for patients - - - - -	.....
Ice - - - - -	31 50
Salaries and wages - - - - -	2,385 30
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	.....
Hay and straw - - - - -	54 90
Contingencies - - - - -	481 68
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	470 48
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$7,625 16</b>

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 9,381 days at 20 cents per	
day	- - - 1,876 20
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	- - - 938 10
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment,	
652 days at 7 cents per day	- - - 45 64
Total	- - - \$2,859 94

## INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this Hospital on the 18th January. There were 28 patients on that day—10 men, 15 women and 3 children. Since the first of the year (1st October) 81 patients have been received, and 7 deaths have occurred.

I visited the private and public wards and found them in nice order. The dispensary, operating-room, outbuildings, etc., were also in a well kept condition.

A good staff of medical men and nurses in attendance.

The sanitary arrangements as to plumbing, ventilation, etc., are excellent. The books were found to be properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:

The Nichol's Hospital, Peterboro', was visited by me at your request on the 27th August, 1894. Laudatory remarks as to the general state and equipment of this Hospital have been very often pronounced on the occasion of visits by yourself and your predecessors as inspectors, and I can only add my quota to the list, every portion of the building having been visited and found in a satisfactory state.

There were nine male and six female patients under treatment, but none suffering from infectious diseases, although there had been several cases of diphtheria and scarlet fever during the year, all of which came from outside the city.



## ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, PETERBOROUGH.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	16
Admitted	-	-	-	128
Births in hospital	-	-	-	...
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	144
Discharged	-	-	-	119
Died	-	-	-	11
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	14
				144

*Places Received From.*

From the Town of Peterborough	-	-	-	79
From the County of Peterborough	-	-	-	55
From other counties of the Province	-	-	-	..
From the United States	-	-	-	..
From other countries	-	-	-	10
				144

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
							144

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
							144

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
							144

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	4
Typhus fever - - - - -	..
Puerperal fever - - - - -	..
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	..
Smallpox - - - - -	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province - - - - -	\$882 12
From the Town of Peterborough - - - - -	.....
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment - - - - -	440 50
From property belonging to the Hospital - - - - -	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals - - - - -	534 00
From all other sources - - - - -	561 33
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$2,417 95</b>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$213 74
Butter - - - - -	87 00
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	95 27
Milk - - - - -	54 05
Tea and coffee - - - - -	79 00
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	27 50
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - - - -	73 00
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	114 46
Surgical instruments and appliances - - - - -	70 38
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	60 71
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	182 18
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	31 50
Fuel - - - - -	530 82
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	61 25
Hay and straw - - - - -	41 40
Clothing for patients - - - - -	21 59
Ice - - - - -	10 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	360 00
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	.....
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	31 50
Contingencies - - - - -	157 84
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	104 81
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$2,408 00</b>

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 2,885 days at 20 cents per day - - - - -	\$577 00
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents - - - - -	288 50
<b>Total - - - - -</b>	<b>\$865 50</b>

## INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital, Peterborough, on the 18th January.

There were 13 patients under treatment on that day—9 men and 4 women—49 had been received since the 1st October last, and the records showed that two deaths had occurred in the same period. All the departments were clean and well kept. There was a good staff of medical men and nurses in attendance. The books were well kept.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed :

I made an inspection of the St. Joseph's Hospital in the City of Peterborough, on the 27th August, 1894, on which occasion there were 5 patients under treatment—4 males and 1 female. One of these patients was suffering from typhoid fever.

This Hospital is in its usual state, no structural alterations having taken place. The books were properly kept and the general condition of the building was good.

## HOTEL DIEU HOSPITAL, WINDSOR.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	21
Admitted	-	-	141
Total number under treatment	-	-	— 162
Discharged	-	-	122
Died	-	-	13
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	27
			— 162

*Places Received From.*

From the Town of Windsor	-	-	88
From the County of Essex	-	-	34
From other counties of the Province	-	-	7
From United States	-	-	28
From other countries	-	-	5
			— 162

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	65
Female	-	-	97
			— 162

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
								— 162

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	129
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								— 162

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, during the year:

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	- - - - - 41
Typhus fever	- - - - - ....
Puerperal fever	- - - - - ....
Cerebro spinal fever	- - - - - ....
Diphtheria	- - - - - ....
Smallpox	- - - - - ....

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	- - -	\$1,818 26
From the Town of Windsor	- - -	80 56
From the County of Essex	- - -	326 35
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	- - -	1,830 19
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	- - -	76 85
From other sources not enumerated	- - -	2,644 99
Total	- - -	\$6,777 20

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	- - -	\$287 41
Butter	- - -	193 34
Flour, bread and meal	- - -	168 24
Milk	- - -	219 58
Tea and coffee	- - -	54 58
Potatoes and other vegetables	- - -	121 47
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	- - -	212 59
Drugs and medicines	- - -	222 10
Medical and surgical appliances	- - -	63 00
Surgical instruments	- - -	.....
Beer, wine and spirits	- - -	98 50
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	- - -	152 12



Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	\$129 30
Fuel - - - - -	457 50
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	47 18
Water supply - - - - -	20 00
Hay and straw - - - - -	100 65
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes	13 05
Ice - - - - -	10 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	127 81
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	221 04
Contingencies - - - - -	134 27
Repairs ordinary - - - - -	99 24
Total - - - - -	<u>\$3,152 97</u>

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 4,512 days at 20 cents per day - - - - -	\$902 40
Supplementary allowance of 10 cents - - - - -	451 20
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 1,651 days at 7 cents - - - - -	115 57
Total - - - - -	<u>\$1,469 17</u>

INSPECTIONS.

An inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, was made by me on the 7th July. There were 15 patients in residence—4 men and 11 women. Eight deaths have occurred during the year.

There were six old people in the Hospital on the day of my visit who should be in an old people's home. The Hospital authorities are arranging for a department for old people, and when completed those just mentioned will be provided for there. In the meantime they are not to be entered upon the returns as hospital patients.

All departments of the Institution were clean and in good order and the books well kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:

In compliance with your request I made the second inspection of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, Windsor, on October 5th. The patients then consisted of nine males, 15 females and one child, total 15. Since your last visit to Windsor the sisters in charge of this Institution have deemed it advisable to abandon the orphanage in connection, which now stands empty, and devote their attention and means to hospital work exclusively. In consequence of this no report will appear from April for any orphanage work.

This Hospital is somewhat unique in structure. Spacious rooms and halls and lofty ceilings is the rule all through the building. For the limited number of inmates the problem of heating such a building is quite an important question, and the sisters admit that a mistake has been made in having such immense private wards to heat and furnish, although in summer the building can always be kept comfortable. I examined the records of the Hospital and found them complete to the end of September.

## ST. JOSEPH'S HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	5
Admitted	-	-	130
Births in Hospital	-	-	..
Total number under treatment	-	-	— 135
Discharged	-	-	114
Died	-	-	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	13
			— 135

*Places Received From.*

From the Town of Chatham	-	-	71
From the County of Kent	-	-	33
From other counties of the Province	-	-	31
From the United States	-	-	..
From other countries	-	-	..
			— 135

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	57
Female	-	-	78
			— 135

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	40
Catholic	-	-	95
			— 135

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	104
English	-	-	6
Irish	-	-	9
Scotch	-	-	5
United States	-	-	11
Other countries	-	-	..
			— 135

The following table gives a summary of certain cases treated in the St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever	3
Typhus fever	..
Puerperal fever	..
Cerebro spinal fever	..
Diphtheria	..
Smallpox	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$1,193 04
From the Town of Chatham	-	-	-	-	18 94
From the County of Kent	-	-	-	-	103 93
From patients for maintenance and treatment	-	-	-	-	1,167 17
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals	-	-	-	-	.....
From other sources	-	-	-	-	489 50
Total	-	-	-	-	\$2,972 58

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	\$350 76
Butter	-	-	-	-	90 89
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	150 00
Milk	-	-	-	-	175 00
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	85 00
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	60 19
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	386 75
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	144 00
Medical and surgical appliances	-	-	-	-	90 00
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	100 00
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	150 45
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances	-	-	-	-	50 50
Fuel	-	-	-	-	400 50
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	150 00
Water	-	-	-	-	60 00
Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	.....
Clothing for patients	-	-	-	-	.....
Ice supply	-	-	-	-	20 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	200 00
Taxes and insurance	-	-	-	-	90 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	.....
Coffins and funerals	-	-	-	-	.....
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	.....
Total	-	-	-	-	\$2,754 64

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 3,484 days at 20 cents	\$696 80
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	348 40
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 392 days at 7 cents	27 44
Total	\$1,072 64

## INSPECTIONS.

This Hospital was inspected by me on the 6th July, when there were six patients under treatment. The register showed that ninety-seven persons had been received since the 1st October, and six had died.

I found no change in the building or premises since my last visit. All departments were clean and in good order, and the books were properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this Hospital; a copy of his report is annexed :

I visited St. Joseph's Hospital, Chatham, to make the second inspection, on October 6th. The building then contained 15 patients. This Institution cost in the neighborhood of \$25,000, has accommodation for 46 patients, has three acres of land attached, and is at present managed by a staff of six sisters, besides the daily attendance of the city physicians. The interior appointments were in every way first-class, with the one exception that the majority of the bed frames are of wood. The yards and lawns were neat and inviting in their autumn green.

I looked over the Hospital register and daily record of patients, and saw that daily attention had been given to them.

## GENERAL HOSPITAL, STRATFORD.

The following summaries show the operations of the Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	13
Admitted	-	-	164
Number of births during the year	-	-	6
Total number under treatment	-	-	183
Discharged	-	-	149
Died	-	-	6
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	28
			183

*Places Received From.*

From the City of Stratford	-	-	122
From the County of Perth	-	-	52
From other counties in the Province	-	-	9
From the United States	-	-	..
From other countries	-	-	..
			183

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	90
Female	-	-	93
			183



*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	131
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
									183

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	165
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
									183

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General Hospital, Stratford, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.								
Typhoid fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Typhus fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Puerperal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Cerebro spinal fever	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Smallpox	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..

*Revenue.*

Received from the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,223 40
From the City of Stratford	-	-	-	-	-	1,000 00
From the County of Perth	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
From paying patients	-	-	-	-	-	2,388 14
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	1,697 46
From sources not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	25 00
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,634 00

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat	-	-	-	-	-	\$336 98
Butter	-	-	-	-	-	171 32
Flour, bread and meal	-	-	-	-	-	161 82
Milk	-	-	-	-	-	135 00
Tea and coffee	-	-	-	-	-	79 87
Potatoes and other vegetables	-	-	-	-	-	65 32
Groceries and provisions not enumerated	-	-	-	-	-	498 78
Drugs and medicines	-	-	-	-	-	337 07
Surgical instruments and appliances	-	-	-	-	-	152 78
Beer, wine and spirits	-	-	-	-	-	106 75
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	394 97
Brooms, brushes, mops, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	25 65
Fuel	-	-	-	-	-	769 35
Light—gas, oil and candles	-	-	-	-	-	125 35
Water supply	-	-	-	-	-	50 00

Hay and straw	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$47 83
Clothing	-	-	-	-	-	-	6 00
Ice	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,345 00
Taxes and insurance, rent and interest	-	-	-	-	-	-	44 00
Contingencies	-	-	-	-	-	-	397 09
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	28 24
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,289 17

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 6,335 days at 20 cents	\$1,267 00
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents	633 50
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 650 days, at 7 cents	45 50
Total	\$1,946 00

INSPECTIONS.

I made an official visit to this Hospital on the 23rd January. There were then under treatment 12 men and 9 women. The number admitted since the 1st October was 45; no deaths.

I found the public wards and private rooms clean and in good order; also the water-closets, bath-rooms, wash-rooms, dispensary, etc., in a well kept condition.

There is a good staff of doctors and nurses in attendance. The books are properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed:

I made the second inspection of the General Hospital at Stratford on July 31st. This Institution is very finely situated on rising ground, which commands a splendid view of the city and surrounding country, and at the same time affords good drainage facilities. The Hospital is well ventilated, and supplied with water, both from the city and from a private well.

It has accommodation for 32 patients, although only 18 were under treatment on the day of my visit. Upon looking back over the register I found that since its opening it has gradually grown in popularity among the sick of Perth county and vicinity.

It has good equipments for hospital work, and is excellently conducted throughout by the lady superintendent and 7 regular nurses. In addition to the present accommodation, there is a large, roomy ward at present only partially used that can be furnished and set apart either as a public or private ward for patients. The superintendent reports a prosperous year and the Institution in easy circumstances. The building throughout was well kept up, and everything in connection therewith indicated a high degree of efficiency.

I inspected this Hospital on the 26th October. There were 43 patients under treatment, namely, 14 men, 17 women and 2 children.

The matron being absent, I was unable to see the books and satisfy myself as to their correctness.

The public wards and private rooms, kitchen, laundry, etc., were all in nice order. The Hospital is well supplied with medical men and nurses.

# AMASA WOOD HOSPITAL, ST. THOMAS.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

## *Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	8
Admitted	-	-	-	138
Births in the Hospital	-	-	-	1
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	147
Discharged	-	-	-	129
Died	-	-	-	8
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	10
				147

## *Places Received From.*

From the City of St. Thomas, including births in Hospital	116
From the County of Elgin	27
From other counties in the Province	4
From the United States	....
From other countries	....
	147

## *Sex.*

Male	147
Female	....
	147

## *Nationalities.*

Canadian	90
English	30
Irish	8
Scotch	7
United States	8
Other countries	4
	147

## *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	138
Roman Catholic	7
Other religions	2
	147

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated during the year :

	Number of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	10
Typhus " - - - - -	..
Puerperal " - - - - -	..
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	..
Smallpox - - - - -	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario - - -	\$329 93
From the City of St. Thomas - - -	2,000 00
From the County of Elgin - - -	.....
From other sources - - - - -	51 00
From other municipalities in the Province - - -	.....
From paying patients themselves - - -	1,095 20
Total - - - - -	<u>\$3,476 13</u>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	226 00
Butter - - - - -	136 56
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	75 60
Milk - - - - -	105 00
Tea and coffee - - - - -	9 90
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	36 07
Groceries and other provisions not enumerated - - -	251 35
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	93 03
Surgical instruments - - - - -	39 59
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	9 45
Bedding, etc. - - - - -	52 35
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleansing appliances - - -	15 15
Fuel - - - - -	403 55
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	142 26
Water supply - - - - -	21 24
Training school books - - - - -	47 75
Clothing for patients, including boots and shoes - - -	.....
Ice - - - - -	18 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	1,125 50
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	40 13
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	.....
Contingencies - - - - -	65 00
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	49 72
Total - - - - -	<u>\$2,963 20</u>



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*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 2,734 days at 20 cents	-	\$546 80
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	-	273 40
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 54 days at 7 cents	- - - - -	3 78
Total	- - - - -	<hr/> \$823 98

INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of this Hospital on the 26th January.

There were then four male and four female patients under treatment. The admissions since the 1st October were 42, and deaths 4. I found no change in the building or premises since my last visit. All the public and private rooms were in good order, and every arrangement made for the comfort and well-being of the patients.

In establishing this Hospital Mr. Amasa Wood has conferred a great blessing upon the city of St. Thomas.

I again visited this Hospital on the 27th November. The patients under treatment on that day were 3 men and 6 women. The admissions during the past year were 140, and the deaths 7. There is no change in the building or grounds to report since my last inspection.

Mr. Amasa Wood has lately presented the Hospital and the city with a very fine ambulance to be used in conveying the sick to Hospital.

The dispensary, operating-room, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were all in good order.

There is a good medical staff and efficient nursing. The books are well kept. The management is under the direction of the superintendent, Miss Pollard.

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## GENERAL AND MARINE HOSPITAL, OWEN SOUND.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year :

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	7
Admitted	-	-	-	59
Births in Hospital	-	-	-	2
Total number under treatment	-	-	-	68
Discharged	-	-	-	57
Died	-	-	-	6
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	5
				68

*Places Admitted From.*

From the Town of Owen Sound	-	-	-	48
From the County of Grey	-	-	-	16
From other counties in the Province and sailors	-	-	-	4
From the United States	-	-	-	..
From other countries	-	-	-	..
				68

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
							68

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
							68

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
							68

The following table gives a summary of certain diseases treated in the General and Marine Hospital, during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	10
Typhus " - - - - -	..
Puerperal " - - - - -	..
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	..
Smallpox - - - - -	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province of Ontario - - -	\$ 78 00
From the Dominion Government - - -	.....
From the Town of Owen Sound - - -	80 16
From the County of Grey - - - - -	.....
From other municipalities - - - - -	11 50
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment	655 81
From endowments, investments or other property belonging to the Hospital - - - - -	.....
From subscriptions, bequests and donations of private persons - - - - -	915 96
From all other sources not enumerated - - -	72 82
Total - - - - -	\$1,814 25

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	97 54
Butter - - - - -	74 57
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	54 70
Milk - - - - -	103 35
Tea and coffee - - - - -	21 00
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	26 65
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - -	177 45
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	56 91
Medical and surgical appliances - - - - -	.....
Surgical instruments - - - - -	.....
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	55 45
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - -	12 30
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - -	10 75
Fuel - - - - -	262 75
Light—oil and candles - - - - -	15 10
Water supply - - - - -	.....
Hay and straw - - - - -	.....
Clothing for patients - - - - -	.....
Ice - - - - -	9 80
Salaries and wages - - - - -	674 36
Insurance and interest - - - - -	43 30
Contingencies - - - - -	39 88
Stationery, advertising, printing, postage, etc. - - -	.....
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	35 65
Total - - - - -	\$1,771 51

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 1,814 days at 20 cents	\$362 80
Supplementary allowance at 10 cents	181 40
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment, 85 days at 7 cents	5 95
Total	\$550 15

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the General and Marine Hospital, Owen Sound, on the 9th August.

There was only one patient, a female, under treatment on that day. The admissions since the 1st October numbered 51, and the deaths 6.

All the different departments were clean and in good order, and there is a good staff of nurses and medical men.

The drains from the Hospital are connected with the town system. A sidewalk requires to be laid up to the Hospital, and the grounds levelled.

There are also some details in the building that should be furnished, such as shelving in the basement, fixtures to the windows, and the traps to the water-closets need repairing.

I visited this Hospital on the 21st November, and saw the patients, three men and four women, then under treatment. During the year the admissions were 84, and the deaths 5.

I found the Hospital in excellent order from basement to attic.

There is a good staff of medical men in attendance, and a sufficient number of nurses.

The Institution is well managed, and the books are properly kept.



## GENERAL HOSPITAL, CHATHAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Hospital during the official year:

*Movements of Patients.*

Number under treatment, 1st October, 1893	-	-	1
Admitted	-	-	207
Births in Hospital	-	-	2
Total number under treatment	-	-	210
Discharged	-	-	183
Died	-	-	16
Under treatment, 30th September, 1894	-	-	11
			210

*Places Received From.*

From the Town of Chatham	-	-	100
From the County of Kent	-	-	95
From other counties of the Province	-	-	5
From the United States	-	-	10
From other countries	-	-	....
			210

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	98
Female	-	-	112
			210

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	208
Roman Catholic	-	-	2
			210

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	165
English	-	-	21
Irish	-	-	7
Scotch	-	-	7
United States	-	-	10
Other countries	-	-	....
			210

The following gives a summary of certain cases treated in the Hospital during the year :

	No. of cases treated.
Typhoid fever - - - - -	30
Typhus " - - - - -	..
Puerperal " - - - - -	1
Cerebro spinal fever - - - - -	..
Diphtheria - - - - -	1
Smallpox - - - - -	..

*Revenue.*

From the Province - - - - -	.....
From the Town of Chatham - - - - -	\$213 50
From the County of Kent - - - - -	75 00
From patients themselves for maintenance and treatment - - - - -	1,856 00
From property belonging to the Hospital - - - - -	.....
From subscriptions, donations and bequests from private individuals - - - - -	935 73
From all other sources - - - - -	.....
Total - - - - -	<u>\$3,080 23</u>

*Expenditures.*

Butchers' meat - - - - -	\$195 98
Butter - - - - -	77 22
Flour, bread and meal - - - - -	68 00
Milk - - - - -	130 00
Tea and coffee - - - - -	30 25
Potatoes and other vegetables - - - - -	90 00
Groceries and provisions, not enumerated - - - - -	320 18
Drugs and medicines - - - - -	68 78
Surgical instruments and appliances - - - - -	36 59
Beer, wine and spirits - - - - -	7 87
Bedding, napery and general house furnishings - - - - -	531 47
Brooms, brushes, mops, soap and cleaning appliances - - - - -	29 00
Fuel - - - - -	330 79
Light—gas, oil and candles - - - - -	126 00
Water supply - - - - -	44 00
Clothing for patients - - - - -	.....
Ice - - - - -	15 00
Salaries and wages - - - - -	690 00
Taxes and insurance - - - - -	.....
Coffins and funerals - - - - -	.....
Contingencies - - - - -	.....
Repairs, ordinary - - - - -	10 00
Total - - - - -	<u>\$2,801 13</u>

*Government Grant for 1894.*

Allowance for Hospital cases, 5,066 days at 20 cents	
per day - - -	\$1,013 20
Supplementary allowance, at 10 cents - -	506 60
Allowance for improper cases for Hospital treatment,	
246 days at 7 cents per day - -	17 22
Total - - - - -	<u>\$1,537 02</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Hospital on the 6th July, and found 8 patients in residence. The admissions since the 1st October last were 75, and the deaths 6.

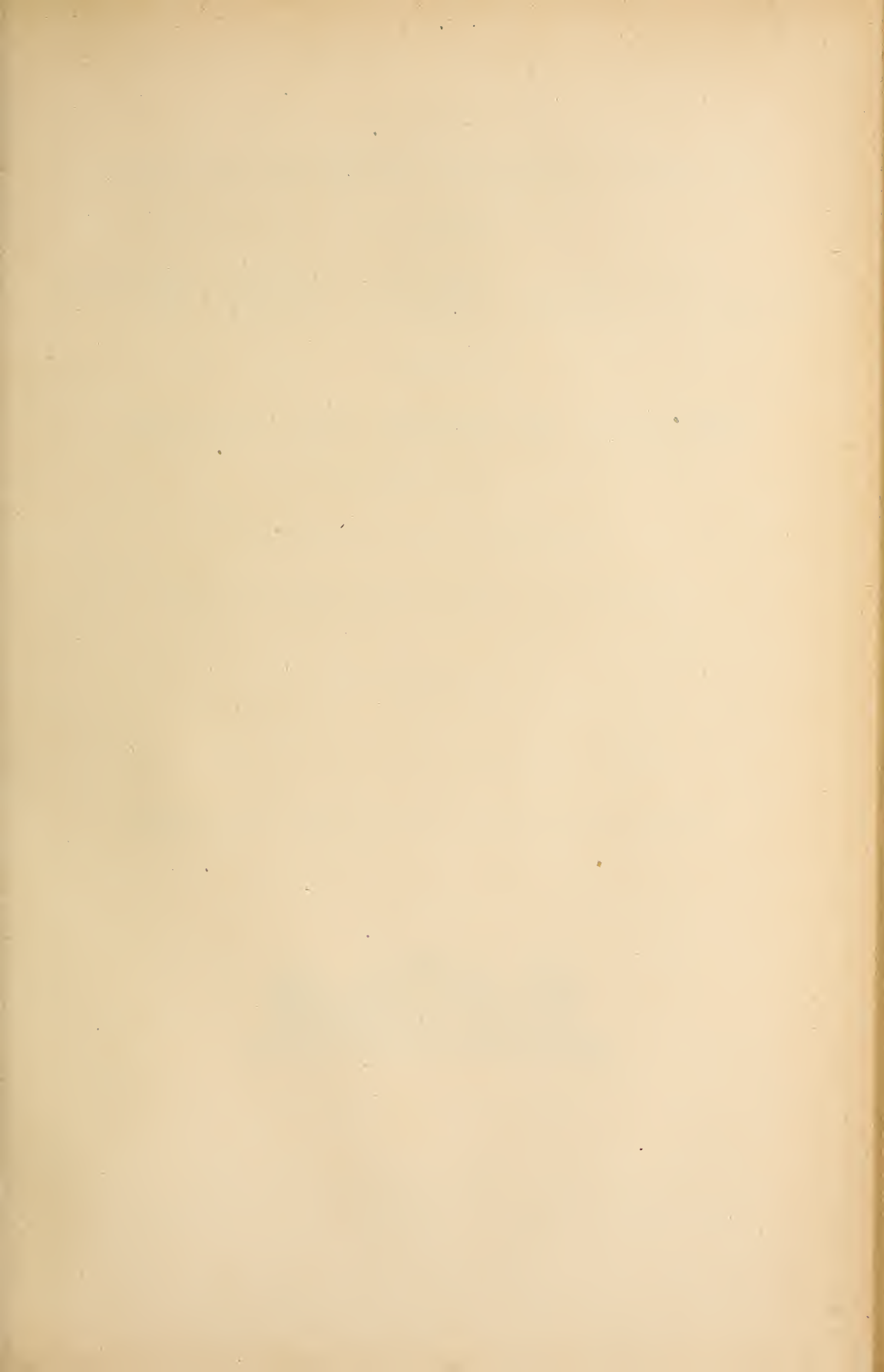
The public wards and the private rooms were all clean and in good order ; also the dining-rooms, operating-room, dispensary, bath-rooms and water-closets. There are no outbuildings on the grounds.

The Hospital is heated with steam, lighted with gas, and provided with water from the town system.

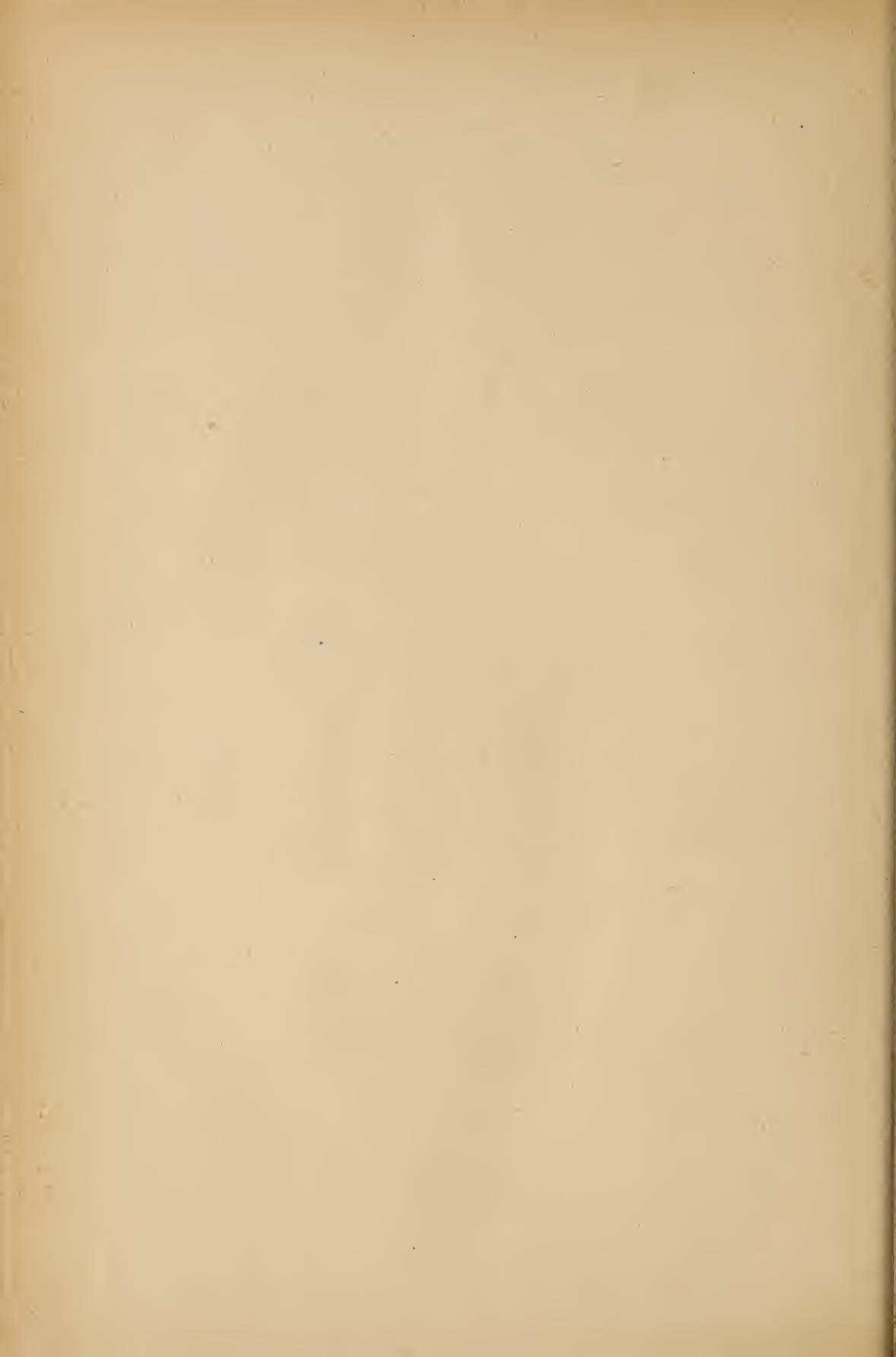
There is a good medical and nursing staff.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make a second inspection of this Hospital. A copy of his report is annexed :

The General Hospital at Chatham was inspected the second time, upon your request, by me on October 6th. I found a number of typhoid fever cases in the building. It seems that at this season of the year the town has a regular epidemic of this kind. On account of its prevalence one of the attendants has invented a fever bath-tub, which has been found very useful in treating this disease. The general equipment of this Hospital is quite complete. Four nurses besides the matron are in constant attendance. Thirteen patients were being treated on the day of my inspection, all of whom I saw. The Hospital is well situated for drainage purposes, but sometimes a lack of water pressure is experienced in the top storey. The daily record and other books, after examination, were found to be systematically entered.





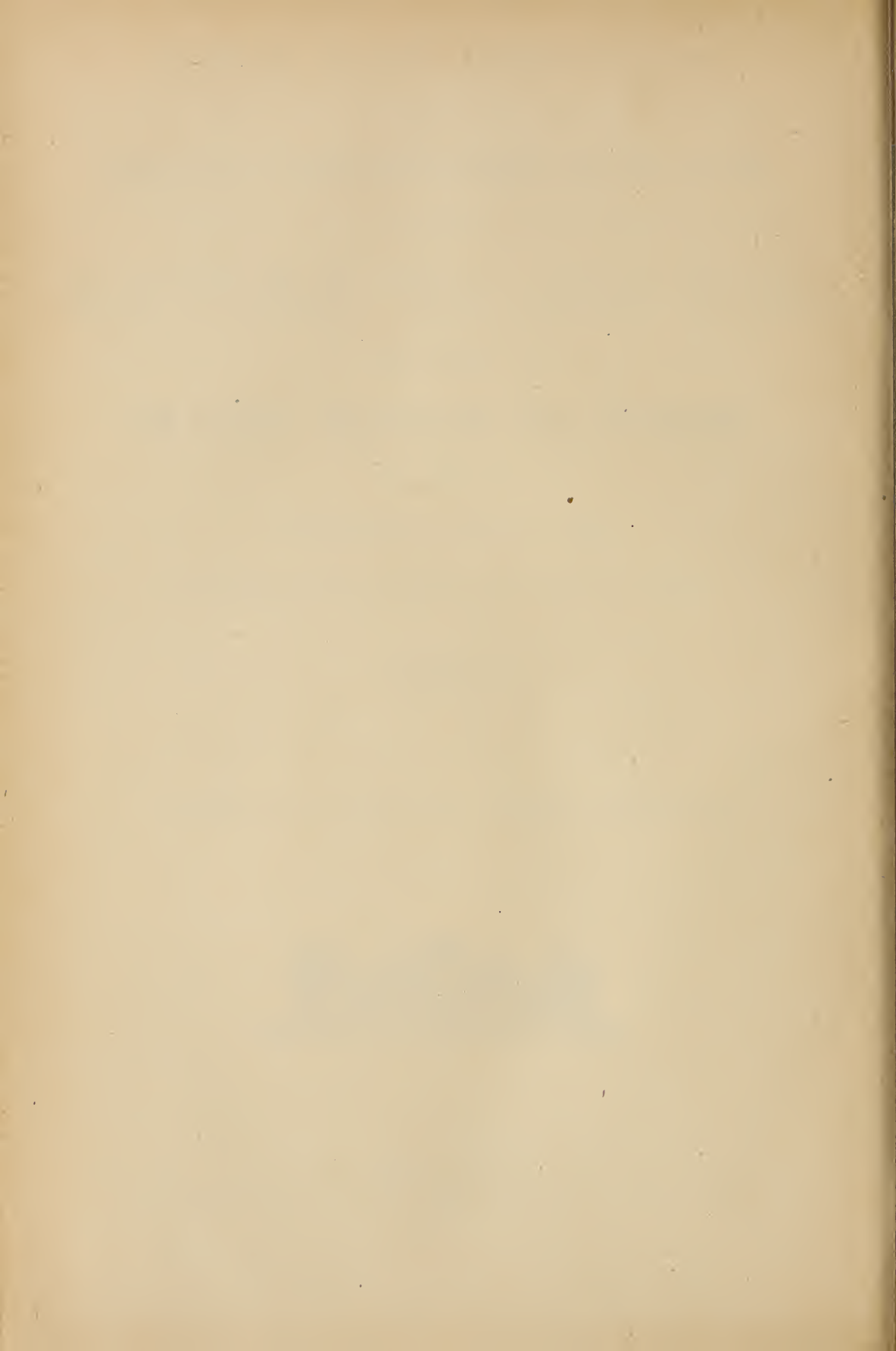


TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES  
UPON THE  
HOUSES OF REFUGE  
AND  
ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS  
AIDED BY THE  
PROVINCE OF ONTARIO,  
BEING FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30<sup>TH</sup> SEPTEMBER,  
1894.

*PRINTED BY ORDER OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY*



TORONTO:  
WARWICK BROS. & RUTTER, PRINTERS, &c., 68 AND 70 FRONT STREET WEST.  
1895.



OFFICE OF THE  
INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES, ONTARIO,  
PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, TORONTO, November, 1894.

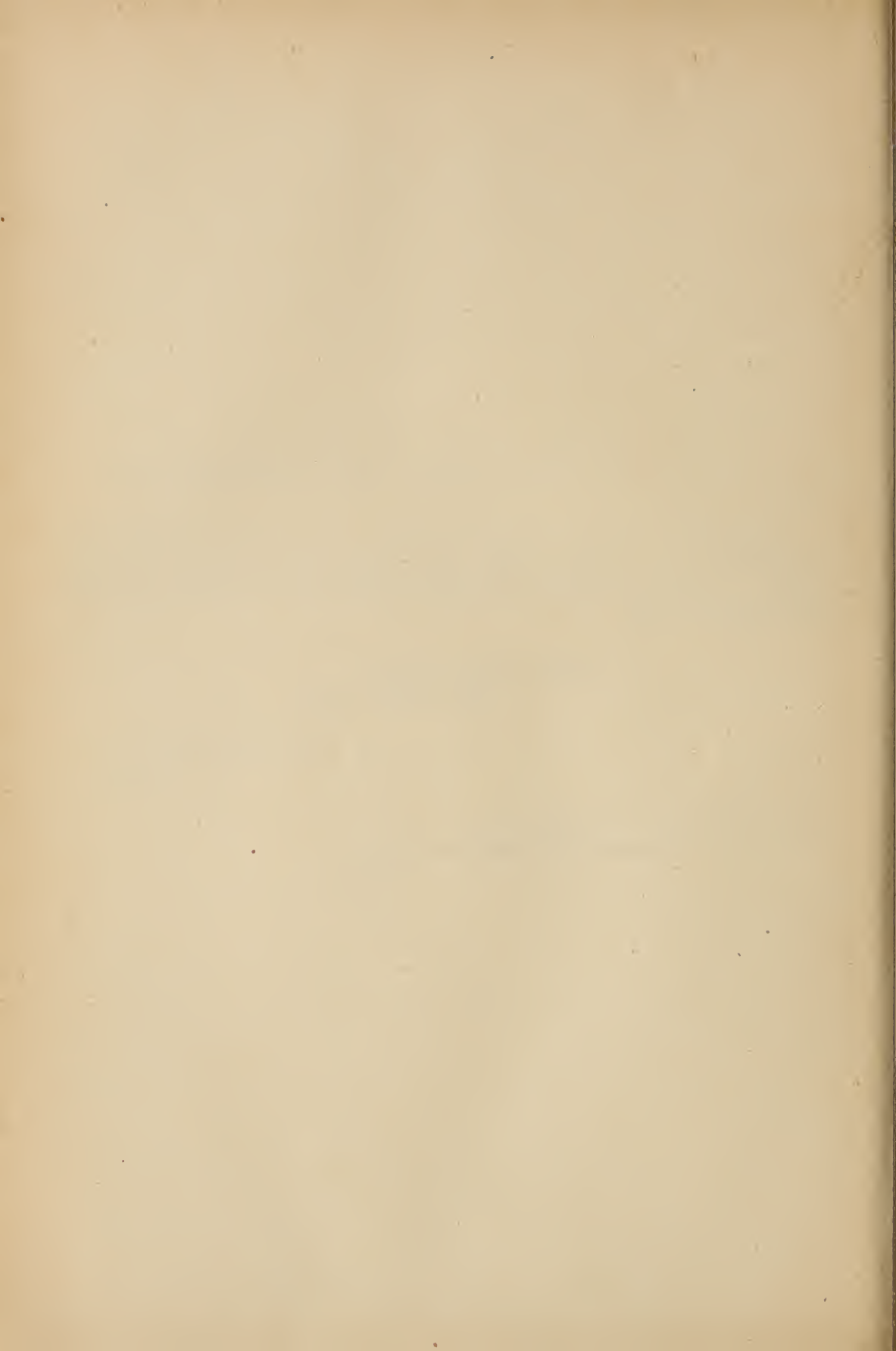
SIR,—I have the honor to transmit herewith, to be presented to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and Orphan and Magdalen Asylums aided by the Province, being for the official year ending 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be, Sir,  
Your obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Inspector.*

TO THE HONORABLE J. M. GIBSON, M.P.P.,  
Secretary of the Province of Ontario,  
Toronto.





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HOUSES OF REFUGE AND ORPHAN AND MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

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TWENTY-FIFTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTOR OF PRISONS AND PUBLIC CHARITIES

OF THE

PROVINCE OF ONTARIO.

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PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS,  
TORONTO, December, 1894.

*To the Honorable GEORGE AIREY KIRKPATRICK, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Ontario.*

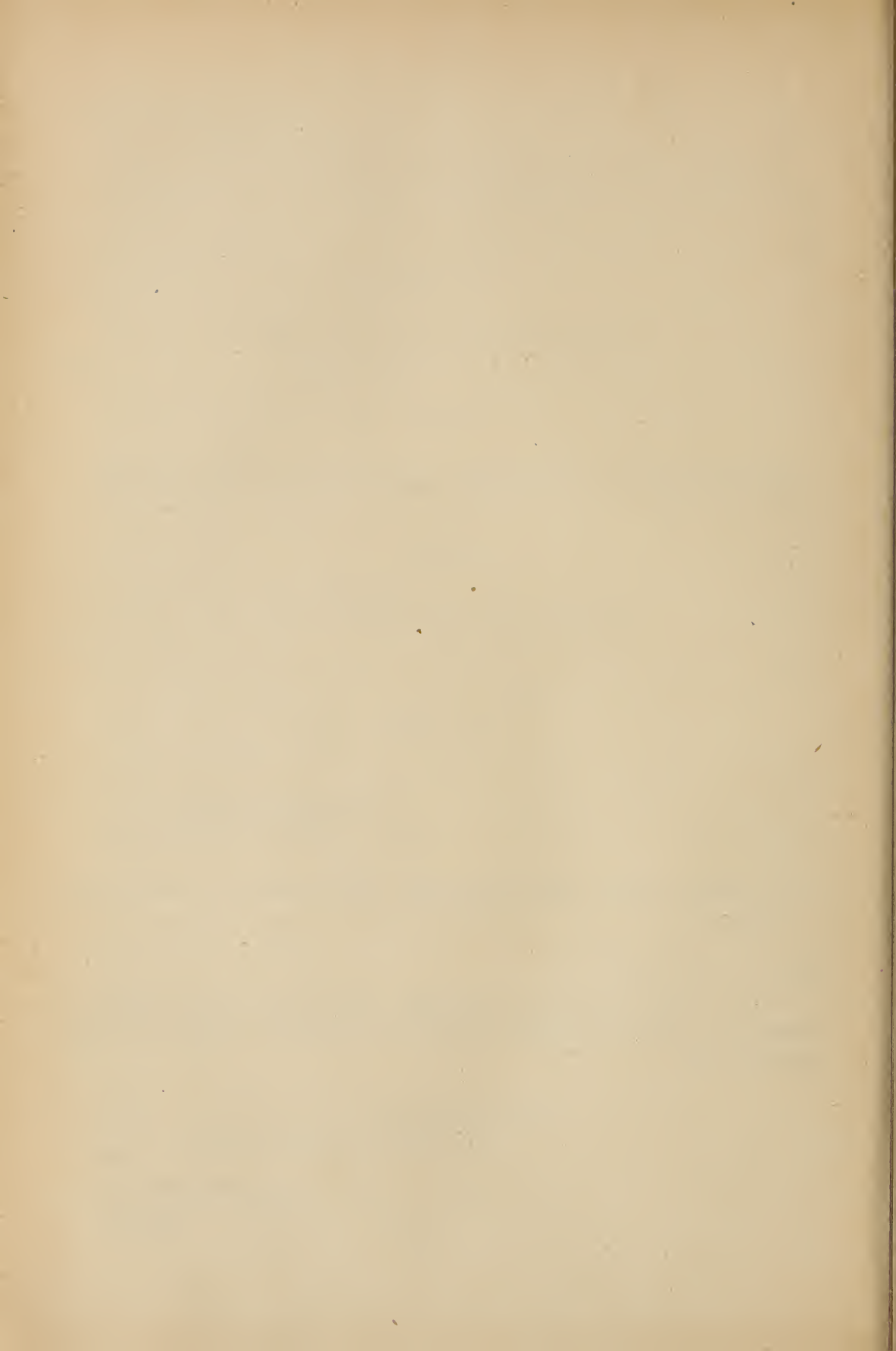
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR :

I beg to submit herewith the Twenty-fifth Annual Report upon the Houses of Refuge and the Orphan and Magda'en Asylums for the official year ending on the 30th September, 1894.

I have the honor to be,  
Your Honor's most obedient servant,

T. F. CHAMBERLAIN,  
*Inspector.*





## HOUSES OF REFUGE.

---

This class of institutions, which provide shelter, food, clothing, care and comfort for the aged and for infants, are all doing good work. They are well managed and deserve the best consideration of all classes of our citizens. The refuges and orphanages of this province are the most deserving of our charitable institutions.

In the orphanages teachers are provided by the public and separate school boards of education for instructing the children in most of the branches taught in our public schools. There appears to be no difficulty in finding suitable homes for the children of the orphanages as soon as they are fitted for going out.

During the past year these homes have been improved by the erection of new additions, and new furniture, libraries, school-room appliances, improved heating, lighting, plumbing and sewerage.

The ladies who are engaged in providing for these institutions and in supplying the wants of the inmates, deserve the sympathy and liberal assistance of all true and loyal citizens.

The particulars as to name and location of each institution, the number of inmates, condition of buildings and grounds, and the work done, will be found in the following tables, together with the reports taken from the minutes made of my inspections during the year, the cost of maintenance, the amounts contributed

by bequests, subscriptions, etc., the amount contributed by the government, the nationality, religion, places of previous residence, days' stay in the institutions, etc.

Name of Refuges.	Locations.	Number of persons in the Refuges on 1st October, 1893.	Number admittal to Refuges during the year.	Total number under lodgement during the year ending the 30th Sept., 1894.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number of persons remaining in Refuges on 30th Sept., 1894.
House of Industry .....	Toronto .....	94	46	140	32	7	140
House of Providence and Incurable Ward .....	do .....	338	288	636	239	56	341
Home for Incurables .....	do .....	110	48	158	13	27	118
Aged Women's Home .....	do .....	23	17	40	5	4	31
St. John's Hospital .....	do .....	14	264	278	235	15	28
Convalescent Home .....	do .....	10	202	212	202	.....	10
The Church Home .....	do .....	19	12	31	6	.....	25
House of Refuge .....	Hamilton .....	93	65	158	51	11	96
Home for Aged Women .....	do .....	23	6	29	1	2	26
St. Peter's Home .....	do .....	21	15	36	14	2	20
House of Industry .....	Kingston .....	48	99	147	103	2	42
House of Providence .....	do .....	112	120	232	84	21	127
Roman Catholic House of Refuge ..	London .....	57	35	92	18	10	64
Aged People's Home .....	do .....	50	13	63	19	2	42
Convalescent Home .....	do .....	5	38	43	41	.....	2
St. Patrick's Refuge .....	Ottawa .....	128	63	191	53	15	123
St. Charles' Hospice .....	do .....	78	41	119	19	16	84
Home for the Aged .....	do .....	34	9	43	9	3	31
Orphans' Home (Refuge Branch) ..	do .....	20	7	27	7	1	19
Home for Friendless Women .....	do .....	40	73	113	72	4	37
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	do .....	123	102	225	88	3	134
House of Providence .....	Guelph .....	35	85	120	66	6	48
The Thomas Williams Home .....	St. Thomas .....	21	21	42	18	3	21
House of Providence .....	Dundas .....	108	105	213	58	20	135
Home for the Friendless .....	Chatham .....	14	36	50	31	7	12
The Widows' Home .....	Brantford .....	8	3	11	1	2	8
The Home for the Friendless .....	Belleville .....	8	3	11	2	3	6
The Protestant Home .....	Peterborough ..	18	7	25	6	1	18
House of Providence .....	do .....	20	75	95	72	6	17
Old Ladies' Home .....	Galt .....	10	1	11	4	2	5
Home for the Friendless .....	Windsor .....	16	32	48	30	3	15
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines ..	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Totals, 1894 .....	.....	1,698	1,931	3,639	1,599	254	1,825
Totals, 1893 .....	.....	1,598	1,885	3,483	1,587	200	1,706

The usual information obtained from each Refuge in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities, and previous residences of the inmates, has been summarized as under :

*Sex.*

Male .....	1,408
Female .....	2,231
	— 3,639

*Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholic .....	1,824
Protestant .....	1,781
Other religions, or not known .....	34
	— 3,639

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,106
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	706
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,420
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	195
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	161
										—3,639

*Previous Residences.*

Received from cities or towns in which the Refuges are located	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,528
Received from counties in which the Refuges are located	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	486
Received from other counties in the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	482
Emigrants and foreigners	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	143
										—3,639

The next table shews the aggregate stay of the inmates, upon which the amount of aid to be granted by the Government to each Refuge is based. The average stay per inmate is also given.

Name of Refuges.	Location.	Total number of inmates during the year.	Total stay in days during the year.	Average stay per inmate in days.
House of Industry	Toronto	140	36,091	257
House of Providence and Incurable Ward	do	636	125,047	196
Home for Incurables	do	158	42,419	268
Aged Women's Home	do	40	10,348	258
St. John's Hospital	do	278	9,317	33
Convalescent Home	do	212	5,899	28
The Church Home	do	31	8,236	265
House of Refuge	Hamilton	158	35,090	222
Home for Aged Women	do	29	9,031	311
St. Peter's Home	do	36	8,089	225
House of Industry	Kingston	147	17,969	122
House of Providence	do	232	57,030	245
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	92	19,974	217
Aged People's Home	do	63	17,586	279
Convalescent Home	do	43	1,724	40
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	191	48,424	253
St. Charles' Hospice	do	119	30,139	253
Home for the Aged	do	43	12,180	283
Orphans' Home (Refuge Branch)	do	27	6,944	257
Home for Friendless Women	do	113	14,913	132
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	do	225	46,228	205
House of Providence	Guelph	120	14,133	118
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	42	5,464	201
House of Providence	Dundas	213	45,200	213
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	50	4,672	93
The Widows' Home	Brantford	11	3,137	285
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	11	2,493	226
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	25	6,050	242
House of Providence	do	95	9,096	96
Old Ladies' Home	Galt	11	2,701	246
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	48	6,181	129
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines			
Totals, 1894		3,639	664,805	182½
Totals, 1893		3,483	639,206	183½



Names of Refuges.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates upon which aid was granted.	Fixed allowance of 5 cents per day for inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Supplementary allowances of 1/3 of such receipts provided amount does not exceed the 2 cents allowance.	Supplementary allowance of 2 cents per day.	Total Government allowance to each House of Refuge for the year 1895.
House of Industry	Toronto	36,091	1,804 55	26,277 38		721 82	2,526 37
House of Providence, do (Incurable Ward)	do	57,655	2,882 75			1,153 10	4,035 85
Home for Incubables	do	67,392	6,739 20	13,908 05		3,369 60	*10,108 60
Aged Women's Home	do	42,419	4,241 90	12,026 49		2,120 95	*6,362 85
St. John's Hospital	do	10,348	931 70	8,532 04		206 96	724 36
Convalescent Home	do	5,899	589 90	2,988 78		465 85	*884 55
The Church Home	do	8,236	411 80	2,057 68		294 95	*284 85
House of Refuge	Hamilton	35,030	1,720 85	3,054 98		164 72	576 52
Home for Aged Women	do	9,031	451 55			701 80	+2,422 65
St. Peter's Home	do	8,089	808 90	2,665 53		180 62	632 17
House of Industry	Kingston	17,969	898 45	2,032 25		404 45	*1,213 35
House of Providence	do	57,030	2,551 50	10,123 80		339 38	1,257 83
Roman Catholic House of Refuge	London	19,974	998 70	12,415 26		1,140 60	3,992 10
Aged Peoples' Home	do	17,586	879 30	4,378 61		399 48	1,398 18
Convalescent Home	do	1,724	172 40	715 87		351 72	1,231 02
St. Patrick's Refuge	Ottawa	48,424	2,421 20	7,627 37		86 20	*258 60
St. Charles Hospice	do	30,139	1,506 95	2,175 93	543 98	968 48	3,389 68
Home for the Aged	do	12,180	609 00	1,802 46			2,050 93
Orphans' Home (Refuge Branch)	do	6,914	347 20			243 60	852 60
Home for Friendless Women	do	14,913	446 85	4,401 97		138 88	486 08
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity	do	46,228	1,988 90	8,015 40		298 26	745 11
House of Providence	Guelph	14,133	704 05	1,474 43		924 56	+2,913 46
The Thomas Williams Home	St. Thomas	8,464	382 45	1,065 41		282 66	+986 71
House of Providence	Dundas	45,300	2,250 00	5,396 14		169 28	1,351 73
Home for the Friendless	Chatham	4,559	227 95	2,520 49		904 00	3,164 00
The Widows' Home	Brantford	3,137	156 85	659 58		38 44	321 39
The Home for the Friendless	Belleville	2,493	124 65	352 00		62 74	219 59
The Protestant Home	Peterborough	6,050	302 50	1,622 37		174 51	174 51
House of Providence	do	8,856	417 80	1,378 72		133 08	+435 58
Old Ladies' Home	Galt	2,701	135 05	1,543 35		181 92	+599 72
Home for the Friendless	Windsor	6,181	290 70	1,646 06		54 02	189 07
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines					123 62	+414 32
Totals for 1894		663,952	39,222 95	142,858 40	543 98	16,750 60	56,517 53
Totals for 1893		636,346	37,202 40	150,008 27		16,087 31	53,548 37

The totals marked thus \* are at the rate of 15 cents per day. The totals marked thus + are at the rate of 2 cents per day. Orphanage rate of 2 cents per day forms part in total grant for the days' stay of children in the respective institutions, marked †. See Separate Reports.

† Receipts included with Orphanage.

The following table shows the cost of maintaining the Refugees.

Name of Refugees.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Cost of dietaries.	Expenditure for fuel, salaries and all general expenses.	Total expenditure exclusive of extraordinary expenses.	Average cost per inmate per day.
House of Industry.....	Toronto	36,091	\$ 8,869 60	\$ 14,040 79	\$ 22,910 39	\$ 66 50
House of Providence and Incurable Ward.....	do	125,047	14,262 46	12,574 03	26,836 49	21 46
Home for Incurables.....	do	42,419	7,087 53	9,362 13	16,449 66	38 77
Aged Women's Home.....	do	10,348	*			
St. John's Hospital.....	do	9,317	3,938 62	5,152 74	9,091 36	97 57
Convalescent Home.....	do	5,899	1,407 60	2,359 77	3,767 37	64 03
The Church Home.....	do	8,236	826 94	1,683 76	2,510 70	30 48
House of Refuge.....	Hamilton	35,090	5,014 59	3,054 98	8,069 57	22 99
Home for Aged Women.....	do	9,031	*			
St. Peter's Home.....	do	8,089	655 45	2,752 64	3,408 09	42 13
House of Industry.....	Kingston.	17,969	1,619 02	1,707 78	3,326 80	18 51
House of Providence.....	do	57,030	4,408 68	4,538 90	8,947 58	15 68
Roman Catholic House of Refuge.....	London	19,974	6,557 19	7,785 76	14,342 95	71 80
Aged People's Home.....	do	17,586	2,347 15	2,828 45	5,175 60	29 43
Convalescent Home.....	do	1,724	291 14	661 59	952 73	55 26
St. Patrick's Refuge.....	Ottawa.	48,424	3,224 83	8,944 89	12,169 72	25 13
St. Charles' Hospice.....	do	30,139	1,904 95	1,738 21	3,643 16	12 08
Home for the Aged.....	do	12,180	893 64	1,035 19	1,928 83	15 83
Orphan's Home (Refuge Branch).....	do	6,944	*			
Home for the Friendless.....	do	14,913	1,304 25	2,693 67	3,997 92	26 80
The Refuge of Our Lady of Charity.....	do	46,228	4,610 05	6,611 10	11,221 15	24 27
House of Providence.....	Guelph.....	14,133	1,397 55	2,020 58	3,418 13	24 10
The Thomas Williams Home.....	St. Thomas	8,464	686 65	1,065 42	1,752 07	20 70
House of Providence.....	Dundas	45,200	4,842 13	3,394 91	8,237 04	18 22
Home for the Friendless.....	Chatham	4,569	409 82	2,520 49	2,930 31	64 27
The Widow's Home.....	Brantford	3,137	290 28	659 58	949 86	30 27
The Home for the Friendless.....	Belleville	2,493	318 69	215 21	533 90	21 41
The Protestant Home.....	Peterborough.....	6,050	761 79	773 79	1,535 58	25 38
House of Providence.....	do	8,356	1,457 77	515 45	1,973 22	23 61
Old Ladies' Home.....	Galt.....	2,701	447 67	1,543 35	1,991 02	73 71
Home for the Friendless.....	Windsor.....	6,181	1,710 20	1,646 05	3,356 26	54 29
Protestant Home (Refuge Branch).....	St. Catharines	*				
Totals 1894.....		663,952	\$1,546 24	103,881 22	185,957 46	28 04
Totals 1893.....		639,206	80,455 89	99,503 70	179,959 59	28 15

\* Expenditures included with Orphanages.

## SEPARATE REPORTS.

### HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

#### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	94
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	46
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	140
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	32
Died	-	-	-	-	-	7
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	101
						140

#### *Places Admitted From.*

From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	135
From the County of York and other counties	-	-	-	-	2
Emigrants and foreigners	-	-	-	-	3
					140

#### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	92
Female	-	-	-	-	-	48
						140

#### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	11
English	-	-	-	-	-	59
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	45
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	18
United States	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	3
						140

#### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	135
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	5
						140



*Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$2,603 93
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	20,000 00
From inmates	-	-	-	67 00
Income from property belonging to the House	-	-	-	616 75
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	1,998 00
From other sources	-	-	-	3,595 63
				<hr/>
				\$28,881 31

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	\$8,869 60
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	711 22
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	9,612 47
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	1,310 00
Repairs	-	-	-	-	446 97
Other expenditures	-	-	-	-	1,960 13
				<hr/>	
					\$22,910 39

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 36,091 days at 5 cents	-	-	\$1,804 55
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	721 82
			<hr/>
			\$2,526 37

## INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the House of Industry, Toronto, on the 15th June.

An examination of the register showed that since the 30th September last, 39 persons had been admitted, 26 discharged, and 6 had died.

On the present date there were 101 inmates—71 men and 30 women—nearly all old people. Only two or three contribute anything towards their maintenance.

The Institution is supported by grants from the city and the Government, and subscriptions and donations from citizens.

The city grant, amounting to \$16,000, goes wholly to the casual or outdoor poor. The cost per inmate is about 19 cents per day. 2,300 families were assisted during last year.

All departments were clean and in good order, including dormitories, water-closets, bath-rooms, etc. The building is well heated and lighted; good ventilation and drainage; supplied with city water. The books were properly entered up, and the management is commendable.

I beg to call the attention of the board of management to the necessity for more storeroom accommodation; the present room is quite inadequate and not at all suitable for the purpose.

I made an inspection of this Institution on the 26th November.





*Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$13,165 44
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	2,500 00
From the County of York	-	-	-	-	105 00
Other municipalities	-	-	-	-	180 00
From inmates, in payment of board	-	-	-	-	2,463 68
Subscriptions, donations and bequests of private individuals	-	-	-	-	4,238 00
From other sources	-	-	-	-	4,421 37
Total	-	-	-	-	\$27,073 49

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	\$14,262 46
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	2,407 92
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	3,090 26
Wages	-	-	-	-	475 25
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	1,468 90
Other expenditures	-	-	-	-	5,131 70
Total	-	-	-	-	\$26,836 49

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 57,655 days at 5 cents	-	-	\$2,882 75
Supplementary aid, 2 cents per day	-	-	1,153 10
Total	-	-	\$4,035 85

*Incurable Branch.*

Allowances for 67,392 days, at 15 cents	-	-	\$10,108 80
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## INSPECTIONS.

I visited this Institution on the 4th April, and found 136 adult males, 221 adult females and 39 children, making a total population of 396. One hundred and ninety-two of the adults were inmates of the incurable ward. Forty deaths occurred during the year.

All the departments were clean and in good order and the books well kept.

An addition to the south side of the building is contemplated in order to provide more accommodation for the old people.

I visited this Institution on the 25th September, when there were 377 inmates, namely, 119 men, 224 women, and 34 infants.

I found no change in the buildings or premises since my last inspection. All departments were clean and in good order and the books properly kept. The infants are cared for in this Institution until they are three years of age, when they are taken to the Home at Sunnyside.

On this occasion I inspected the plans of the new wing that is about to be erected in connection with the House of Providence.

## HOME FOR INCURABLES, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	110
Admitted	-	-	-	-	48
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	158
Discharged	-	-	-	-	13
Died	-	-	-	-	27
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	118
					158

*Places Admitted From.*

From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	128
From the County of York and other counties	-	-	-	-	30
					158

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	70
Female	-	-	-	-	-	88
						158

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	37
English	-	-	-	-	-	64
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	35
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	12
United States	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	4
						158

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	158
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	....
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	....
						158

*Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$2,989 72
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	2,000 00
From other municipalities	-	-	-	-	.....
Payments from inmates	-	-	-	-	3,645 19
Income from property belonging to the house	-	-	-	-	1,172 46
Subscriptions, donations and income	-	-	-	-	5,073 08
Other sources	-	-	-	-	135 76
Total	-	-	-	-	\$15,016 21

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$7,087 53
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	465 24
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	2,156 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	4,672 28
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	732 28
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,336 33
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$16,449 66

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 42,419 days, at ten cents per day	-	\$4,241 90
Supplementary grant, 5 cents per day	-	2,120 95
Total	-	\$6,362 85

## INSPECTIONS.

A visit was made by me to this Home on the 14th July.

There were then 116 inmates, 55 males and 61 females.

The register showed that 39 had been admitted since the 1st October, and 22 had died.

I found no change in the building or premises since my last visit. All the apartments, private rooms, dining-rooms, sitting-rooms, library, etc., were clean and in good order, and the same may be said of the laundry, kitchen, bath-rooms and water-closets. There is a resident surgeon, and a good medical and nursing staff. The books were entered up to date.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this Institution, he reported as follows:

I made an inspection of the Home for Incurables, Toronto, on the 30th October. The record showed that there were 56 men and 64 women in residence on that day. In the absence of the matron and her assistant, I was shown over the building by the resident doctor, and found it in satisfactory order in all respects.

## AGED WOMEN'S HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	23
Admitted	-	-	-	-	17
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	40
Discharged	-	-	-	-	5
Died	-	-	-	-	4
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	31
					40



*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
								— 40

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
								— 40

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
County of York and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								— 40

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the Industrial Refuge.

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 10,348 days at 5 cents	-	-	\$517	40
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	-	-	206	96
Total	-	-	\$724	36

## INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I visited the Aged Women's Home, Toronto, on the 17th February. This Charity is now comfortably settled in its new building on the premises of the old Home, as described in the report of my last inspection.

There were 29 old ladies in residence on this occasion, and there is accommodation for 40.

The building is well supplied with modern conveniences, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc. All the rooms were clean and in good order. This Home is under the same management as the Industrial Refuge. The books were well kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this Institution, he reported as follows:

I made an inspection of the Aged Women's Home, Toronto, on the 5th November, and found that there were 33 inmates on that day, all of whom were apparently proper subjects for the care of such an Institution. Besides the matron, there are two nurses and three servants.

The Home was in excellent condition in all respects.

## ST. JOHN'S HOSPITAL, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	14
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	264
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	278
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	235
Died	-	-	-	-	-	15
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	28
						278

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	248
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	19
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	3
						278

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Female	-	-	-	-	-	278
						278

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	268
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	9
Other Religions	-	-	-	-	-	1
						278

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	168
English	-	-	-	-	-	79
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	15
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	8
United States	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	2
						278

### *Receipts.*

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	\$1,127 40
“ City of Toronto	-	-	-	1,416 00
“ County of York	-	-	-	32 80
“ Inmates	-	-	-	5,527 30
“ Subscriptions	-	-	-	729 13
“ Other sources	-	-	-	826 81
Total	-	-	-	\$9,659 44

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,938 62
Furnishings, etc	-	-	-	-	-	326 16
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	1,303 77
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	1,716 91
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	-	63 87
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,742 03
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$9,091 36

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 9,317 days, at 10 cents per day	-	\$931 70
Supplementary grant, at 5 cents	-	465 85
Total	-	\$1,397 55

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, on the 14th July. There were 23 patients, all adult females.

The number admitted since the 1st October was 208, and during the same period there were 12 deaths.

The public wards, private rooms, dispensary, operating room, dining rooms, sitting rooms, kitchens, bath-rooms and water closets were in an excellent state of cleanliness and order.

In the basement are the laundry, servants' bedrooms and mission room, where clothing is kept for distribution among the poor during the winter. The furnace room is also in the basement. The building is heated with hot water, lighted by gas, and supplied with city water. Since my last inspection a new verandah has been erected, and some painting done. The books were entered up to date.

I made an inspection of the St. John's Hospital, Toronto, on the 17th November, when there were 33 female patients under treatment.

The building was in good condition from basement to attic.

During the year 264 cases were treated, and there were fifteen deaths. The average stay of patients was thirty days. There is a good staff of nurses and medical attendants. The books are well kept.

## THE CONVALESCENT HOME, TORONTO.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	10
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	202
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 212
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	202
Died	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	10
						— 212

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	112
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	96
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	-	-	-	-	-	4
						— 212

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	69
Female	-	-	-	-	-	143
						— 212

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	192
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other denominations	-	-	-	-	-	9
						— 212

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	50
English	-	-	-	-	-	90
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	41
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	14
United States	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	17
						— 212



*Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$1,001 55
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	2,187 30
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	545 45
Income from property belonging to the Home	-	-	-	35 48
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	163 00
Other sources	-	-	-	57 55
				<hr/>
				\$3,990 33

*Expenditure.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,407 60
Furniture and furnishings		-		-	-	125 08
Fuel, gas, etc	-	-	-	-	-	427 74
Salaries and wages		-		-	-	925 22
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	170 79
Other expenses		-		-	-	710 94
						<hr/>
						\$3,767 37

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 5,899 days, at 10 cents	-	-	\$589 90
Supplementary allowance, at 5 cents	-	-	294 95
			<hr/>
			\$884 85

## INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Convalescent Home, Toronto, on the 17th February.

The public wards and private rooms were clean and in good order. The dining-rooms, bath-rooms, wash-rooms and water-closets were also clean and well kept. The building is heated with hot water and lighted with coal oil. Well water is in use.

There were 25 patients on this date—12 men and 13 women. There have been 83 patients received since the 1st October and no deaths. Most of the inmates are convalescing patients from the general hospitals, who come here to regain their strength before going out to work.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this Home. He reported as follows:

I visited the Convalescent Home, Toronto, on the 28th November.

There were thirteen persons—seven males and six females—in residence on that day.

Every part of the building was seen, and found to be clean and in good order. The sanitary condition of the premises has been improved by connecting the drainage system with the city sewers.

## CHURCH HOME FOR THE AGED.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	31
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....	
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
									—	31

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25	
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
									—	31

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
											<hr/>	31

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31	
										—	31

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
										<hr/> 31

*Receipts.*

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$329 00
From the City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	150 00
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	-	1,288 65
Income from property belonging to the Home	-	-	-	-	288 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	331 03
					<hr/> \$2,386 68

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$826 94
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	98 10
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	326 49
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	277 25
Repairs	-	-	-	-	-	-	25 27
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	956 65
							<hr/> \$2,510 70

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 8,236 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	\$411 80
Supplementary grant at 2 cents	-	-	164 72
Total	-	-	<hr/> \$576 52

## INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. He reported as follows :

I visited the Church Home, Toronto, on the 29th October, when there were twenty-four inmates, namely, ten men and fourteen women. There has only been one death among the old people since they moved into their new building, eighteen months ago.

The majority of the inmates pay a little towards their maintenance. The apartments were found to be in neat order, and the comfort of the old people well provided for.

## HOUSE OF REFUGE, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	93
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	65
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	158
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	51
Died	-	-	-	-	-	11
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	96
						158

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	149
County of Wentworth and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	....
Other places	-	-	-	-	-	....
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.,	-	-	-	-	-	9
						158

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	99
Female	-	-	-	-	-	59
						158

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	100
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	57
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	1
						158

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	9
English	-	-	-	-	-	48
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	71
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	13
United States	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	9
						158



*Receipts.*

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	\$2,195 59
From the City of Hamilton	-	-	5,677 16
From the municipalities	-	-	.....
From the inmates	-	-	196 82
Total	-	-	\$8,069 57

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	\$,5014 59
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	-	-	468 19
Fuel, gas, etc.	-	-	602 84
Salaries and wages	-	-	982 08
Ordinary repairs	-	-	231 49
Other expenses	-	-	770 38
Total	-	-	\$8,069 57

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 34,417 days at 5 cents	-	-	\$1,720 85
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	688 34
Allowance for 673 days' stay of children at 2 cents per day	-	-	13 46
Total	-	-	\$2,422 65

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton. There were then 107 inmates—67 men, 38 women and 1 child.

They are well cared for and made as comfortable as the condition of the building will admit of. The structure is very dilapidated and entirely unfit for occupancy in its present state. The books were properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Refuge. He reported as follows:

As instructed by you I made an inspection of the House of Refuge, Hamilton, on the 24th August. I am glad to be able to report that the erection of a new House of Refuge is now under way, ground having recently been broken for the necessary excavation on the land adjoining the old building. The present accommodation is very inadequate in every respect. Many of the rooms contain two and three beds more than were originally allotted to them. The inmates appeared to be well cared for, and the House was in as good order as its condition would admit of.

There were 58 men, 32 women and 2 children in residence on the day of my visit. A few of the inmates contribute towards their support. The books were properly kept.

## HOME FOR AGED WOMEN, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	23
Admitted - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6
Total number of inmates - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	—29
Number discharged - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	1
Number of deaths - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	26
						—29

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Hamilton - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	29
						—29

*Religious Denomination.*

Protestant - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	29
						—29

*Nationalities.*

Canadian - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	10
English - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	8
Irish - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	5
Scotch - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	6
United States - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	..
						—29

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included with those of the Protestant Orphan's Home, Hamilton, and therefore details cannot be given here.

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 9,031 days, at 5 cents - - - - -	-	-	-	-	\$451 55
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents - - - - -	-	-	-	-	180 62
Total - - - - -	-	-	-	-	—\$632 17

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, on the 3rd March. There were 24 old people in the Home on that day. During the winter there was considerable sickness among them, and one died.

The building generally was in good order. The books were properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Home. He reported as follows:

I beg to report that, as directed, I made an inspection of the Home for Aged Women, Hamilton, on the 25th August.

The register showed that there were twenty-five women in residence. Three of them were confined to bed by illness.

The building was in its usual condition of good order. Coal oil lamps are used for lighting. The books were entered up to date.

### ST. PETER'S HOME, HAMILTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

#### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	21
Admitted	-	-	-	-	15
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	—36
Discharged	-	-	-	-	14
Died	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	20
					—36

#### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	26
County of Wentworth and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other places	-	-	-	-	-	..
						—36

#### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
							—36

#### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							—36

#### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
							—36

*Receipts.*

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	\$1,153 05
" City of Hamilton	-	-	.....
" County of Wentworth	-	-	200 00
" Inmates	-	-	901 87
" Income from property belonging to the Home			47 00
" Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	1,516 66
" Other sources	-	-	.....
Total	-	-	\$3,818 58

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	\$655 45
Clothing, furnishings, etc.	-	-	-	217 07
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	269 36
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	648 00
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	501 71
Other expenses	-	-	-	1,116 50
Total	-	-	-	\$3,408 09

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 8,089 days, at 10 cents	-	-	\$808 90
Supplementary aid, at 5 cents per day	-	-	404 45
Total	-	-	\$1,213 35

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Peter's Home, Hamilton, on the 3rd March, when there were twenty inmates, six males and fourteen females. Some of these are more properly subjects for the Refuge and should be removed to that Institution.

Unless this is done the Home will have to be placed upon the list of charities receiving aid under schedule B.

I found all the apartments clean and in good order; but the books are not as well kept as they should be.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make a second inspection of this Home, he reported as follows:

In accordance with your instructions I visited the St. Peter's Home, Hamilton, on the 24th August.

There were twenty-two inmates on that day, eight males and fourteen females. The home is pleasantly situated just outside the city limits, and is surrounded by extensive grounds which are laid out in garden, orchard, etc. The building was in good order throughout, and the inmates appeared to be well cared for.



## HOUSE OF INDUSTRY, KINGSTON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	147
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	103
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
							147

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	77
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
							147

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	111
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
							147

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	38
Other Religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							147

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	57
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
							147

*Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$1,362 83
From the City of Kingston and County of Frontenac				925 00
Payments from inmates	-	-	-	415 00
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	659 74
Other sources	-	-	-	32 51
				<hr/>
				\$3,395 08

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	\$1,619 02
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	236 23
Fuel and light	-	-	-	-	519 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	553 84
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	183 00
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	-	-	-	-	215 71
				<hr/>	
					\$3,326 80

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 17,969 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	\$898 45
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	359 38
				<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	\$1,257 83

## INSPECTIONS.

On the 31st March I made an inspection of this Institution.

The number of inmates was 55, 34 males and 21 females.

The building has been renovated and painted, and presents a much pleasanter appearance.

All departments were clean and in good order. Stoves are used for heating and the lighting is by coal oil ; city water is supplied.

Since my last visit the superintendent's wife (acting matron) has died, and he (the superintendent) has been very ill. He is now recovering and expects to resume his duties soon. The management is good, and the books properly kept.



*Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,888 76
From the City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	.....
From County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	75 00
From other municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	-	150 00
Income from property	-	-	-	-	-	-	219 08
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,141 01
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	-	-	5,552 29
Other sources	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,986 42
							<hr/>
							\$14,012 56

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,408 68
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	918 33
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127 44
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,488 29
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127 87
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,876 97
								<hr/>
								\$8,947 58

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 57,030 days, at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	\$2,851 50
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	1,140 60
					<hr/>
Total	-	-	-	-	\$3,992 10

## INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I visited the House of Providence, Kingston, on the 31st March.

The population of the Home was 121 persons, of whom 59 were males and 62 females.

The dormitories, dining-rooms, sitting-rooms, wash-rooms, bath-rooms, water closets, laundry, etc., were clean and in good order.

The management is very satisfactory and the books are well kept.



## ROMAN CATHOLIC HOUSE OF REFUGE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	57
Admitted	-	-	-	-	35
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	92
Discharged	-	-	-	-	18
Died	-	-	-	-	10
In residence, 1st September, 1894	-	-	-	-	64
					92

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	38
County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	49
						92

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	33
Female	-	-	-	-	-	59
						92

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	4
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	88
						92

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	18
English	-	-	-	-	-	4
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	64
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	3
United States	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	2
						92

### *Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$2,226 49
From the City of London	-	-	-	200 00
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	1,085 55
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	6,591 03
Other sources	-	-	-	4,538 68
				<hr/>
				\$14,641 75

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$6,557 19
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	1,680 18
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	1,535 64
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	221 75
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	233 57
Other expenses, including insurance and taxes and payment of hospital mortgage	-	-	-	-	-	4,114 62
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,342 95

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 19,974 days at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	-	\$998 70
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	399 48
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,398 18

## INSPECTIONS.

This Institution was inspected by me on the 25th January. There were 56 old people in residence, 22 men and 34 women. They are comfortably provided for, having good rooms, clothing and food. All the apartments were in neat order, and the books properly entered up.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make a second inspection of this Refuge. He reported as follows :

The inspection of the Roman Catholic House of Refuge, London, was made by me on July 30th. Twenty adult males and thirty-seven females were then being cared for. The Institution is kept in very fair order, considering the unfortunate class of inmates. The beds and bedding looked clean and orderly, as also were the yards and outbuildings. The managers say they have had a hard year, a large attendance, limited accommodation, and limited means. The building and furnishing of the new hospital across the road, together with the withdrawal of the city grant has contributed toward this end ; nevertheless by dint of the strictest economy and management, they have not been obliged to turn any away. It was washing day when I visited the Refuge, when some disorder might have been expected ; but on going through the laundry and other apartments, I found nothing to criticize.

## HOME FOR AGED PEOPLE, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st of October, 1893	-	-	-	-	50
Admitted	-	-	-	-	13
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	— 63
Discharged	-	-	-	-	19
Died	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 1st September, 1893,	-	-	-	-	42
					— 63

*Places Admitted From.*

City of London	-	-	-	-	59
County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	2
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	1
Emigrants foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	1
					— 63

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	37
Female	-	-	-	-	26
					— 63

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	61
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	2
					— 63

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	4
English	-	-	-	-	31
Irish	-	-	-	-	16
Scotch	-	-	-	-	11
United States	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	..
					— 63

*Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	\$1,206	24
From the City of London	-	-	2,654	14
Payment from inmates	-	-	1,018	67
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	677	05
Other sources	-	-	28	75
Total	-	-	\$5,584	85

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,347 15
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	717 36
Fuel, gas, candles, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	685 55
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	670 75
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	487 75
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	267 04
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$5,175 60

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 17,586 days at 5 cents	-	-	-	-	-	879 30
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	-	-	-	351 72
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,231 02

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Home for Aged People, London, on the 25th January. On that day there were 32 men and 18 women being cared for. There is accommodation for 75.

The sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, bed-rooms, laundry, kitchen, etc., were all in good order. There are bath-rooms and water-closets on each flat. The Home is well furnished throughout.

Since my last visit a new stable and woodshed have been erected and side-walks have been laid. Coal oil is used for lighting the Institution. The books are well kept. The Home is managed by a matron and four servants.

I instructed Mr. Aikins to make the second inspection of this Home. He reported as follows:

I made the second inspection of the Aged People's Home on July 30th. Twenty-six old men and nineteen old women were then in residence. This Institution is some half a mile distant from the city sewer system, and has therefore to depend on the cesspool method of getting rid of its sewerage. The pool is situated in the yard only a few yards from the building, and is emptied by means of a pump. I made an effort to see how the apparatus works when the wind is blowing towards the building, and concluded at once that the cesspool is a menace to the health of the inmates. The stench was abominable. The whole arrangement should be investigated by the Local Board of Health and steps taken to have a proper sewer constructed to the river. The authorities informed me that several times during the past spring the sewerage has backed up into the building and that already over \$150 has been expended this summer in cleaning out the pool.

Another matter also that needs attention is the question of fire escapes. The building is very deficient in this respect. Although a new building, it is rapidly beginning to look as though it would fall to pieces. Great cracks appear in the walls and stairways, and the foundation outside looks much the same way. The management and bookkeeping I found very satisfactory.



## CONVALESCENT HOME, LONDON.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	5
Admitted	-	-	-	-	38
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	— 43
Discharged	-	-	-	-	41
Died	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	2
					— 43

*Places Admitted From.*

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	42
From other places	-	-	-	-	-	1
						— 43

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
							— 43

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Other denominations	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							— 43

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
							— 43

*Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$104 40
From the City of London	-	-	-	-	.....
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	285 50
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	419 0s
Other sources	-	-	-	-	11 29
Total	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$ 820 27

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$291 14
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Fuel, gas, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	161 76
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	225 00
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	21 49
Other expenses, including rent and taxes	-	-	-	-	-	253 34
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 952 73

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 1,724 days at 10 cents	-	-	\$172 40
Supplementary allowance at 5 cents	-	-	86 20
			<hr/>
			\$ 258 60

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Convalescent Home, London, on the 25th January, when I found four males and one female in residence.

All the rooms were clean and in good order. The inmates of this Institution are received from the hospitals, and remain until sufficiently strong to resume their usual avocations.

The building is lighted with coal oil and supplied with city water. The city gives a small yearly grant. A committee of ladies look after the management. The books were properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make a second inspection of this Home. He reported as follows:

The Convalescent Home in London is situated in rather an unfavorable locality for its particular class of inmates. It is too close to the railway tracks. It purposes to do a work that cannot be done so well in a hospital or in a home for incurables, and from what I could learn from the lady in charge it is doing it well. They have a perfect system of admissions so that all applications can be first considered as to their suitability. On the day of my inspection, July 30th, there were four males and one female patient in the building. There is accommodation for fourteen in all. Like many of the other city charities, the managers express their dissatisfaction with the way they have been treated by the council this year. The Convalescent Home declare they feel it the more because all their patients are free. I made a tour of the building, and examined the rooms and books, and found the latter in fair order, one or two entries not having been made.

## ST. PATRICK'S REFUGE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution are shown in the annexed summaries :

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	- - - - -	128
Admitted - - - - -	- - - - -	63
Total number of inmates	- - - - -	— 191
Discharged - - - - -	- - - - -	53
Died - - - - -	- - - - -	15
In residence, 30th September, 1894	- - - - -	123
		— 191

*Sex.*

Male - - - - -	- - - - -	72
Female - - - - -	- - - - -	119
		— 191

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant - - - - -	- - - - -	1
Roman Catholic - - - - -	- - - - -	190
Other religions (or not known)	- - - - -	....
		— 191

*Nationalities.*

Canadian - - - - -	- - - - -	49
English - - - - -	- - - - -	7
Irish - - - - -	- - - - -	135
Scotch - - - - -	- - - - -	....
United States - - - - -	- - - - -	....
Other countries - - - - -	- - - - -	....
		— 191

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Ottawa - - - - -	- - - - -	117
County of Carleton and other counties	- - - - -	70
Emigrants - - - - -	- - - - -	4
		— 191

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are included with those of the Orphanage branch.

*Receipts.*

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$3,891 14
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	70 00
Income	-	-	-	-	.....
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	-	924 54
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	4,438 55
Other sources	-	-	-	-	2,194 28
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$11,518 51</u>

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	\$3,224 83
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	1,052 78
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	983 98
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	1,044 63
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	2,933 99
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	2,929 51
Total	-	-	-	-	<u>\$12,169 72</u>

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 48,424 days, at 5 cents per day	-	\$2,421 20
Supplementary grant, at 2 cents	-	968 48
Total	-	<u>\$3,389 68</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the St. Patrick's Refuge, Ottawa, on the 8th February. There were then fifty-six males and eighty-six females registered as inmates.

These old people were all well, and apparently contented and happy. All the departments were clean and in good order, and the records were properly kept.



## ST. CHARLES' HOSPICE, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	78
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	41
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 119

Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	19
Died	-	-	-	-	-	16
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	84
						— 119

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	47
Female	-	-	-	-	-	72
						— 119

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	....
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	119
						— 119

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	102
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	14
						— 119

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	80
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	28
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	7
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	4
						— 119

*Receipts.*

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	\$1,862 04
From the County of Carleton	-	-	.... ..
Income	-	-	189 75
From payments made by inmates	-	-	896 90
Subscriptions, donations, etc	-	-	665 28
Other sources	-	-	424 00
Total	-	-	\$4,037 97

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds -	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,904 95
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	270 26
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	-	-	-	-	-	444 33
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	359 55
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	320 17
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	343 90
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$3,643 16</u>

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 30,139 days, at 5 cents per day	-	\$1,506 95
Supplementary allowance of one-fourth of receipts	-	543 98
Total	-	<u>\$2,050 93</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

On the 7th February I made an official visit to this Institution.

It is a good brick building, heated with hot-water, supplied with city water, and lighted with coal oil.

All the rooms were neat and clean, and the old people (mostly French) appeared to be very comfortable. There were 80 inmates on this date, namely, 26 men and 54 women. The books were properly kept.

I inspected the St. Charles' Hospice, Ottawa, on the 9th October, when there were 84 old people being cared for, namely, 26 men and 58 women.

The house was in its usual condition of good order. The chapel has been enlarged and some other improvements made in the building, during the season.

## HOME FOR THE AGED, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	34
Admitted	-	-	-	9
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	—43
Discharged	-	-	-	9
Died	-	-	-	3
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	31
				—43

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
							—43

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
							43

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							—43

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
							—43

*Receipts.*

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	\$757	68
From the County of Carleton	-	-	-	200	00
From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	40	00
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	196	00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	1,169	46
Other sources	-	-	-	196	00
Total	-	-	-	\$2,559	14

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$893 64
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	4 75
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	15 02
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	715 92
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	21 12
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	278 38
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,928 83

*Government Aid for the year 1894.*

Allowance for 12,180 days, at 5 cents per day	-	\$609 00
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	-	243 60
Total	-	\$852 60

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Home for the Aged, Ottawa, on the 9th February, when there were 34 old men in residence. No deaths have occurred during the year.

The Home was in a satisfactory state of cleanliness and order.

I found no change to record in the building or grounds since my last visit. It is supplied with electric light, city water, and hot water heating. The bath-rooms and water-closets are outside the building. The books are properly kept.

A second inspection of this Home was made by me on the 10th October. The building has been undergoing general repairs during the season, and is now in good order. All departments were in a clean and well kept condition, and gave evidence of good management.

Thirty aged men were being maintained as inmates on this date. Very few of them contribute towards their support.



## REFUGE BRANCH, ORPHANS' HOME, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—27
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 1st September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
								—27

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								—27

### *Sex.*

Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
								—27

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								—27

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
								—27

The receipts and expenditures of this Charity are shown in the report upon the Orphans' Home, Ottawa.

### *Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 6,944 days, at 5 cents	-	-	\$347	20
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	138	88
Total	-	-	\$486	08

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Refuge Branch of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 8th February. There were twenty old women in residence on that day. I found no change in the Institution since my last visit calling for special comment. This department was in its usual good order, and the books were properly entered up.

I made an inspection of the Refuge Branch of the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 8th October, when eighteen old women were registered as inmates. All their rooms were clean and neatly kept.

This building caught fire in the early part of the season, and considerable damage to it resulted. Its interior has been entirely refitted with new flooring, etc., and new galleries and verandahs have also been built. Additional fire escapes have been erected as well. No lives were lost by the fire. I found the books properly kept.

## THE HOME FOR FRIENDLESS WOMEN, OTTAWA.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	45
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	73
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 113
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	72
Died	-	-	-	-	-	4
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	37
						— 113

*Places Admitted from.*

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	74
County of Carlton and other counties	-	-	-	-	-	39
Emigrants	-	-	-	-	-	...
						— 113

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	19
Female	-	-	-	-	-	94
						— 113

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	89
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	24
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	...
						— 113

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
									— 113

*Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$ 709 77
From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	116 00
Payment from inmates	-	-	-	-	60
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	1,264 66
Income from property belonging to the Home	-	-	-	-	3,020 71
Total	-	-	-	-	\$5,111 74

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	\$1,304 25
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	66 30
Fuel, gas, etc	-	-	-	-	241 54
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	1,099 12
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	54 06
Other expenses, including taxes and insurance, etc	-	-	-	-	1,232 65
Total	-	-	-	-	\$3,997 92

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 8,937 days at 5 cents	-	-	\$446 85
Supplementary aid at 2 cents per day	-	-	178 74
Allowance for 5,976 days' stay of children 2 cents	-	-	119 52
Total	-	-	\$745 11

## INSPECTIONS.

This Home was inspected by me on the 9th February. On that date the inmates were 26 adults and 19 infants. There has been no change made in the building since my last visit; it is not very well suited for the purpose for which it is used. Confinements take place in this Home. The management is good, and the books are properly kept.

I made an inspection of the Home for Friendless Women, Ottawa, on the 8th October.

There were then 25 women and 12 children in residence.

There has been no change in the building or premises since my last inspection. Laundry work is the principal employment of the women. Sewing, knitting and mending are also done. All the rooms were clean and in good order.

The Home is managed by a committee of ladies.

## THE REFUGE OF OUR LADY OF CHARITY, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893.	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	102
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	225
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	134
							225

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	222
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
							225

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	152
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							225

### *Places Admitted From*

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	164
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Other counties in Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							225

### *Receipts.*

From the Government of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$2,951 71
From the City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	.....
Income	-	-	-	-	.....
From payments made by inmates	-	-	-	-	790 00
Subscriptions, donations, etc.	-	-	-	-	2,125 25
Other sources	-	-	-	-	5,100 15
Total	-	-	-	-	\$10,967 11



*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,610 05
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	1,095 17
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	2,051 40
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	775 10
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	950 00
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,739 43
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$11,221 15

*Government Aid for the Year 1894.*

Allowance for 39,778 days' stay at 5 cents per day	-	\$1,988 90
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	795 56
Allowance for 6,450 days' stay of children at 2 cents	-	129 00
Total	-	\$2,913 46

## INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the Refuge of our Lady of Charity, Ottawa, on the 7th February. There were, on that day, 98 inmates, all adult females who are mostly from the criminal and unfortunate classes. They are divided into three grades according to their ability and their stage of crime, and each class is kept separate and distinct from the others. The first or more respectable class are employed at tailoring; the second class are employed at laundry work, and the third class do the general domestic work of the Institution.

All the departments were clean and in good order. The building is heated with hot water and steam.

Homes are found for the inmates so soon as the authorities feel warranted in recommending them. All nationalities and creeds are received on application.

The books were properly entered up and the Institution appeared to be well managed.

I inspected the Orphanage Branch of the Refuge of Our Lady of Charity, Ottawa, on the 7th February. The building in which the children are kept is entirely separate from the adult department; although upon the same premises a separate building is provided.

There were 24 children under charge at the time of my visit, ranging from 2 to 14 years of age. The older ones attend school daily in the building, and a common education in French and English is imparted to them. Two teachers are employed.

The children are also taught sewing, housework, etc., and homes are found for them as opportunity offers. The teachers in charge live in the building with the children.

This Institution was inspected by me, the second time for the current year, on the 9th October. The inmates on that day numbered 135, namely, 113 adults, and 22 children under 12 years.

The building was in a well kept condition in every part, and the industrial work, bookbinding, tailoring and laundry work was being carried on satisfactorily.

## HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, GUELPH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	35
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	85
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	120
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	66
Died	-	-	-	-	-	6
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	48
						120

### *Places Admitted From.*

From the City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	29
From the County of Wellington and other counties	-	-	-	-	91
Foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	..
					120

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	56
Female	-	-	-	-	-	64
						120

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	8
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	112
						120

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	42
English	-	-	-	-	-	11
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	61
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	6
						120

### *Receipts.*

Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,004 69
City of Guelph	-	-	-	-	-	100 00
Other municipalities	-	-	-	-	-	35 00
From inmates in part payment for board	-	-	-	-	-	251 66
Income from property	-	-	-	-	-	300 00
Subscriptions, donations and bequests	-	-	-	-	-	412 43
From all other sources	-	-	-	-	-	375 34
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,479 12

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,397 55
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	615 20
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	345 42
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	77 50
Ordinary repairs	-	-	-	-	-	160 54
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	821 92
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,418 13

*Government Aid for the Year 1894.*

Allowance for 14,081 days at 5 cents per day	-	\$704 05
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	281 62
Allowance for 52 days' stay of children at 2 cents	-	1 04
Total	-	\$986 71

## INSPECTIONS.

This Institution was inspected by me on the 22nd January. There were 21 men and 17 women in residence. The majority of them occupy the third flat of the building; a few are domiciled in a separate stone building on the premises. They all take their meals in the dining hall on the first flat. All the different departments were clean and in good order, and indicated good management. The books were well kept.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this Institution, he reported as follows:

The House of Providence at Guelph was inspected by me on July 23rd, and contained 16 old men and 21 old women, most of whom I saw. The building is much too small to accommodate this number, but several of them sleep in one of the apartments of the hospital adjoining, which is under the same management. This difficulty will be obviated when the new hospital building is completed, which will leave the old premises entirely for the use of the old people. Connected with the two institutions is a farm of between 50 and 60 acres, which serves the double purpose of supplying produce to the inmates and giving employment to as many of the old men and women as can work. I examined the building and premises, which were found in fair order, but as clean and sanitary as possible. The books also showed care and accuracy in their keeping.

## THE THOMAS WILLIAMS' HOME, ST. THOMAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
								42

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of St. Thomas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
								42

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
								42

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
								42

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
								42

### *Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$ 613 06
From the City of St. Thomas	-	-	-	-	773 33
From payments by inmates	-	-	-	-	130 97
From other sources, subscriptions, etc.	-	-	-	-	84 30
Income	-	-	-	-	197 62
Total	-	-	-	-	\$1,799 28



*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 686 65
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	74 52
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	236 17
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	350 60
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	320 27
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	43 86
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,752 07</u>

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 7,649 days' stay at 5 cents per day	-	\$ 382 45
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	-	152 98
Allowance for 815 days' stay of children at 2 cents	-	16 30
Total	-	<u>\$551 73</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

On the 26th January I inspected this Institution. The number of inmates was 24—6 men, 15 women and 3 children.

Hot water, gas, bath-tubs and water-closets have been put into the building since my last visit.

A furnace for heating the building is very much required, and would render the Home very comfortable and complete.

I made another inspection of this Home on the 27th November, when there were 27 old people in residence—9 men, 14 women and 4 children.

All the rooms were clean and in good order. A number of the old people are sick and helpless. Stoves are still in use for heating the building.

The books are well kept.

## HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, DUNDAS.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	108
Admitted	-	-	-	-	105
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	213
Discharged	-	-	-	-	58
Died	-	-	-	-	20
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	135
					213

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	129
County of Wentworth	-	-	-	-	-	25
Other counties in Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	46
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	13
						213

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	84
Female	-	-	-	-	-	129
						213

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	16
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	197
						213

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	51
English	-	-	-	-	-	6
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	142
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	6
						213

### *Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$2,844 20
From the City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	.....
From the County of Wentworth	-	-	-	-	400 00
From other municipalities	-	-	-	-	325 00
From inmates	-	-	-	-	1,755 50
Income	-	-	-	-	739 63
Subscriptions and donations of private individuals	-	-	-	-	620 56
Other sources	-	-	-	-	1,555 45
Total	-	-	-	-	\$8,240 34

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$4,842 13
Clothing, furniture and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	765 76
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	1,078 83
Salaries	-	-	-	-	-	147 15
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	262 10
Other expenditures	-	-	-	-	-	1,141 07
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$8,237 04

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 45,200 days' stay, at 5 cents	-	-	\$2,260 00
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents per day	-	-	904 00
Total	-	-	\$3,164 00

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Dundas, on the 3rd March. There were then in residence 52 male and 64 female adults, and 61 boys, making a total of 177. Since the 1st October 10 of the old people have died, but there have been no deaths among the children during the past two years.

The boys attend school, and do the general work about the house and premises

The chapel, dormitories, dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, etc., were in their usual satisfactory state of cleanliness and order.

The books are well kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this Institution. He reported as follows:

I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Dundas, on the 25th August. There were then in residence 51 male and 68 female adults, and 70 boys, making a total of 189. All the inmates were reported to be in fairly good health. Twelve deaths among the old people have occurred since the beginning of the official year.

The house and grounds were found to be in usual condition.

## THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, CHATHAM.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	14
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	36
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	50
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	31
Died	-	-	-	-	-	7
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	12
						50

### *Places Admitted From.*

Town of Chatham	-	-	-	-	-	37
County of Kent	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	3
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	-	-	-	-	-	6
						50

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	34
Female	-	-	-	-	-	16
						50

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	46
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	4
						50

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	19
English	-	-	-	-	-	11
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	5
United States	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	6
						50

### *Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$ 225 01
From the Town of Chatham	-	-	-	2,600 00
From inmates themselves	-	-	-	1,092 50
From other sources	-	-	-	78 46
Total	-	-	-	\$3,395 97



*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$ 409 82
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	50 34
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	-	-	-	-	-	506 77
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	442 50
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,520 88
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$2,930 31

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 4,559 days' stay at 5 cents per day	-	\$227 95
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	91 18
Allowance for 113 days' stay of children at 2 cents	-	2 26
Total	-	\$321 39

## INSPECTIONS.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this Home. He reported as follows:

I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless at Chatham on October 6th. This building will accommodate from 25 to 30 inmates, although but 8 old men and 4 old women were in it on the day of my visit. During the past summer there has been a number of deaths, but otherwise nothing has occurred of an unusual nature. I took a tour through the building from basement to top and found it in a very fair condition. The same remarks might be said about the outside. The building is equipped with a bath-tub and other conveniences, but the closets are in the yard. After examining the Institution records I saw that the entries therein gave all the information necessary and that these had been regularly attended to.

## THE WIDOWS' HOME, BRANTFORD.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	8
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	11
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	1
Died	-	-	-	-	-	2
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	8
						11

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Brantford	-	-	-	-	-	10
County of Brant	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	..
						11

### *Sex.*

Female	-	-	-	-	-	11
						11

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	11
						11

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	1
English	-	-	-	-	-	4
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	..
United States	-	-	-	-	-	1
						11

### *Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$285	39
From inmates	-	-	-	194	50
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	448	03
From other sources	-	-	-	65	00
Total	-	-	-	\$992	92

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$290 28
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	43 54
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc	-	-	-	-	-	123 62
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	193 00
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	238 19
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	61 23
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$949 86</u>

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 3,137 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	-	\$156 85
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	-	62 74
		<u>\$219 59</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Widows' Home, Brantford, on the 13th January. . There were nine old ladies in residence on that day. Some of them contribute towards their maintenance.

The Home is managed by a committee of ladies, and is supported by the Government grant, donations, etc.

The apartments were all clean and in good order. Bath-rooms and water-closets are in the building.

A new hot water heater has lately been placed in the basement of the building. The lighting is by coal oil lamps. The water supply is from the city system. A new slate roof is to be put on the building in the spring.

The books were properly entered up.

On the 25th October I inspected the Widows' Home, Brantford.

There were the same number in residence as at my last visit.

The Home was in its usual satisfactory state of cleanliness and order in every part. General repairs, painting and cleaning have had due attention.

## THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, BELLEVILLE.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	8
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	11
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	2
Died	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	6
						11

### *Places Admitted From.*

From the City of Belleville	-	-	-	-	10
From the County of Prince Edward	-	-	-	-	..
From other counties	-	-	-	-	1
					11

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
							11

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
							11

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
							11

### *Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$187 95
From the City of Belleville	-	-	-	100 00
From inmates	-	-	-	52 00
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	200 00
Total	-	-	-	\$539 95



*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$318 69
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	12 00
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	82 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	104 25
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	16 96
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$533 90

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 2,493 days at 5 cents per day	-	-	\$124 65
Supplementary aid, 2 cents	-	-	49 86
Total	-	-	\$174 51

## INSPECTIONS.

The Home for the Friendless, Belleville, was inspected by me on the 21st February. There were seven old people in the Home on that day, as inmates. There is accommodation for nine persons.

They are well provided for. This Institution is under the same board of management as the Hospital, and is attached to that building.

I inspected this Home on the 19th September. There were six inmates—four women and two men. The bed-rooms, sitting-rooms, dining-rooms, water-closets, etc., were all in good order. The old people are well cared for, and apparently comfortable and happy.

## THE PROTESTANT HOME, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	18
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 25
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	6
Died	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	18
						— 25

### *Places Admitted From.*

From the Town of Peterborough	-	-	-	-	25
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	-				...
					— 25

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	14
Female	-	-	-	-	-	11
						— 25

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	25
						— 25

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	10
English	-	-	-	-	-	6
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	6
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	3
United States	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	...
						— 25

### *Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$511 87
From the City of Peterborough	-	-	-	.....
From municipalities for board of inmates	-	-	-	455 50
From inmates	-	-	-	132 00
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	1,034 69
Other sources	-	-	-	18
Total	-	-	-	<hr/> \$2,134 24

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$761 79
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	77 28
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	189 67
Repairs, ordinary	-	-	-	-	-	23 48
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	291 05
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	192 51
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,535 58</u>

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 6,050 days, at 5 cents per day	-	\$302 50
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	121 00
Allowance of 604 days' stay of children at 2 cents	-	12 08
Total	-	<u>\$435 58</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Protestant Home, Peterborough, on the 18th January, and found 9 men, 7 women and 3 children in residence, all of whom appeared to be comfortable and happy.

All the apartments were clean and in good order, and the books were properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make a second inspection of this Home, he reported as follows :

According to instructions received from the Inspector of Prisons, etc., I visited the Protestant Home, Peterborough, for the purpose of inspection, on the 27th August, 1894. On this occasion there were 17 inmates in residence, viz., 9 males and 8 females, all old people. There has been no change in the premises since the last inspection, and matters were in the usual satisfactory state.

The city drains on the street in front of the building were complained of by the matron.

Books were properly kept.

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## HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, PETERBOROUGH.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	20
Admitted	-	-	-	-	75
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	95
Discharged	-	-	-	-	72
Died	-	-	-	-	6
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	17
					95

### *Places Admitted From.*

From the Town of Peterborough	-	-	-	-	40
From the County of Peterborough and other counties	-				45
Emigrants, foreigners, etc	-	-	-	-	10
					95

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	49
Female	-	-	-	-	-	46
						95

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	....
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	95
						95

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	29
English	-	-	-	-	-	1
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	53
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	11
						95

### *Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	\$594 50
From municipalities for board of inmates	-	-	.....	
From inmates	-	-	-	211 22
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	796 00
Other sources	-	-	-	371 50
Total	-	-	-	\$1,973 22



*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,457 77
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	139 44
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	186 62
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	189 39
Total	-	-	-	-	-	<u>\$1,973 22</u>

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 8,356 days at 5 cents per day	-	\$417 80
Supplementary aid, at 2 cents	-	167 12
Allowance for 740 days' stay of children at 2 cents	-	14 80
Total	-	<u>\$599 72</u>

## INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the House of Providence, Peterborough, on the 18th January.

There were 25 inmates on that day, namely, 14 men, 10 women and 1 child. A number of the women are domiciled in the third storey of St. Joseph's Hospital which is on the same premises and under the same management.

I believe it is in contemplation to build a new and larger house to be occupied by the old people.

The books were properly kept, and the building was in good order throughout.

I instructed Mr. Mann to make a second inspection of this Institution, he reported as follows :

Agreeable with your instructions I inspected the House of Providence, Peterborough, on the 27th August, 1894, on which occasion there were 21 old people in residence, 8 men and 13 women.

No change has been made to this Home since your last visit, and everything appeared to be in good working order.

## OLD LADIES' HOME, GALT.

Full particulars of the operations of this Institution will be found in the annexed summaries :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	10	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	—	11
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	2	
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	5	
						—	11

### *Places Admitted From.*

Town of Galt	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	7	
						—	11

### *Sex.*

Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
							— 11

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
							— 11

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							— 11

### *Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$187 54
From inmates	-	-	-	-	892 00
Subscriptions	-	-	-	-	551 11
From other sources	-	-	-	-	122 11
Total	-	-	-	-	<hr/> \$1,752 76

*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$447 67
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	168 14
Fuel, light, cleaning, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	231 00
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	.....
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,144 21
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,991 02

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 2,701 days' stay, at 5 cents per day	-	\$135 05
Supplementary aid at 2 cents	-	54 02
		\$189 07

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Old Ladies' Home, Galt, on the 7th June, when there five old people in residence.

This Charity is now in occupation of the new premises provided by the ladies of Galt.

This building is now well fitted up, and supplied with modern improvements. It is heated by hot water furnaces, lighted by gas, and supplied with town water.

The Home was clean and in nice order throughout. All the inmates pay something towards their maintenance.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make a second inspection of this Home. He reported as follows:

I made the second inspection of the Old Ladies' Home, Galt, on October 8th. This is a new building, but evidently some cheap work has been put on it, as I saw in several places cracks in the plaster. The lady in charge thinks the trouble is with the foundation. The building has thirteen beds, but only five old ladies were being cared for on the day of my inspection. Last winter I was informed they burned a ton of coal per week. For the size of the building this is altogether too great a quantity, and would seem to imply that the furnaces were put in to burn coal, rather than to heat the building. The Home, however, is very well adapted to its purpose, and is kept in a neat and clean condition throughout.

## HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS, WINDSOR.

Full particulars of the operations of the Institution will be found in the annexed summaries:

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	16
Admitted -	-	-	-	-	-	32
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 48
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	30
Died -	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	15
						— 48

*Places Admitted From.*

From the town of Windsor	-	-	-	-	-	48
From the County of Essex	-	-	-	-	-	..
Emigrants, foreigners, etc.	-	-	-	-	-	..
						— 48

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	24
Female	-	-	-	-	-	24
						— 48

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	19
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	13
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	16
						— 48

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	14
English	-	-	-	-	-	4
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	7
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	1
United States	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	18
						— 48

*Receipts.*

From the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	\$412 78
From the Town of Windsor	-	-	-	-	2,649 92
From inmates	-	-	-	-	172 87
Subscriptions and donations	-	-	-	-	95 54
Other sources	-	-	-	-	86 98
Total	-	-	-	-	— \$3,418 09



*Expenditures.*

Food of all kinds	-	-	-	-	-	\$1,710 20
Clothing and furnishings	-	-	-	-	-	97 10
Fuel, light and cleaning	-	-	-	-	-	602 22
Salaries and wages	-	-	-	-	-	371 25
Other expenses	-	-	-	-	-	575 49
Total	-	-	-	-	-	\$3,356 26

*Government Aid for 1894.*

Allowance for 5,814 days, at 5 cents per day	-	-	-	-	290 70
Supplementary aid, 2 cents	-	-	-	-	116 28
Allowance for 367 days' stay of children at 2 cents	-	-	-	-	7 34
Total	-	-	-	-	\$414 32

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Home for the Friendless, Windsor, on the 7th July. There were then 18 inmates—9 men and 9 women.

The building was painted and renovated this spring, and presented a clean and tidy appearance. All the apartments were in good order, and the records properly kept. The inmates do not pay anything towards their maintenance.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make the second inspection of this Home. He reported as follows:

I visited the Home for the Friendless at Windsor, on October 5th. The building has a much better appearance inside than out, but a coat or two of paint would remedy this. Upon speaking with the authorities on this subject, I learned that they have almost enough funds in hand to build an addition to the premises to be used as an orphanage, and that when this latter is in progress the present Home will be repainted. There were 5 old men and 9 old women being cared for on the day of my inspection, and there is accommodation for about twice that number. The ladies in charge report a very successful year's work, a great deal of it being devoted to outside poor. The daily record I found entered up to end of September.

## ORPHAN ASYLUMS.

The following institutions have been added to the list receiving Government aid during the past year :

Rescue Home for Women, London ; Rescue Home for Women, Toronto ; The Children's Shelter, Toronto.

The statistical tables on the following pages of this report show a considerable increase in the contributions to several of the institutions, while in some cases there is a slight falling off as compared with the past year.

The total number of children cared for in the Orphanages during the year was 4,406, as compared with 3,992 in 1893.

In the tables and my minutes of inspection will be found full details of the method of receiving and discharging children, the course of training they receive, their nationality, religion, etc., also the condition of the buildings and grounds.

The statistics relating to the sex, religious denomination and nationalities of the inmates are given in the following summary :

<i>Sex.</i>		
Male	- - - - -	1,911
Female	- - - - -	2,495
		4,406
<i>Religious Denominations.</i>		
Protestant	- - - - -	2,435
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	1,939
Other religions not given	- - - - -	32
		4,406
<i>Nationalities.</i>		
Canadian	- - - - -	3,632
English	- - - - -	360
Irish	- - - - -	217
Scotch	- - - - -	47
United States	- - - - -	64
Other countries and unknown	- - - - -	86
		4,406
<i>Previous Residence.</i>		
Received from cities in which orphanages are located	-	3,591
Received from counties in which orphanages are located	-	234
Received from other counties in the province	-	510
Emigrants and foreigners and unknown	-	71
		4,406

The following tables show the aggregate stay of the inmates of the orphanages, the fixed allowances in respect thereof under the Charity Aid Act, the receipts of the institutions on maintenance account, the amount of the supplementary allowance, together with the total amount which will be recommended as the grant to be voted by the Legislature during the session of 1895, together with table showing the cost of maintaining the orphanages, and then comes the separate reports upon each home.

Names of Orphanages.	Location.	Number in residence 1st October, 1893.	Number admitted dur- ing the year ending 30th September, 1894	Total number main- tained during the year.	Number discharged during the year.	Number of deaths dur- ing the year.	Number remaining in residence on 30th September, 1894.
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	276	296	572	247	34	291
Protestant Orphans' Home.	do	191	87	278	95	..	183
Girls' Home	do	78	77	155	52	..	103
Boys' Home	do	87	77	182	84	..	98
Newsboys' Lodgings	do	11	135	146	125	..	21
Infants' Home and Infirmary	do	69	165	234	123	..	78
St. Nicholas' Home	do	37	80	117	68	33	49
The Haven.	do	60	681	741	678	4	59
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	120	70	190	72	..	118
Protestant Orphan Asylum.	do	12	10	22	9	..	13
Boys' Home	do	69	22	91	24	..	67
Girls' Home	do	58	14	72	25	..	47
Home for the Friendless and Infants' Home	do	41	82	123	87	8	28
Orphans' Home.	Kingston	53	34	87	39	..	48
House of Providence Orphan Asylum.	do	42	90	132	73	..	59
Hotel Dieu.	do	32	63	95	64	..	31
Orphans' Home.	Ottawa	44	29	73	26	1	46
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	do	61	40	101	43	..	58
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	do	126	127	253	130	1	122
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	91	71	162	67	..	95
Protestant Orphans' Home	do	88	49	87	49	..	38
Women's Refuge and Infant's Home	do	13	38	51	37	1	13
Protestant Home (Orphanage and Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines.	9	7	16	15	..	1
Orphans' Asylum	St. Agatha	51	11	62	9	..	53
Orphans' Asylum	Fort William.	67	32	99	45	3	51
The Rescue Home for Women	Toronto.	9	140	149	120	5	24
Children's Shelter	do	16	39	55	32	7	16
The Rescue Home for Women	London	3	58	61	43	3	15
Totals, 1894	..	1,764	2,642	4,406	2,481	100	1,825
Totals, 1893	.....	1,803	2,189	3,992	2,124	121	1,747

## Names of Orphanages.

## Location.

Names of Orphanages.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Total expenditure on maintenance account for the year ending 30th September, 1894		Average cost per inmate per day.
			\$	c.	
Roman Catholic Orphans' Asylum	Toronto	108,286	11,972	72	11.59
Protestant Orphans' Home	do	71,611	8,785	05	12.26
Girls' Home	do	32,930	8,065	93	24.49
Boys' Home	do	35,577	6,270	90	17.62
Newsboys' Lodgings	do	7,367	2,654	12	36.02
Infants' Home and Infirmary	do	26,089	6,142	10	24.53
St. Nicholas' Home	do	16,867	3,753	27	23.65
The Haven	do	23,204	4,589	12	19.77
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	41,212	10,721	43	26.01
Protestant Orphan Asylum	do	4,409	4,521	34	10.25
Boys' Home	do	24,479	3,250	93	13.28
Girls' Home	do	19,117	2,597	64	13.58
Home for the Friendless and Infants' Home	do	12,523	3,895	10	31.10
Orphans' Home	Kingston	20,865	5,392	19	25.84
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	do	26,249	1,571	00	11.60
Hotel Dieu	do	13,540	4,752	76	28.66
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	16,581	6,106	99	12.82
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	do	23,863	3,626	30	25.66
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	do	47,617	1,230	77	23.32
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	do	35,981	1,018	97	47.81
Protestant Orphans' Home	do	14,128	2,272	65	12.06
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	do	5,276	4,009	25	16.85
Protestant Home (Orphanage and Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	2,131	2,278	89	35.97
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	18,842	513	43	6.91
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	23,793	567	17	15.62
The Rescue Home for Women	Toronto	6,334			
Children's Shelter	do	7,421			
The Rescue Home for Women	London	3,631			
Totals		682,823	110,560	02	16.19



Names of Orphanages.	Location.	Aggregate stay of inmates.	Fixed allowance of one and a half cents per day.		Amount received from all sources other than Government.		Supplementary allowance of one-quarter such receipts, provided amount does not exceed the half-cent allowance.		Supplementary allowance of half-cent per day.		Total Government grant for the year 1894.
			\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum	Toronto	103,236	1,548	54	8,775	02	..	..	516	18	2,064 72
Protestant Orphans' Home	do	71,611	1,074	17	9,007	33	..	..	358	05	1,432 22
Girls' Home	do	32,930	493	95	6,122	60	..	..	164	65	658 60
Boys' Home	do	35,577	533	66	6,336	44	..	..	177	88	711 54
Newsboys' Lodgings	do	7,367	110	50	2,380	41	..	..	36	84	147 34
Infants' Home and Infirmary	do	25,039	247	38	4,368	31	..	..	82	46	*1,328 86
St. Nicholas' Home	do	15,867	238	01	3,410	09	..	..	79	33	317 34
The Haven	do	23,204	348	06	4,395	89	..	..	116	02	464 08
St. Mary's Orphan Asylum	Hamilton	41,212	618	18	4,239	77	..	..	206	06	824 24
Protestant Orphan Asylum	do	4,499	66	14	3,755	12	..	..	22	04	88 18
Boys' Home	do	24,479	367	19	2,665	09	..	..	122	39	489 58
Girls' Home	do	19,117	256	76	2,231	36	..	..	95	58	332 34
Home for the Friendless and Infants' Home	do	12,523	154	53	3,437	32	..	..	51	51	*408 73
Orphans' Home	Kingston	20,865	312	98	18,626	45	..	..	104	32	417 30
House of Providence Orphan Asylum	do	26,249	393	74	..	..	..	..	131	24	524 98
Hotel Dieu	do	13,540	203	10	1,330	00	..	..	67	70	270 80
Orphans' Home	Ottawa	16,581	248	72	4,841	06	..	..	82	90	331 62
St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum	do	23,863	357	95	..	..	..	..	119	31	477 26
St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum	do	47,617	714	26	5,204	11	..	..	238	08	952 34
Roman Catholic Orphans' Home	London	35,981	539	72	..	..	..	..	179	91	719 62
Protestant Orphans' Home	do	14,128	211	92	3,205	81	..	..	170	64	282 56
Women's Refuge and Infants' Home	do	5,276	50	68	357	90	..	..	16	90	*240 51
Protestant Home (Orphanage and Refuge Branch)	St. Catharines	2,131	31	97	861	85	..	..	10	65	42 62
Orphan Asylum	St. Agatha	18,842	282	63	1,904	17	..	..	94	21	376 84
Orphan Asylum	Fort William	23,793	356	90	2,498	03	..	..	118	86	475 86
The Rescue Home for Women	Toronto	6,334	95	01	2,278	06	..	..	31	67	126 68
Children's Shelter	do	7,421	111	32	513	43	..	..	37	40	138 42
The Rescue Home for Women	London	3,631	54	47	567	26	..	..	18	15	72 62
Totals 1894	..	682,823	10,022	44	103,312	88	..	..	3,350	73	14,777 80
Totals 1893	..	667,880	9,813	97	117,567	99	..	..	3,271	39	14,474 39

\*This sum includes 10 cents per day for the Mother Nurses and 7 cents for other nurses, and in the case of the Infants' Home, Toronto, a grant of \$200 for Infirmary work. †Included with Refuge Branch.

## SEPARATE REPORTS.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHAN ASYLUM, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

#### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	276
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	296
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	572
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	247
Died	-	-	-	-	-	34
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	291
						572

#### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	315
Female	-	-	-	-	-	257
						572

#### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	34
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	538
						572

#### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	555
English	-	-	-	-	-	....
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	....
United States	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	5
						572

#### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	483
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	68
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	17
						572

The receipts of the Institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$2,204.34, were \$10,979.36, and the expenditures were \$11,972.72.

The collective stay of the inmates was 103,236 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$2,064.72 as Government aid for the year 1894.

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INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, Toronto, on the 1st December.

There were 268 children being cared for, namely, 145 boys and 123 girls. They attend school daily, and three teachers are employed for the class-rooms. When out of school they assist in the laundry work, housekeeping, gardening, etc. They are placed in homes and apprenticed as opportunities occur. The boys, as soon as old enough, are sent to the St. Nicholas' Home, in order to obtain employment in the city.

There was no change to note in the buildings since my last inspection. The grounds have been improved, and new drainage provided leading into the lake.

A shed is being built on the grounds as a shelter for the boys while taking exercise in bad weather.

The dining-rooms, kitchen, laundry, working-rooms, schoolrooms, dormitories, cloak-rooms, play-rooms, nursery, bath-rooms, water-closets, etc., were all in good order. The ventilation and sanitary condition of the building was good. The books were properly entered up.

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## PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the past year :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	191
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	87
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 278
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	95
Died	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	183
						— 278

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	151
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
							— 278

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	278
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
							— 278

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	242
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
							— 278

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	273
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
							— 278

The receipts of this Institution during the year, including the Government grant of \$1,415.92, were \$10,423.25, and the expenditures were \$8,785.05.

The collective stay of the inmates was 71,611 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$1,432.22 as Government aid for the year 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I inspected the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 17th February. The names of 113 boys and 83 girls appeared on the register, making a total of 196 children whose ages were from three to fourteen years. They



are taught to do housework, sewing and knitting, and receive the rudiments of an English education. The children were all in good health, and no deaths had been recorded since my last visit. They are placed in homes as opportunities occur.

The dormitories, play-rooms, dining-room, laundry and kitchen were all in good order. The school building is situated conveniently to the main building and is well adapted for school purposes. Five teachers are employed. The buildings are supplied with modern appliances, heated with hot water, and lighted with gas. The books are well kept and the management was good.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

I made an inspection of the Orphans' Home, Toronto, on the 27th November. There were then in residence 106 boys and 83 girls, making a total of 189. The children were all in good health, clean and comfortably clothed. Their ages ranged from three years up to twelve. They all attend school in an adjoining building, a kindergarten being provided for the younger ones.

The Home was found to be in a clean and well kept condition in all parts and the well being of the inmates appeared to be a matter of first consideration.

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## GIRLS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year:

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	78
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	77
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	155
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	52
Died	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	103
						155

*Sex.*

Female	-	-	-	-	-	155
						155

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	154
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	1
						155

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	143
English	-	-	-	-	-	10
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	1
United States	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	..
						155

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	142
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	13
						155

Including the Government grant of \$707.74, the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$6,830.34, and the expenditure to \$8,065.93.

The collective stay of the inmates was 32,930 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of \$658.60 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 11th July. There were 94 girls in residence on that day, from two to fourteen years of age. Their general health was reported to be good. They have their own school, for which two teachers are supplied by the School Board.

The school-rooms, gymnasium, play-grounds, dormitories, dining-room, kitchen, laundry, and sewing-room were visited and found to be in good order.

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Homes are found for the children from time to time, and they are carefully looked after when they have left the Institution. While in the Home they are taught general housework, sewing, knitting, etc. They attend Sunday school in the building and churches in the city. Part of the building is used as an infirmary when required.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make the second inspection of this Institution. He reported as follows:

I made an inspection of the Girls' Home, Toronto, on the 30th October, when there were 113 girls in residence. Excepting 4, who were troubled with ring-worm, they were all in excellent health and clean and neat in appearance. Their ages ranged from two to fifteen years. The older girls were seen at their school-work in the class-rooms, and the younger ones in the nursery.

The dormitories and other apartments were scrupulously clean, and in neat order.

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## BOYS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of the Home during the year:

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	87
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	95
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 182
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	84
Died	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	98
						— 182

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	182
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
							— 182

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	159
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries, or unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							— 182

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	172
Counties of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
Other counties, including emigrants, foreigners and aliens	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
							— 182

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$607.00, amounted to \$6,943.44, and the expenditures were \$6,270.90.

The collective stay of the Institution was equal to 35,577 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$711.54 as Government aid for the year 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I inspected the Boys' Home, Toronto, on the 11th July. There were the names of 94 boys on the register, whose ages ranged from two to fourteen years.

Every part of the Home was found to be in its usual state of cleanliness and good order.



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The boys are kept fully occupied in doing domestic work. They are apprenticed from time to time as places are found for them with farmers in the surrounding country, and they continue under the supervision of the Home until they attain the age of 18 years. They were all in good health at the time of this visit.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home, a copy of his report is annexed :

I beg to state, as directed by you, I made an inspection of the Boys' Home, Toronto, on the 29th October. The inmates, who numbered 97, were all seen, the younger boys' in the school room, and the older ones at drill exercise in the basement. Their ages ranged from three up to thirteen years ; seven were over the age of twelve.

They were all reported to be in good health, and appeared to be well looked after. Every part of the Institution was found to be in excellent order.

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## NEWSBOYS' LODGINGS, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the year :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	11
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	135
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	—146
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	125
Died	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	21
						—146

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	130
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	15
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	1
						—146

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	104
English	-	-	-	-	-	26
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	5
United States	-	-	-	-	-	6
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	3
						—146

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	145
County of Wentworth	-	-	-	-	-	1
						—14

The receipts of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$139, amounted to \$2,519.41, and the expenditures were \$2,654.12.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 7,367 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$147.34 as Government aid for the year 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, on the 4th April. There were twenty boys registered as inmates on that day, ranging in age from nine to seventeen years. All under fourteen years attend school for half a day

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each week day, and those earning money pay a small sum to the Institution, averaging about 10 cents per day ; some pay as high as 15 cents per day. They are supplied with clothing at cost, or nearly so.

The boys retire to bed at 9.30 p.m., and are not allowed to be about the streets at night.

The management is good and the books are well kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed :

I visited the Newsboys' Lodgings, Toronto, on the 29th October. On that date there were 21 boys residing in the Institution, whose ages are from twelve years upward.

The older ones attend night school during the winter three nights a week, and the younger ones go to day school. A number of them are regularly employed at trades and in other situations where their prospect in life will be improved. The superintendent has provided a set of band instruments, and the boys are being trained in the use of them.

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## THE INFANTS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the past year:

### *Movements of Inmates.*

		Inmates.	Mothers.	Totals.
In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	33	18	51
Admitted	- - - -	91	37	128
Total number of inmates	- -	124	55	179
Discharged	- - - -	55	34	89
Died	- - - -	33	..	33
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	36	21	57
		124	55	179

The statistical information regarding the infants is as follows, viz.:

### *Sex.*

Male	- - - - -	66
Female	- - - - -	58
		124

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	- - - - -	123
Roman Catholic	- - - - -	1
Other religions	- - - - -	....
		124

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	- - - - -	124
English	- - - - -	....
Irish	- - - - -	....
Scotch	- - - - -	....
United States	- - - - -	....
		124

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	- - - - -	121
Province of Ontario	- - - - -	....
Other counties	- - - - -	3
		124

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$5,639.85, and the expenditures were \$6,142.10.

The collective stay of the children equalled 16,492 days. The Home will be entitled in respect of them to \$329.84.



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The collective stay of the mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 6,691 days. The Home will therefore be entitled to \$669.10.

The collective days' stay of the other women, for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 1,856 days, for which the sum of \$129.92 will be allowed.

The total grant, therefore, to the Home for 1894, including the grant of \$200 for the Infirmary work, will amount to \$1,328.86.

#### INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the Infants' Home, Toronto, on the 11th July. On that date there were 76 inmates, viz.: 52 infants from two days to three years old, and 24 mother nurses.

There have been received since the 1st October, 111 infants, and during the same period 42 have been discharged and 18 have died.

Homes are found for the children from time to time. The work of the Home is performed by the mothers.

All the rooms were clean and in good order. The building is heated by steam, lighted by gas and supplied with city water.

Miss Gibbon is the matron in charge and Mrs. Jordan is superintendent.

I made an inspection of the Infants' Home, Toronto, on the 22nd November. There were in residence on that date 20 adult mother nurses and 45 infants.

The nursing-rooms, dormitories, dining-rooms, play-rooms, and all other parts of the building were in satisfactory order.

The children are cared for here until they are five years of age, when they are either adopted or transferred to the Boys' Home and Girls' Home in the city.

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## ST. NICHOLAS' HOME, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of the Home during the official year:

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
								117

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
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*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	101
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
								117

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	80
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								117

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	117
Other places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
								117

The revenue of the Home during the year, including the Government grant of \$343.18, was \$3,753.27, and the expenditure was \$3,753.27.

The collective stay of the boys was 15,867 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$317.34 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the St. Nicholas' Home, Toronto, on the 18th May.

6 H.R.

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There were 41 boys in the Institution on that day. They obtain work in the city whenever it is possible. They are fed, clothed and lodged in the Home, and they contribute what they can from time to time from their earnings. They attend the different churches on Sunday, and a night school is provided for them during the winter. They also have a reading room.

The dormitories, dining-room, chapel, bath-rooms, wash-rooms, water-closets, etc., were clean and in neat order. The building is heated by steam, supplied with city water and lighted with gas. The books were properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

I made an inspection of the St. Nicholas' Home, Toronto, on the 1st November. The Mother Superior being absent I was unable to see the records and ascertain the number of boys in residence on that date. The Home was in good order. A night school is carried on during the winter for the benefit of the inmates, and they are provided with a library of books and papers.

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## THE HAVEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	60
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	681
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	741
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	678
Deaths	-	-	-	-	-	4
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	59
						741

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	36
Female	-	-	-	-	-	705
						741

### *Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	163
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	578
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	....
						741

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	410
English	-	-	-	-	-	151
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	143
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	20
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	17
						741

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	644
Other cities and counties	-	-	-	-	-	97
						741

Including the Government grant of \$386.59, the revenue of the Haven during the year amounted to \$4,782.48, and the expenditure to \$4,589.12.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 23,204 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$464.08 as Government aid for 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I visited the Haven, Toronto, on the 11th July. The new wing has been completed and affords much additional room. The dormitories, bath-rooms, water-closets, laundry, ironing and drying room were all clean and



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in good order. Laundry work is the principal industry, the earnings from which amount to about \$175 per month, and from sewing about \$12 per month is realized.

The inmates numbered 52 on this date, namely, 46 adult females and 6 children.

The women are received from the city prisons, and the surrounding country. They remain in the Institution as long as they like. They receive no wages, but are supplied with clothing, food, books, etc. They attend divine service in the building three times on Sunday, and in the morning and evening during the week.

A library and reading-room are provided for their use.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Institution. A copy of his report is annexed :

As directed by you, I inspected the Haven and Prison Gate Mission Home, Toronto, on the 30th October.

There were 62 women and 12 children receiving the benefits of the Institution on that day.

Laundry work is the principal occupation of the inmates, and appears to be a profitable source of income. The Institution was in good order throughout, and appeared to be well managed.

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## ST. MARY'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 190
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
								— 190

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	118
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	72
								— 190

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	185
								— 190

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	183
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
								— 190

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
County of Wentworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Other counties and countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	40
								— 190

Including the Government grant of \$864.94 the revenue of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$5,104.69 and the expenditure to \$10,721.43.

The collective stay of the inmates was 41,212 days, entitling the Asylum to receive a sum of \$824.24 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton on the 3rd March.

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There were 48 girls in the Institution, of all ages from infancy up to twelve years.

This Home is for the girls what the House of Providence, Dundas, is for the boys. The management is the same for both places.

All the rooms and different departments were clean and in good order. The Institution is well managed, and the books are properly kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Institution a copy of his report is annexed :

I beg to report that, as instructed, I made an inspection of the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 25th August. The names of forty-five girls were on the register. Of these, two were in the St. Joseph's Hospital, making the actual population forty-three.

Those in the Home were all in good health. On enquiry I found that they had not been vaccinated, as required by the circular issued by you in July last. Every part of the building was inspected and found to be in satisfactory order.

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## PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	12
Admitted	-	-	-	-	10
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	— 22
Discharged	-	-	-	-	9
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	13
					— 22

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	16
Female	-	-	-	-	-	6
						— 22

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	22
						— 22

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	22
English	-	-	-	-	-	..
						— 22

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	22
						— 22

The receipts of the Asylum during the year were \$4,441.85, and the expenditures were \$4,521.34. The receipts and expenditures of the Aged Women's Refuge are included in these amounts.

The collective stay of the children was 4,409 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$88.18 as Government aid for 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the Protestant Orphan Asylum, Hamilton, on the 3rd March. There were thirteen children in residence, namely, eight boys and five girls, from seven to thirteen years. They have all been very well during the winter. They attend school in the building.

All the departments, dormitories, dining-room, play-room, school-room and bath-room were clean and in good order.



I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

I visited the Protestant Orphan Asylum on the 25th August.

The names of twelve children were on the register—nine boys and three girls. One of the girls was absent, having been sent to the “Elsinore” Home at the Beach for a temporary stay.

The apartments occupied by the children (which are under the same roof as the Home for Aged Women) were found to be in good order and neatly kept. The books also were entered up correctly.

### BOYS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year

#### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	69
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	22
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 91
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	24
Died	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	67
						— 91

#### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
							— 91

#### *Places Admitted From*

Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
							— 91

#### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	74
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
							— 91

The receipts of the Home during the year were \$3,132 73, and the expenditures were \$3,250.93.

The collective stay of the inmates was 24,479 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of \$489.58 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Boys' Home, Hamilton, on the 3rd March.

There were 70 boys in residence, from five to fourteen years of age. They are taught housework, sewing, knitting, etc., and also attend school in the Home, two teachers being employed. The boys were all in good health and have had no sickness during the past year.

They are placed in homes, by indenture, for three years.

Only boys from the city are admitted to the Home.

I found the premises in good order throughout.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

According to instructions, I made an inspection of the Boys' Home, Hamilton, on the 24th August, finding it neat and clean in every part.

There were 68 boys in residence, all in good health.

The books were correctly kept.

## GIRLS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	58
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	14
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 72
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	25
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	47
						— 72

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	72
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	..
						— 72

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	68
English	-	-	-	-	-	4
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	..
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	..
						— 72

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
Other parts of the Province of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
								— 72

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$2,597.64, and the expenditure was \$2,580.54.

The collective stay of the children was 19,117 days, entitling the Home to receive a sum of \$382.34 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on March 3rd.

Fifty-three girls were in residence on that day, from three to twelve years of age. They are taught housework, knitting, sewing, laundry work, etc. They also attend school in the Home. Those that have relatives or friends are taken from the Institution by them at the age of fourteen. The others have homes found for them.

The Institution is well managed, and the books are well kept.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

I made an Inspection of the Girls' Home, Hamilton, on the 24th August. There were fifty inmates on that day, all of whom I saw, and all were in good health.

Housecleaning was in progress when I called, which occasioned a temporary disarrangement of some of the apartments, but otherwise the Home was in its usual excellent condition.

A number of the children have had the benefit of a change of air at "Elsinore."

## HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS AND INFANTS' HOME, HAMILTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year :

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	41
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	82
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
								123

*Sex.*

Male (infants)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
								123

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	113
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
								123

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	108
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
								123

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Hamilton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
County of Wentworth	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other places and counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
								123

The revenue of the Home, exclusive of the Government grant of \$377.52 was \$3,437.32, and the expenditure \$3,895.10.

The collective stay of the children equalled 10,302 days. The Home, therefore, will be entitled in respect of them to \$206.04.

The collective stay of mother nurses for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 1,574 days. The Home in respect of these will be entitled to \$157.40.

The collective days' stay to those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed was 647 days, for which they are entitled to receive \$45.29.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1894 will amount to \$438.73.



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INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this Home on the 3rd March. There were then in residence 11 adult females and 31 infants. When the children attain the age of five years they are transferred to the Girls' or Boys' Home or Orphan asylum. In some cases they are placed with private families. The mothers are also provided with homes, leaving their children in the Institution and contributing to their support until they are removed.

The dormitories, dining-rooms, play-rooms, wash-rooms, bath-rooms, and water-closets were all clean and in good order.

There were a number of cases of scarlet fever among the children, but no deaths have resulted. For the summer the children are taken to the Home at Burlington Beach, provided by Senator Sanford.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed :

On visiting this Home on the 25th August, I found it closed, the inmates having been removed to "Elsinore," their summer quarters at Burlington Beach, where I subsequently saw them. They numbered 25 children under five years, and five adult mothers. The children had all been vaccinated lately.

"Elsinore" is pleasantly situated on the Beach, with the lake on one hand and the bay on the other, and is surrounded by wide verandahs where the children can enjoy the fresh breezes from the water. This building was erected a few years ago through the generosity of Senator Sanford.

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## ORPHANS' HOME, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of the Institution during the year :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	53
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	34
Total number of inmate	-	-	-	-	-	87
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	39
Died	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	48
						87

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
							87

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							87

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							87

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	60
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Other counties in Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
							87

The revenue of the Home during the year was \$19,066.31, including the Government grant of \$439.86, and the expenditure was \$5,392.19.

The collective stay of the children was 20,865 days, entitling the Institution to receive a sum of \$417.30 as Government aid for 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

On the 22nd February, I visited the Orphan's Home, Kingston. There were then 59 inmates, namely, 33 boys and 26 girls, from two to fourteen years of age.

There has been no change in this Home since my last inspection. The dormitories, dining-rooms, sewing-rooms, play-rooms, etc., were clean and orderly.

The children are placed in the homes of private families as opportunities occur for doing so. The books were properly kept.

## ORPHANAGE OF THE HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	42
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	90
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 132
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	73
Died	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	59
						— 132

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	89
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
							— 132

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	132
							— 132

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
							— 132

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	55
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	33
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	25
Other countries, including emigrants, foreigners and aliens	-	-	-	-	-	19
						— 132

The receipts and expenditures of the Orphanage are included with those of the House of Providence, and cannot be shown separately.

The collective stay of the children was 26,249 days, entitling the Orphanage to receive the sum of \$524.98 as Government aid for 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the House of Providence Orphanage, Kingston, on the 31st March. There were registered as inmates on that day, 41 boys and 14 girls.

The portion of the building used for the Orphanage was in good order. The children are placed in homes of private families as opportunity occurs to do so.

## HOTEL DIEU ORPHAN ASYLUM, KINGSTON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year:

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	63
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	— 95
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	64
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	31
								— 95

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	94
								— 95

*Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
								— 95

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								— 95

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Kingston	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
County of Frontenac	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
Other counties or countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								— 95

The income of the Asylum during the year amounted to \$1,588.12 and the expenditure to \$1,571.00.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 13,540 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$270.80 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I visited the Hotel Dieu Orphanage, Kingston, on the 22nd February.

The number of children in residence on that day was forty, ranging from two to fifteen years of age. Those of sufficient age attend school, and are also taught housework, sewing, knitting, etc.

The dormitories and play-rooms are in the basement of the building.

The Orphanage is under the same management as the Hotel Dieu Hospital.



## ORPHAN'S HOME, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Home during the year:

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	26
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
								73

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	39
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
								73

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	73
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								73

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								73

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
								73

The revenue of the Home was \$5,417.12, and the expenditures were \$4,752.76.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 16,581 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$331.62 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 8th February.

The names of 48 children were on the register, namely, 27 boys and 21 girls.

They are taught housework, sewing, knitting, etc. They also attend school in the Home, a teacher being provided by the Public School Board. Homes with private families are found for the children from time to time.

The schoolroom, dormitories, bath-rooms, wash-rooms, water-closets, etc., were all clean and in good order.

I inspected the Orphans' Home, Ottawa, on the 8th October. On that day there were 46 children in residence from two and a half to twelve years of age, namely, 23 boys and 23 girls. There was only one death during the year. Good order and cleanliness prevailed throughout the premises.

The Home is supplied with electric light, city water, and hot-water heating. All the inmates have been vaccinated lately.

### ST. PATRICK'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year :

#### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	61
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	40
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	101
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	43
Died	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	58
						101

#### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	54
Female	-	-	-	-	-	47
						101

#### *Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	101
Other religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	..
						101

#### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	99
English	-	-	-	-	-	..
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	..
United States	-	-	-	-	-	..
						101

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	85
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other parts of the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
								101

The receipts and expenditures of this Institution are included in the financial statement of the Refuge Department *vide* Schedule B Refuge Report.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 23,863 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$477.26 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 8th February. The register contained the names of 66 children—45 boys and 21 girls—from two to twelve years of age. They attend school, and are also taught housework, sewing, knitting, etc. Two teachers are employed.

The apartments used for the orphanage were in good order. The books were properly kept.

I visited the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa, on the 8th October. There were 60 children in residence under twelve years of age.

Homes are found for them from time to time, and some are placed in apprenticeships as opportunities offer.

All the departments were clean and orderly. The building is lighted with electric light, heated with hot air, and supplied with city water.

The schoolrooms are in the Institution, and public school teachers are provided to take charge.

## ST. JOSEPH'S ORPHAN ASYLUM, OTTAWA.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

*Movements of Patients.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	126
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	127
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—253
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	122
								—253

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	123
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
								—253

*Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	253
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								—253

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	242
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
								—253

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Ottawa	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	141
County of Carleton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
Other counties and places	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	53
								—253

The receipts of the Institution were \$6,098.65, and the expenditures \$6,106.99.

The collective stay of children was 47,617 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$952.34 as the Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

On the 7th February I inspected the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, Ottawa. There were 130 children in residence, 54 boys and 76 girls.

There has been no change in this building since my last visit. All the departments, play-rooms, schoolrooms, dormitories, bath-rooms, etc., were in a well kept condition.

The Institution is well managed and the books properly kept.



I inspected this Orphanage on the 9th October. The building has lately undergone a general renovation—cleaning, repairing, painting, etc.—and everything was in as good condition as it can well be. The Institution has electric light, hot water heating, and city water.

On this date there were 123 children in residence—45 boys and 69 girls, from three to twelve years of age.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year:

#### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	71
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	162
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
							162

#### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
							162

#### *Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	161
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							162

#### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	160
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	....
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
							162

#### *Places Admitted From.*

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
							162

The receipts and expenditures of this Home are included with those of the House of Refuge.

The collective stay of these children was 35,981 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$719.62 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I inspected the Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London on the 25th January. There were 102 inmates—52 girls and 50 boys, from two to fourteen years of age. All who are old enough attend school in the building, for which two teachers are employed.

All the rooms of the various departments were found to be in good order. The Institution is supplied with city water, lighted with gas, and heated with hot water. No change has taken place in the building or premises since my last visit.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this Home. A copy of his report is annexed:

The Roman Catholic Orphans' Home, London, which is under the same management as the Roman Catholic Refuge, was inspected by me on the 30th of July. The children were scattered all over the building and grounds, and seemed to look healthy and happy. There were 99 of them, according to the daily record. Upwards of 100 have been in the building at one time during the past winter, which taxes the dormitory accommodation to its utmost. As soon as the sisters can see their way it is their intention to enlarge the premises. After going the rounds of the Orphanage and grounds and enquiring as to its management and history, I found that nothing in the way of changes have taken place since your last visit.

---

## PROTESTANT ORPHANS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Orphanage during the year :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	38
Admitted -	-	-	-	-	-	49
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	— 87
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	49
Died -	-	-	-	-	-	..
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	38
						— 87

### *Sex.*

Male -	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Female -	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
							— 87

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant -	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Catholic -	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
							— 87

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian -	-	-	-	-	-	-	86
English -	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other countries -	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
							— 87

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of London -	-	-	-	-	-	-	87
Other parts of Ontario -	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
							— 87

The revenue of the Home was \$3,548.81 and the expenditures were \$3,626.30.

The collective stay of the children was equal to 14,128 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$282.56 as Government Aid for 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

I made an Inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, on the 25th January. There were 38 inmates—16 girls and 12 boys—all under twelve years of age.

---

I found the Institution clean and orderly in every department.

The children attend school in a separate brick building on the premises; it is also used as a hospital when required.

Homes are found for the children as the opportunity occurs.

The Institution is heated by hot air, lighted with coal oil and supplied with city water.

A committee of ladies have the management of the Home.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this Home; a copy of his report is annexed :

I made the second inspection of the Protestant Orphans' Home, London, on July 30th. The daily record when examined gave the names of 38 children in residence on that date. There is accommodation in all for 52. The basement of the building is not very satisfactory. The furnaces, four in number, are inadequate to properly heat the building, and considerable discomfort is experienced during the cold weather. The furnaces should either be repaired or replaced by others of a different pattern.

The building is kept in very fair order inside, and the grounds likewise. Two acres of land are attached, which is industriously cultivated. It being holiday time the school building was not utilized. The matron reports a very prosperous year, and some good effects resulting from the operation of the new Act respecting Neglected Children.

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## WOMEN'S REFUGE AND INFANTS' HOME, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	38	
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	—	51
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37	
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
In residence 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	
								—	51

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	
								—	51

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47	
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	
Other religions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	...	
								—	51

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	45	
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
								—	51

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46	
County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
								—	51

The receipts during the year, exclusive of the Government grant of \$238.81, were \$357.90, and the expenditures \$1,230.77.

The collective stay of the children equalled 3,379 days. The Home will, therefore, be entitled in respect of them to \$67.58.

The collective stay of mother nurses, for whom 10 cents a day is allowed, was 1,338 days. The Home, in respect of these, will be entitled to \$133.80.

The collective days' stay of those mothers for whom 7 cents per day is allowed, was 559 days, for which they are entitled to receive \$39.13.

The total grant to the Home, therefore, for 1894, will amount to \$240.51.

## INSPECTIONS.

I made a visit of inspection to this Home on the 25th January, when it contained 5 women and 12 children.

Everything pertaining to the Home was in its usual state of good order. I found no change to record either in the building or premises since my last visit.

When the infants become two years of age they are placed in the Orphans' Home.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this Home; a copy of his report is annexed:

The Womens' Refuge and Infants' Home, London, was inspected by me on July 30th, and 5 women and 8 infants were then in the building. The matron reports a very successful year inasmuch as no deaths have taken place since October 1st, 1893.

The Institution was in good order inside. It has plenty of ventilation, and no defect of any kind exists in the plumbing.

I looked over their books and saw that attention had daily been given to them.

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# PROTESTANT HOME (ORPHANAGE BRANCH), ST. CATHARINES.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year :

## *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	9
Admitted	-	-	-	-	7
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	— 16
Discharged	-	-	-	-	15
Died	-	-	-	-	1
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	— 16

## *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	9
Female	-	-	-	-	-	7
						— 16

## *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	16
						— 16

## *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	16
English	-	-	-	-	-	..
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	..
						— 16

## *Places Admitted From.*

City of St. Catharines	-	-	-	-	15
County of Lincoln	-	-	-	-	1
					— 16

The revenue and expenditure of the Home during the year amounted to to \$1,070.98 and \$1,018.97 respectively.

The collective stay of infants to 2,131 days at 2c. entitle the Home to \$42.62.

## INSPECTIONS.

I inspected this Home on the 9th July. There were only two children in residence on that date. The building was undergoing repairs, to be in readiness for the return of the other inmates. A furnace for heating is very much needed, and I would strongly urge upon the Committee of Management the importance of making this improvement.





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The revenue of the Asylum was \$2,277.40, including the Government grant of \$373.23, and the expenditures to \$2,272.65.

The collective stay of the children was 18,842 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$376.84 as Government aid for 1894.

#### INSPECTIONS.

I inspected the St. Agatha Orphan Asylum on the 7th August. There were in residence 37 boys and 15 girls—a total of 52—from two to fourteen years of age.

They attend school in the Home and are also taught farm work, housework, sewing, knitting, etc.

The school is conducted under the Separate School Act, and Roman Catholic children from the surrounding school section attend during the school terms. Two teachers are employed. The school rooms are large, well lighted and ventilated and will accommodate about 100 children.

Homes are found for the inmates from time to time, and those who are old enough are apprenticed to learn trades. The health of the children was good. They were all vaccinated lately in compliance with the request of this Department.

I found the Institution in excellent order. It comprises two stone buildings—one containing the schoolrooms and chapel on the ground floor and dormitories on the second floor; the other containing sitting-room, dining-room, and the sisters' quarters.

The Institution is heated by hot air, lighted with coal oil lamps, and supplied with well water. There is a good fire escape.

The grounds are fourteen acres in extent. Cows and fowls are kept for the supply of milk and eggs.

The Home is well managed and the books properly kept.

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## ORPHAN'S HOME, FORT WILLIAM.

The following summaries show the operations of this Charity during the year:

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	99
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	45
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
							99

*Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	-	50
Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
							99

*Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	88
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
							99

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
							99

*Places Admitted From.*

District of Thunder Bay	-	-	-	-	-	-	67
Town of Fort William	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other counties of the Province	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
From other countries, including emigrants	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
							99

The revenue of the Home was \$1,810.63, and the expenditure \$4,009.25.

The collective stay of the children was 23,793 days, entitling the Home to receive the sum of \$475.86 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Orphan's Home, Fort William, on the 13th August, and found it very much improved since my last visit, a year ago, upwards of one thousand dollars having been expended upon the dormitories and different departments. The work-rooms, play-rooms, bath-rooms, etc., were all in good order. The water-closets are outside of the building.

There were 43 inmates on this day—17 boys, 23 girls and 3 adults. The childrens' ages ranged from three to fifteen years. They are taught housework, sewing, knitting, etc., and as they become old enough they are apprenticed to trades, etc.

## THE RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operation of this Home during the year :

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	9
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	140
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	149
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	120
Died	-	-	-	-	-	5
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	24
						149

### *Sex.*

Female	-	-	-	-	-	149
						149

### *Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	7
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	142
Other religions, or not known	-	-	-	-	-	....
						149

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	122
English	-	-	-	-	-	18
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	2
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	4
						149

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	128
Other cities and counties	-	-	-	-	-	21
						149

The revenue of the Home during the year amounted to \$2,284.63, and the expenditure to \$2,278.89.

The collective stay of the inmates was equal to 6,334 days, thus entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$126.68 as Government aid for 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

Petition having been made by the Salvation Army for aid under the Charity Aid Act, I inspected their Rescue Home for Women, Toronto, on the 12th October.

The Home is well situated in Parkdale facing the lake.

The building is of brick and stands in two acres of ground.

Girls and women from 16 to 40 years of age are received as inmates, and are employed at sewing, knitting, dressmaking and laundry work.

They remain from three to six months, when homes are found for them.

If any of the inmates have children under twelve years of age the latter are sent to the Children's Shelter, on Bleeker street.

Those about to become mothers are kept in the Home until near their confinement, when they are sent to the Burnside Lying-in Hospital, and after their recovery they are taken back to the Home until situations are found for them as servants. They are furnished with board, clothing and lodging while they remain in the Home, and when they take situations they are regularly visited by some officer of the Army, who looks after their welfare.

A record is kept of all the inmates, which is continued after they leave the Home so long as they can be kept track of.

The Institution is supported by collections and donations, and it is managed by two members of the Army with a matron in charge.

The building is heated by stoves and fireplaces, lighted by gas and supplied with city water. There were 11 inmates on the day of my inspection. The reception-room, sitting-room, working-rooms, offices and board room occupy the first flat.

The second flat contains the sleeping-rooms for the inmates, and likewise the third flat, with water-closets, etc. In the basements are the kitchen, laundry, dining-room, coal room and bath-room.

I have the honour to recommend that an Order-in-Council be passed giving authority for the Rescue Home for Women, Toronto, to be taken as named in Schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and to receive aid in accordance therewith from the 1st October, 1893.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1894.

Upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector Chamberlain, dated 13th November, 1893, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this order by the Legislative Assembly, "The Rescue Home for Women, Toronto," be hereafter taken as named in Schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly from the first day of October, 1893.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Inspector of Prisons, etc.



## CHILDREN'S SHELTER, TORONTO.

The following summaries shew the operations of this Home during the year.

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	16
Admitted	-	-	-	-	39
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	55
Discharged	-	-	-	-	32
Died	-	-	-	-	7
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	16
					55

### *Sex.*

Male	-	-	-	-	-	24
Female	-	-	-	-	-	31
						55

### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	50
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	5
						55

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	55
English	-	-	-	-	-	..
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	..
United States	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	..
						55

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	50
Other parts of Ontario	-	-	-	-	-	5
						55

The revenue of the Shelter during the year amounted to \$513.43, and the expenditure to same amount.

The collective stay of the inmates was 7,421 days, entitling the Shelter to receive a sum of \$148.42 as Government aid for 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

The Salvation Army having petitioned the Government for aid for institutions carried on by them, I made an inspection of their Children's Shelter, on the 12th October.

This Charity is located at 218 Bleeker street, Toronto. The building is of brick, three storeys high, heated by a hot air furnace and lighted by gas, and supplied with city water. It is very well adapted in every way for its purpose.

Children from the age of six months up to six years are received and cared for until the age of twelve, when they are placed with private families. I was informed that no difficulty is experienced in finding such homes for them. They attend the public schools as soon as they reach school age.

A lady officer called Ensign Williams, has charge of the Home, and is assisted by two other female officers who take care of the children, and do all the work.

There were ten inmates on the day of my visit. They are all children who have been abandoned by their parents, or orphans.

In the basement of the building is the kitchen and furnace rooms. The first flat contains the dining-room and sitting-room ; second flat the attendant's rooms, children's bath-room, wash-room and water-closets, third flat, the children's rooms and caretaker's room.

This Charity is doing a good work for poor children, and I beg to recommend that an Order-in-Council be passed, giving authority for the Children's Shelter, Toronto, to be taken as named in Schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and to receive aid in accordance therewith from the 1st October, 1893.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1894.

Upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector Chamberlain, dated 15th November, 1893, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this order by the Legislative Assembly, "The Children's Shelter, Toronto," be hereafter taken as named in Schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly from the 1st day of October, 1893.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Inspector of Prisons, etc.

## THE RESCUE HOME FOR WOMEN, LONDON.

The following summaries show the operations of this Asylum during the year.

### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence, 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	-	58
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Died	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
							61

### *Sex.*

Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
							61

### *Religious Denominations.*

Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	49
Other Religions (or not known)	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
							61

### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
							61

### *Places Admitted From.*

City of London	-	-	-	-	-	-	61
County of Middlesex	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
Other counties	-	-	-	-	-	-	..
							61

The revenue of the Asylum was \$567.26, and the expenditures to \$567.17.

The collective stay of the children was 3,631 days, entitling the Asylum to receive the sum of \$72.62 as Government aid for 1894.

### INSPECTIONS.

The Rescue Home for Women, London is one of the institutions included in the petition of the Salvation Army for aid under the Charity Aid Act. I inspected this Home on the 25th January, when there were eight inmates, 5 women, 2 children, and 1 woman in the hospital awaiting confinement.

These unfortunate girls are received into the Home upon a personal application to the lady officer in charge. They are provided with clothing, shelter and food, and given employment in sewing, knitting and housework, until such time as the matron, or lady officer in charge is satisfied that they have reformed and can be recommended for service, when good homes are found for them.

The management is by the Salvation Army, and a record is kept of each inmate, giving the previous history so far as it can be obtained, and after leaving the Home, track is kept of their movements, so that they can be visited from time to time by officers of the army.

There is accommodation for ten women in the Home, and as many infants. The building is supplied with water from the city system ; it is heated with coal and wood-burning stoves and lighted with coal oil lamps.

I have the honour to recommend that an Order-in-Council be passed giving authority for the Rescue Home for Women, London, to be taken as named in Schedule C, of the Charity Aid Act, and to receive aid in accordance therewith from the 1st of October, 1893.

COPY OF AN ORDER IN COUNCIL, APPROVED BY HIS HONOR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR THE 1ST DAY OF MARCH, A.D. 1894.

Upon consideration of the report of Mr. Inspector Chamberlain, dated 23rd February, 1894, and upon the recommendation of the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, the Committee of Council advise that, subject to the ratification of this order by the Legislative Assembly, "The Rescue Home for Women, London," be hereafter taken as named in Schedule C of the Charity Aid Act, and receive aid accordingly from the 1st day of October, 1893.

Certified,

J. LONSDALE CAPREOL,

Assistant Clerk, Executive Council.

The Inspector of Prisons, etc.

I instructed Mr. Aikens to make an inspection of this Home, a copy of his report is annexed :

I visited the Rescue Home for Women, London, on July 30th. The accommodation is at present limited to eight beds for inmates, but the authorities expect to have a larger building as soon as funds will permit. The water-closets are in the yard, as there is some slight defect in the drainage. The rooms and bedding looked neat and clean. On the evening of my visit there were 6 women and 5 infants receiving attention from the staff.

Upon asking for the books I discovered that no entries had been made in those furnished from this department. The reason assigned was that they did not understand the method of keeping them. I instructed the lady in charge in this particular, and then examined the private records in use for keeping trace of the daily movements of the inmates, from which I observed that with care and thought the official daily record could be entered up and kept.



## MAGDALEN ASYLUMS.

There has been no increase in these Homes during the past year. In my reports of inspection will be found particulars regarding each Institution, and the tables show the length of stay of inmates, amount of receipts and expenditure, etc.

Name of Magdalen Asylums.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Amount received from all sources other than Government.	Total Government grant for the year 1895—at the rate of two cents per day.
			\$ c.	\$ c.
Industrial Refuge .....	Toronto ..	7,942	3,779 09	158 84
Good Shepherd Female Refuge.....	“ ..	22,250	5,803 75	445 00
Totals, 1894 .....		30,192	9,582 84	603 84
Totals, 1893 .....		26,209	10,021 11	524 18

Names of Magdalen Asylums.	Location.	Aggregate days' stay of inmates.	Total expenditure for maintenance during the year.	Aggregate cost per inmate per day.
			\$ c.	cents.
Industrial Refuge .....	Toronto ..	7,942	*3,396 56	42.76
Good Shepherd Female Refuge.....	“ ..	22,250	6,126 31	27.53
Totals for 1894.....		30,192	9,522 87	31.52
Totals for 1893.....		26,209	9,479 70	36.16

\*Expenditure of Aged Women's Home included in this amount.

Names of Magdalen Asylums.	Location.	Number of persons in residence on 1st October, 1893.	Number admitted during the year 1894.	Total number under lodgment during the year.	Number of discharges during the year.	Number of deaths during the year.	Number in residence 30th September, 1894.
Industrial Refuge .....	Toronto ..	23	33	56	33	.....	23
Good Shepherd Female Refuge.....	" ..	45	83	128	55	5	68
Total, 1894 .....	.....	68	116	184	88	5	91
Total, 1893 .....	.....	70	63	133	65	.....	68

The statistics for each asylum, in respect of sex, religious denominations, nationalities and previous residences of the inmates, have been summarized as under:

*Sex.*

Female	-	-	-	-	-	-	184
							— 184

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	-	56
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	-	128
							— 184

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	106
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							— 184

*Previous Residences.*

Received from city or town in which institutions are located	183
Received from counties in which institutions are located	- 1
Received from other counties in the Province	- 8
Emigrants and foreigners	- 12
	— 204

## SEPARATE REPORTS.

## INDUSTRIAL REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Institution during the year :

*Movements of Inmates.*

In residence 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	-	23
Admitted	-	-	-	-	-	33
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	-	56
Discharged	-	-	-	-	-	33
Died	-	-	-	-	-	....
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	-	23
						56

*Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	49
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	7
						56

*Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	15
English	-	-	-	-	-	12
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	18
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	6
United States	-	-	-	-	-	5
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	....
						56

*Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	56
						56

The revenue of the asylum, exclusive of the Government grant of \$201.62, amounted to \$3,779.09, and the expenditures to \$3,396.56.

The collective stay of the inmates was 7,942 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$158.84 as Government aid for 1894.

## INSPECTIONS.

I beg to report that I made an inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 17th of February. I found that since my last inspection new bath-rooms and water-closets have been put in the building. All the apartments were clean and in good order.

There were 24 women in residence at the time of my visit. They are employed at knitting, sewing and laundry work ; and are required to remain in the Institution at least a year before being recommended for employment else-

where, and receiving an outfit of clothing. They are supplied with necessary clothing while in the Refuge, but receive no money. All creeds and nationalities are admitted and are required to work if able to do so. The records were well kept, and the management was satisfactory.

I instructed Mr. Nicholson to make an inspection of this Refuge. A copy of his report is annexed :

I made an inspection of the Industrial Refuge, Toronto, on the 5th November. There were then 22 inmates, the majority of whom were employed in knitting, sewing and laundry work. If they remain in the Institution for a year they are furnished with a liberal outfit of clothing on leaving.

The house was in good order, and the records were entered up.

A new matron has recently been appointed.

### GOOD SHEPHERD FEMALE REFUGE, TORONTO.

The following summaries show the operations of this Refuge during the year :

#### *Movements of Inmates.*

In residence 1st October, 1893	-	-	-	-	45
Admitted	-	-	-	-	83
Total number of inmates	-	-	-	-	128
Discharged	-	-	-	-	55
Died	-	-	-	-	5
In residence, 30th September, 1894	-	-	-	-	68
					128

#### *Religious Denominations.*

Protestant	-	-	-	-	-	7
Roman Catholic	-	-	-	-	-	121
						128

#### *Nationalities.*

Canadian	-	-	-	-	-	-	91
English	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Irish	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
Scotch	-	-	-	-	-	-	...
United States	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Other countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
							128

#### *Places Admitted From.*

City of Toronto	-	-	-	-	-	-	107
County of York	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Other counties and countries	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
							128

The income of this Charity, exclusive of the Government grant of \$322.56, was \$5,803.75, and the expenditure \$6,126.31.

The collective stay of the inmates was 22,250 days, entitling the Institution to receive the sum of \$445 as Government aid for 1894.



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INSPECTIONS.

I made an inspection of the Good Shepherd Female Refuge, Toronto, on the 19th November. The buildings have been greatly improved during the past year, and now are very comfortable so far as the accommodation of the inmates is concerned.

The largest building is three storeys in height, and in this a children's department has been established during the year. The little girls, from 14 to 16 years of age, attend school daily, and are also instructed in housekeeping and other industrial work. When they attain the age of 18 or 19, places will be found for them as domestics, or to learn trades. The building has been newly fitted up.

The laundry is in another building to the rear of that just mentioned. Forty of the women are employed at laundry work.

The dining-room and dormitories for the older inmates are over the laundry.

Still another building, conveniently situated, has been fitted up as a school-room for the children.

There were 69 inmates on the day of this visit, 11 of whom were children under twelve years of age. The women are allowed to remain as long as they choose, and are allowed to leave whenever they desire to do so. There have been five deaths during the year.

The books are well kept.

The buildings are heated with stoves for burning wood, and are lighted with gas, and supplied with city water. The water-closets, which are in the rear, have lately been fitted up. The bath-rooms are inside the main building.

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